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PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



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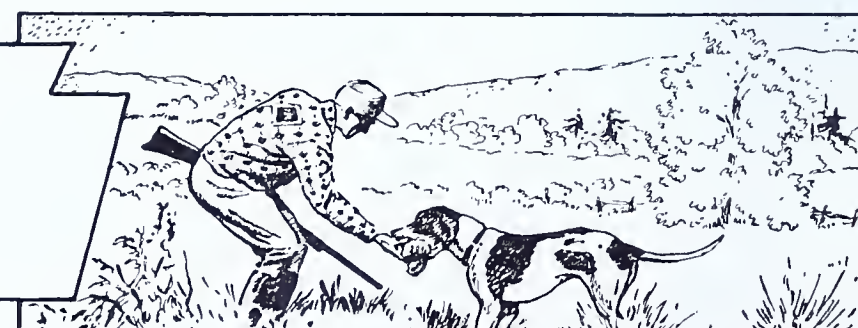
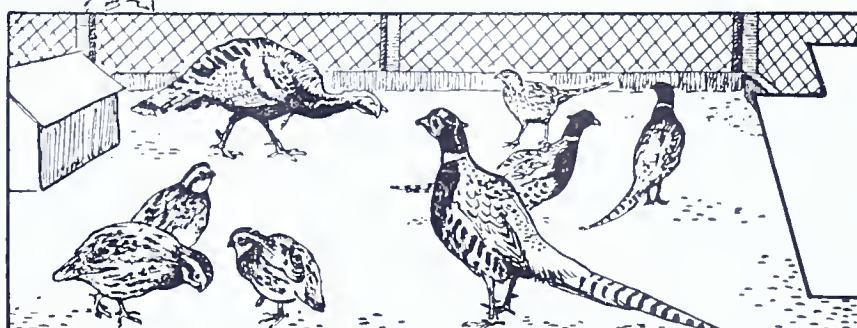
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April, 1948

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Will the Olympic National Park Get the Axe?

Olympic National Park, a living example of the finest forest of its kind in the Pacific Northwest, faces destruction. Its magnificent Douglas Fir trees, some towering 300 feet tall with diameters up to 11 feet, along with equally wonderful Sitka Spruces, lowland White Firs, and Western Cedars may soon become victims of the selfish axes of commercial lumber interests.

Four bills now pending in Congress deal with the future of this great American heritage—four plans packed with pressurized precedent which endanger the entire future of our world famed national park system. Olympic Park timber is not just the concern of residents of Washington or other Pacific Coast citizens. Whether we live in the redwood region of California, the white pine forests of Maine, the mangrove swamps of Florida, or in the beech woodlands of Pennsylvania, Olympic National Park is important to us all. This park is the property, not of any one district or state, but of the nation. We all paid for it—we all own it.

All through the war, when lumber interests sought to gain control of the forests of Olympic Park under the pretense of national necessity, the timber barons were held at bay by our government. *For there was no such necessity.*

Neither is there any such necessity today. The first demand of the lumberman is for 56,000 acres of Park land which carry an estimated total of two and a half billion feet of lumber. The annual cut of lumber in the State of Washington, based on an average of figures furnished by the State Department of Commerce for the years 1943 to 1946 inclusive, is slightly over three billion board feet. This means that the saw mills of Washington could only be supplied with timber from Olympic National Park for about one year. For one year's supply of logs the people of the United States are being asked to sacrifice what took centuries to grow!

National Parks contain less than one-half of one per cent of the timber resources of this country. They do contain the last examples in America of some particular type of scenery, geologic formation, or natural wonder. Congress is today considering exchanging these historic heritages for a relatively few dollars worth of lumber. Surely, the giant trees of the Olympic that have stood for hundreds of years, and which will continue to reproduce their kind for ages to come, are worth an hour of your time, a few stamps, a dollar or so for telegrams.

The time for the public, for *you* to protest to your Congressman is NOW.

The High Cost of Wildlife

Never before in the history of our country has there been a greater need for those who hunt and those who try to improve hunting conditions to join forces in executing long-term programs to assure good sport in the future. A record high demand for good hunting and fishing has far outstripped the normal reproductive capacities of our lands and waters to produce even normal yield of game and fish.

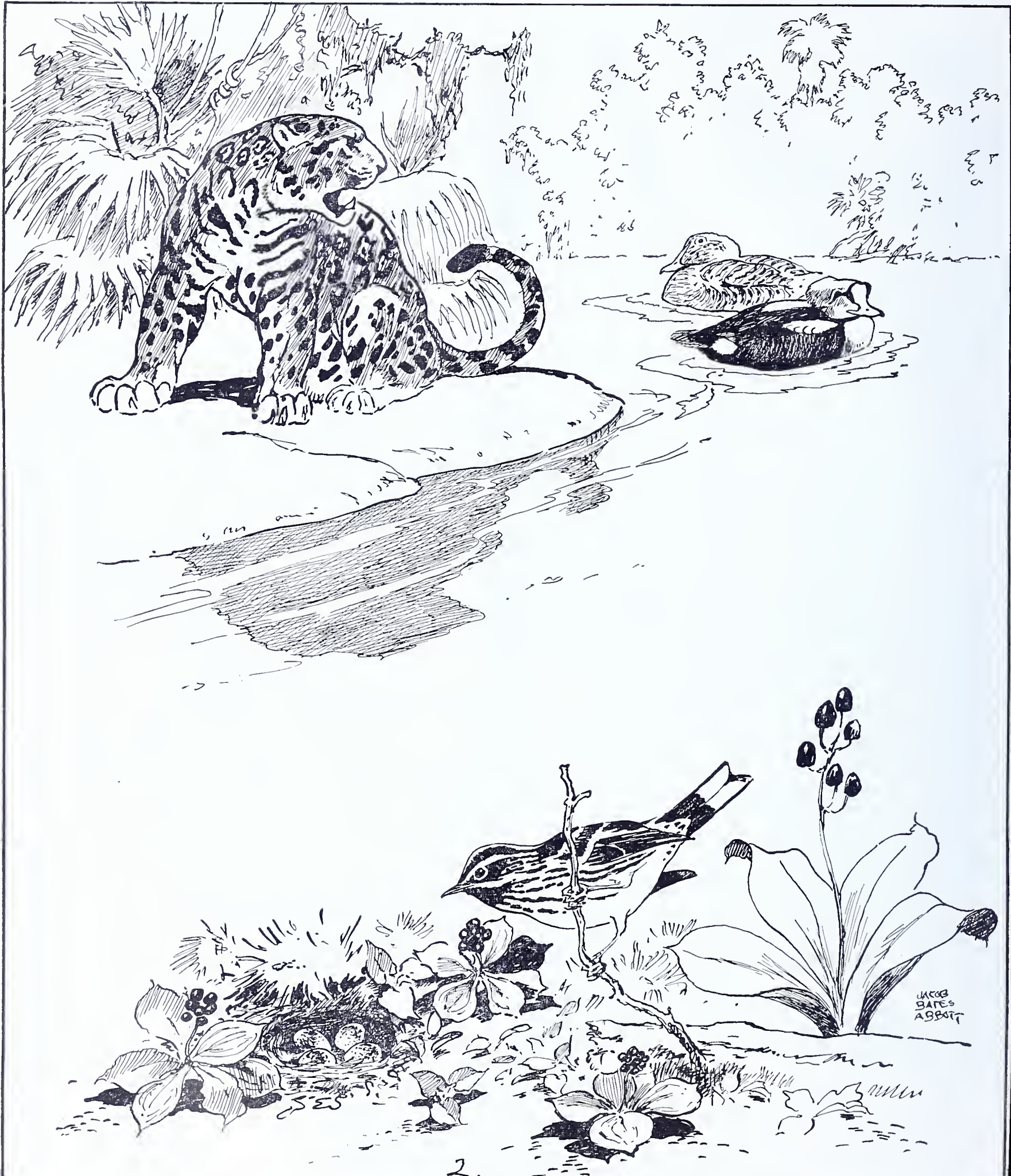
Moreover, since the beginning of the last war the farmers of our State and Nation have been under pressure to produce every bit of food they possibly could. Never before have tillable lands been so closely farmed; never before have they been farmed with such mechanical precision. The result has been that wildlife is crowded to the very fringe of its former habitat. The pheasant, the cottontail, the quail, and other farm game species all are victims of a housing shortage.

All of these factors combined are giving both the hunter and the state game departments a double-barrelled headache that is going to be mighty hard to shake off. And just to aggravate the situation further, many states, including Pennsylvania, are trying to do the job expected of them on the basis of license fees set many years ago. In our case we are operating with the same license fees that we had twenty years ago. We are trying to stretch a 1927 dollar to purchase more in 1948 and it just can't be done. The price of game administration has skyrocketed in the past year or so along with every other thing we treasure here in America. Materials and supplies have doubled or tripled in cost; food used to raise game birds which only a short time ago cost \$50 a ton now costs \$120 a ton. Dozens of comparable examples of like kind could be cited.

And yet we are currently spending far more money for game propagation and distribution than at any time in the history of the Commission. We are spending far more for land management, for law enforcement, and for numerous other operations. The cooperative farm-game program is being expanded to provide a place for urban hunters to enjoy their sport without constantly running into no trespass notices.

All of this post-war program has been made possible through the use of funds saved up during the war years. We are currently spending close to a million dollars a year more than we receive but by the spring of 1949 the reserve will be entirely exhausted. Unless more aid is forthcoming hunters will have to be satisfied with what they now have, because they can't reap more than they sow.

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WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?**Answers on Page 27**



WHAT PRICE SPORT

by

Nelson E. Slaybaugh
Comptroller



An accounting of how the Game Fund dollar was spent during the past fiscal year ending May 31, 1947, and why.

Recapitulation

The sportsmen of America today are facing the worst dilemma that has ever confronted them. The greatly increased demand for hunting and fishing has far outstripped the normal reproductive capacity during what we might term normal times. Since the beginning of World War II the farmers of the Nation have been under pressure to produce every bit of food they possibly could. Never before in our history have the tillable lands been so closely farmed, and wildlife has been crowded to the very fringe of its former habitat. To make matters worse, the increase in mechanized farming has worked to the disadvantage of our birds and animals which live on farms and ranches.

All of these factors combined are giving both hunters and the game departments a double-barreled headache that is going to be mighty hard to shake off. To aggravate the situation further, many states, including our own, are trying to do the job expected of them on the basis of hunting license fees set many years ago. In our case we are operating with the same license fees that we had twenty years ago, and the dollars we receive purchase only half as much service as they did then.

Fortunately we saved up funds during the war years for use later, and are now spending close to three quarters of a million dollars a year more than we receive. By the spring of 1949, however, this reserve will be entirely exhausted and then severe retrenchment will be necessary unless additional revenues are made available. We must remember that we cannot purchase any more game or game administration for a dollar today than we can anything else, and that is not a whale of a lot.

We are spending far more money for game propagation and distribution now than at any time in the history of the Game Commission. We are spending more for land management,

for law enforcement, and numerous other operations. And we are expanding the cooperative farm-game program, to provide a place for urban hunters to enjoy their sport without constantly running into trespass notices, at a pace far beyond previous attempts. We already have over 300,000 acres of such cooperative lands under our control, and by next fall there should be a half million acres, which is half of our goal of one million acres.

Hunting for small game in recent years has been poorer than during the prewar period, and the prospects for the immediate future are not encouraging. A state with 45,000 square miles can probably never produce what we would term good hunting for one million shooters, but we can still have plenty of good sport in the American way if we all cooperate and be content with smaller bags per man.

Unless we solve soon some of our problems, hunting for the masses as we have known it in this country will disappear; then the average hunter will be in the same deplorable situation as the folks in the old world. We don't want the European system of hunting here!

Fair Analysis

When comparing the various expenditures in the accompanying exhibits let your imagination go a little further than the figures themselves suggest. You might well say to yourself when you note the amount of money spent to purchase or propagate game "For goodness sake, is *that* all the money they used to buy game. No wonder it's scarce!" and throw up your hands in disgust. Restrain yourself, please.

Remember there is an *indirect* but more lasting method of increasing wildlife as well as a direct method. The direct method—the one everyone likes to see prefixed by the largest expenditure of money—is naturally the game purchase and restocking method.

SPORTSMEN are more interested in and concerned about the future of their recreation today than they ever were before. There are two primary reasons why this is so:

- (1) Because their numbers are increasing tremendously.
- (2) Because small game and the desirable places on which to hunt it are not in keeping with that increase.

Sometimes, through chagrin occasioned by too scanty bags, this interest and concern is expressed rather indignantly, for example, "I've never had such a rotten season. Why don't the Game Commission put out more rabbits and birds? What do they do with all the money they get, anyway?"

You've heard it; we've heard it.

Such remarks are the natural though often illogical products of keen disappointment, uttered usually without understanding or forethought, though seldom, we like to believe, with downright malicious intent. After all we're, everyone of us, grippers at one time or another. We rave, rant and blow our tops until our feelings are somewhat appeased; then, if we're the kind of sportsmen we think we are, we endeavor to find out in a sensible way just what the score is.

Briefly and concisely, we're going to give you that score, inning by inning, so you will know how every phase of the game was played; so you will know that it was played honestly and fairly, and commensurate with our physical, moral and financial ability to do so.

We're going to tell you how we spent your license money last year, not in so many words, but in actual figures down to the last cent applied to every project or undertaking.

Beforehand, however, we're going to give you a little recapitulation which we are confident will enable you as individual stockholders in the wildlife program to determine whether your money was used wisely or not.

Sportsmen see something tangible when they help release the actual pheasants or rabbits in depleted coverts.

The *indirect* method, which they don't always see or appreciate, but which in the long run produces ten times as much game, are those items prefixed by much higher expenditures for such things as game management (improvement of habitat by increased food and cover); law enforcement; predator control, etc. If money were not spent for these and other important functions in the first place, to make conditions favorable for the seed stock left over each hunting season, there would be no point whatever in spending any money at all to purchase or propagate any game for release, *regardless of how much we allocated for the purpose.*

CONDITION OF GAME FUND

This subject is of such importance that a reiteration of the Commission's policy is fully justified. In June 1941 the Commission very wisely started a "Special Wartime Reserve," when \$107,200 was set aside. This fund was increased during the war until it reached \$1,367,000 as of May 31, 1945. It was established as a safeguard in the event of anticipated loss of revenue resulting from decreased license sales, to provide funds to cover projects which necessarily had to be delayed due to priorities, shortage of labor, etc., and to finance the Commission's comprehensive postwar program. Fortunately, the license sales did not drop during the war years.

ANALYSIS OF MAY 31, 1947 GAME FUND BALANCE

The May 31, 1947 balance of \$2,447,034.66 (see Table No. 4 for reconciliation with Treasury Department balance of \$2,395,618.33), is subdivided for the specific purposes for which committed, as indicated below:

1. Amount required to cover orders placed for supplies, equipment, etc. (known as commitments), delivery of which was not made until after May 31, 1947 (must be deducted to determine unobligated balance) \$282,791.92
 2. Amount allocated to supplement the revenue for the 1947-1948 fiscal year, to balance the budget, from the sources indicated below:
 - (a) Unallocated money, that is, revenue in excess of the 1946-1947 budget estimate \$494,690.00
 - (b) Unexpended balances from the 1946-1947 budget 264,830.00
 - (c) Operating Reserve (Part of the former Wartime Reserve) 515,100.00 1,274,620.00
 3. Amount of "Operating Reserve" (Part of the former Wartime Reserve) earmarked for budgetary purposes for the year beginning June 1, 1948 500,000.00
 4. Balance of "Operating Reserve" *389,622.74
- Total May 31, 1947 Balance .. \$2,447,034.66

* Represents a working operating balance which has been carried for years. It provides a perpetual fund to pay normal operating expenses each year from June 1 to September 30, during which time there is practically no revenue.

HOW THE GAME FUND DOLLAR WAS USED

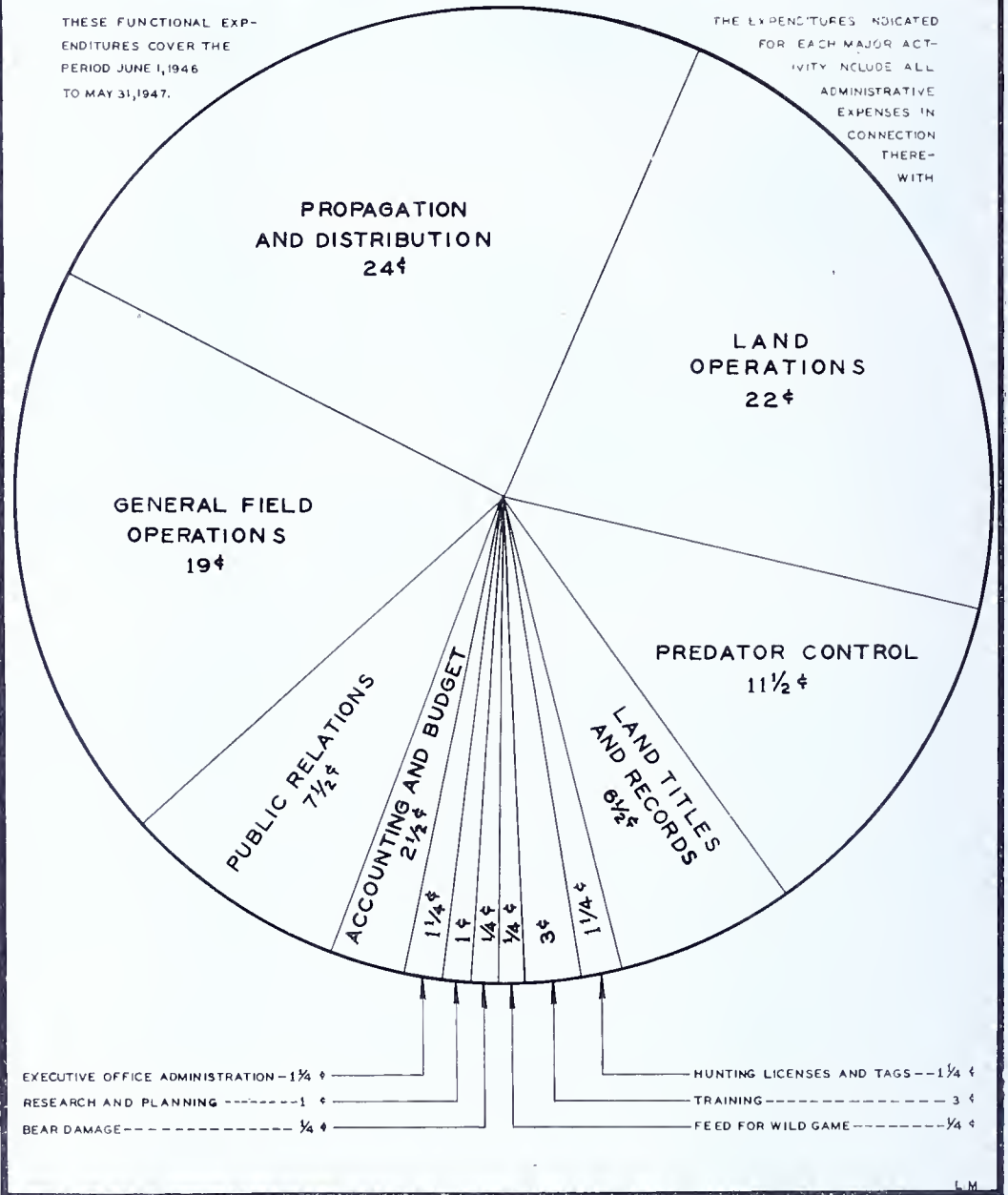


Table No. 1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

DECEMBER 1, 1919 to MAY 31, 1947

(27½ YEARS)

Income	\$33,656,841.45
Total Expenditures	31,209,806.79
MAJOR FUNCTIONS:	
General Field Operations Expenditures	9,195,822.13 (29.5%)
Land Operations Expenditures	5,480,661.23 (17.5%)
Land Leasing and Purchase Expenditures	68,571.62*
Predator Control Expenditures	4,012,539.19 (13.1%)
Game Purchase and Wild Game Transfer Expenditures	3,183,376.75 (10.1%)
Game Farm Expenditures	2,647,892.34 (8.5%)
	2,742,465.67 (8.8%)
Total for Six Major Functions	27,331,328.93 (87.5%)
All Other Expenditures	3,878,477.86 (12.5%)
Grand Total for all Purposes	31,209,806.79 (100.%)

*Land bought and subsequently sold to Department of Forests and Waters

Table No. 2		
SUMMARIZATION OF EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS		
Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1947		
		Part of Dollar
Propagation and Distribution. Operation of game farms, purchase of game, wild game transfer, distribution of game ..	\$595,045.44	24¢
Land Operations. Management of State Game Lands, Cooperative Farm-Game Projects and other leased areas, totaling 1,138,778 acres. Also fixed charges in lieu of taxes	546,857.44	22¢
General Field Operations. Salaries and expenses for enforcement of game laws, assistance in enforcement of fish, dog and forest laws, and numerous other field activities	468,848.39	19¢
Predator Control. Bounties on noxious animals; predator control in the field	283,090.64	11½¢
Public Relations. GAME NEWS, publications, motion pictures radio broadcasts	183,789.96	7½¢
Land Titles and Records. Purchase and leasing of land, granting or securing easements, legal matters affecting lands	158,891.86	6½¢
Training. Training programs for the Commission's officers, including school maintenance	75,863.74	3¢
Accounting and Budget. Audit of accounts and bookkeeping, advertising seasons and bag limits, personnel matters; supervision over purchases, equipment and supplies	58,007.44	2½¢
Executive Office Administration. Salaries and expenses of Executive Office, and expenses of Commissioners	30,852.93	1¼¢
Hunting Licenses. Including tags, applications, reports	29,918.14	1¼¢
Research and Planning. Wildlife studies to determine practical methods for developing management programs	26,471.40	1¢
Feed for Wild Game	6,070.08	¼¢
Bear Damage	4,255.74	¼¢
TOTAL	\$2,467,963.20	

Table No. 3			
ANALYSIS OF GAME FUND BALANCES AT PERIODS INDICATED BELOW:			
	May 31, 1946	May 31, 1947	
Balances:			
State Treasury to Credit of Game Fund	\$2,355,352.20	\$2,395,618.33	
Advancement Account for Payment of Bounties	40,000.00	4,257.00	
	\$2,395,352.20	\$2,399,875.33	
Deduct Expenses Chargeable to this period but paid by State Treasury after May 31	76,484.97	84,840.67	
	\$2,318,867.23	\$2,315,034.66	
Add War Bond Investment	200,000.00	132,000.00	
Total Amount Available	\$2,518,867.23	\$2,447,034.66	
Amount Available is Subdivided as follows:			
Reserved from Previous and Current Budget Allocations to Cover Commitments for Land Purchases and Other Items Chargeable to Current Fiscal Year	391,668.36	282,791.92	
Allocated and Committed for Budgetary purposes for Period Beginning June 1	767,954.98	1,274,620.00	
Operating Reserve:			
General Operating Fund	894,843.89	606,737.54	
Purchase and Maintenance of Game Lands	464,400.00	\$2,518,867.23	\$2,447,034.66

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

You should not overlook the fact that over a period of many years a considerable sum has been expended for the "working tools" of the Commission. These include land, buildings, equipment, etc. The table below gives the actual consideration paid for land, together with the estimated value of other items as of May 31, 1947, but excluding obsolete equipment:

State Game Lands	\$3,976,519.30 ¹
Buildings on Game Lands	128,935.00 ²
State Game Farms (Including land, buildings and equipment)	286,951.14 ²
Training School (Including buildings and equipment)	33,925.84 ²
Current equipment (Including automobiles, trucks, tractors, graders, etc.)	109,315.52 ²
Total	\$4,535,646.80

¹ Consideration paid for lands (including title and survey costs).
² Estimated value as of May 31, 1947.

Money must be allocated from current revenue for maintenance, development and replacement of certain of these "working tools" (capital items) in order to secure the maximum benefits. This explains why the entire amount of current revenue cannot be allocated for the normal operating expenses of the Commission. The details covering these expenditures are set forth in the tables which accompany this article.

The Commission's accounts are regularly audited and appropriate reports filed. These audits are made by the Department of Auditor General, which is a requirement of the State Administrative Code.

LICENSES ISSUED

Continuing our customary practice, thereby making reference to previously published reports unnecessary, we are giving below the licenses issued (by years), from the enactment of the Resident Hunters' License Law in 1913:

Year	Resident	Non-Resident	Total Licenses Issued
1913	305,028	No Record	305,028
1914	298,972	462	299,434
1915	262,355	532	262,887
1916	290,422	662	291,084
1917	315,474	588	316,062
1918	311,290	478	311,768
1919	401,130	1,128	402,258
1920	432,240	1,725	433,965
1921	462,371	1,761	464,132
1922	473,735	2,126	475,861
1923	497,216	2,328	499,544
1924	501,572	2,558	504,130
1925	521,855	3,190	525,045
1926	520,574	3,468	524,042
1927	501,622	4,879	506,501
1928	537,727	1,190	438,917
1929	505,103	4,823	509,926
1930	530,392	6,009	536,401
1931	572,779	8,964	581,743
1932	537,451	5,251	542,702
1933	524,337	4,966	529,303
1934	568,666	6,024	574,690
1935	606,469	8,460	614,929
1936	534,573	7,124	541,697
1937	598,261	8,357	606,618
1938	654,146	7,584	661,730
1939	653,852	9,047	662,899
1940	666,420	12,748	679,168
1941	675,434	10,922	686,356
1942	640,821	8,394	649,215
1943	570,901	11,833	582,734
1944	593,917*	13,983	607,900
1945	696,394*	17,227	713,621
1946	832,846*	23,174	856,020

* Includes free licenses issued to members of the armed forces: 1944, 264; 1945, 32,373; 1946, 7,418.

SUMMARY**Income**

The income for all sources credited to the Game Fund during the fiscal year June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947, amounted to more than \$2,396,000—the first time it ever exceeded the two-million-dollar mark (see Table No. 4 for actual figures)—an increase of \$660,000 over the previous fiscal year.

We shall continue to take advantage of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds (Pittman-Robertson) which are made available to the conservation agencies for certain approved wildlife projects. Uncle Sam reimburses the Game Fund for 75% of the cost of all such projects. This explains the source of funds reported under item "Federal Aid Funds—\$73,341.74" which also appears in Table No. 4 under the heading "Revenue."

Hunters' license fees (your tickets to the game) aggregated more than \$1,900,000, and over \$482,000 was collected from other sources. During 1946 there were 832,846 resident and 23,174 nonresident, or a total of 856,020 licenses issued—an all-time record.

Expenditures

The greatly expanded program necessary to meet changing conditions, the increased demands from your stockholders, and the jump in prices for everything you look at these days, cost you more than \$2,460,000, or \$71,000 in excess of your income. Fortunately we were able to absorb this with our accumulated war-time reserve. But, the amount of expenditures over income for the next two years ending May 31, 1948 and 1949 is going to be much greater because we are going to spend \$500,000 annually from the reserve during that period. This will reduce this nest-egg to the amount necessary to guarantee working capital each year from June 1 to September 30, when there is practically no income. Therefore, unless additional wherewithal is made available in increased license fees to the extent of or in excess of what we are spending from the reserve now, we shall really be behind the eight ball and be forced, whether we like it or not, to curtail operations by 25% to 35%. However, you may rest assured that we shall give you the most we can with the funds available consistent with efficient game administration.

Field Expenditures

This is the second year we have been able to give you a complete breakdown of the

field expenditures. This subdivision is reflected principally in two functional operations—General Field Operations and Land Operations:

General Field Operations

Amount spent during the fiscal year for this purpose was	\$474,918.74
Game Law Enforcement	\$341,131.54
Other necessary expenses incurred by the field officers but not directly chargeable to any functional account herein set forth	45,632.69
Artificial Game Feeding	18,959.81
Cooperative activities (State and Federal)	14,314.37
Game Damage Complaints	12,563.78
Department of State (State Employees' Retirement Benefits) ...	5,896.56
Maintenance Field Division Offices	5,271.48
Expenses Issuance Antlerless Deer Permits	4,571.70
Issuance Special Game Permits	3,830.15
Insurance	3,547.46
Total	\$455,719.54
Balance	\$ 19,199.20*

* Includes salaries and expenses of office employees who direct this work, printing and stationery, other maintenance and services, etc.

Land Operations

Amount spent during the fiscal year for this purpose was	\$546,857.44
Maintenance and development of State Game Lands and Primary Refuges	\$283,863.54
Food and Cover Projects—State-owned lands	68,220.89
Purchase of Equipment (trucks, tractors, graders, etc.)	54,098.40
Other necessary expenses incurred by field officers, but not directly chargeable to any of the sub-functional accounts	48,412.13
Developing and maintenance of Farm-Game Projects	23,297.87
Federal Aid Projects	11,054.40
Protecting Farm-Game Projects	10,260.64
Maintenance of Field Division Offices	5,271.48
Browse Cutting—State Game Lands	4,869.45
State Game Propagation Areas	4,557.53
Insurance	4,419.99
Pro-rata share of rental charge of leased office space	2,668.88
State Employees' Retirement	2,619.65
Maintenance and Development of Auxiliary Game Refuges, General Classification	2,421.61
Dog Training Areas	1,701.80
Establishing Farm-Game Projects	1,443.41
Advertising	1,020.52
Food and Cover Projects—Auxiliaries	986.49
Total	\$531,188.68
Balance	\$ 15,668.76*

* Covers salaries and expenses of office employees who direct the work of these operations, printing and stationery, supplies, etc.

ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE OF \$2,447,034.66

Explanation covering difference between the Game Commission's balance in the Game Fund and that reported by the State Treasurer as of May 31, 1947:

1. Game Fund balance as reported by Treasury Department on May 31, 1947	\$2,395,618.33
2. Less: Difference between requisitions drawn on the State Treasurer and checks actually issued by him	84,840.67
3. Balance after all checks in Requisitions mentioned in line 2 were issued	\$2,310,777.66
4. Investment in War Bonds	132,000.00
5. Balance on deposit in local bank for payment of bounties	4,257.00
6. Actual amount of Game Fund	\$2,447,034.66

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DESIGNATED:

1. Commitments as of May 31, 1947	\$282,791.92
2. Amount allocated as part of the 1947-1948 budget	1,274,620.00
3. Operating Reserve:	
(a) General Fund	\$606,737.54
(b) 75c Fund	282,855.20
TOTAL	\$889,622.74
TOTAL	\$2,447,034.66

Table No. 4

REVENUE										
Balance in State Treasury to credit of "Game Fund" June 1, 1946										\$2,355,352.20
Add: Advancement for the payment of bounties										40,000.00
War Bonds redeemed										68,000.00
War Bond investment										132,000.00
										<u>\$2,595,352.20</u>
Less: Amount of Requisitions drawn on State Treasurer prior to May 31, 1946 but checks not issued until after that date										76,484.97
										<u>\$2,518,867.23</u>
Funds available June 1, 1946										
Receipts during period:										
Net Revenue from Hunters' Licenses										\$1,913,771.33
Game Law Fines										135,507.75
Special Deer Licenses										28,925.00
Special Game Permits										15,748.00
Interest on Deposits										20,922.06
Forest Products from Game Lands										152,357.19
Skins Sold										7,928.65
Unserviceable Property										1,872.76
Rentals										2,958.02
Publications										33,429.83
Federal Aid Funds										73,341.74
Miscellaneous Revenue										<u>9,368.30</u>
										<u>\$2,396,130.63</u>
Amount credited to Game Fund during year										
Total credits during year, plus balance at June 1, 1946										<u>\$4,914,997.86</u>
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS										
	Exec. Office and Acct'g. and Bud.	Propa- gation and Dist.	Research and Planning	Land Titles and Records	Land Opera- tions	General Field Opera- tions	Predator Control and Claims	Training	Public Relations	Total
Salaries (Excluding small capital and other charges)	\$56,076.59	\$47,618.23	\$5,739.50	\$17,940.53	\$108,346.03	\$244,539.79	\$7,970.17	\$33,926.45	\$40,581.36	\$562,738.63
Traveling Expenses of Salaried Employees (Excluding small capital and other charges)	2,523.11	15,235.37	4,212.61	1,516.24	40,509.57	120,669.50	168.48	5,775.64	17,154.91	207,765.43
Deputy Game Protectors:										
Wages	\$30,768.72									
Expenses	16,497.85									
						47,266.57				47,266.57
Cooperative Farm-Game Program (Total cost)		2,992.00		6,960.91	35,001.92					44,954.83
Labor (Land Management and other field operations)					163,666.42	22,483.20	3,212.32			189,361.94
Labor (Game Farms and other functions)	1,953.33	91,655.87	8,973.77	2,890.32				12,046.57	5,465.93	122,935.79
Purchase of Game		171,585.81								171,585.81
Rabbit Trapping and Wild Game Transfer		49,156.29								49,156.29
Feed (For Game Farms and game in the wild)		47,624.33				6,070.08				53,694.41
Express and Cartage	5.84	2,748.69	172.01	61.05	791.33	424.80	74.14	128.00	270.31	4,676.17
Purchase of Lands (title and survey included)		7,480.63		122,692.50						130,173.13
Fixed Charges in Lieu of Taxes		184.65			40,864.86					41,049.51
Building and Construction (Mostly on Game Farms)		66,910.79			3,136.01			3,086.27		73,133.07
Repairs to Buildings, Grounds and Equipment by Contract	338.62	318.74	31.30	87.74	1,462.93	94.98		494.84	175.07	3,004.22
Equipment (Mostly for land management and Game Farms)	3,725.92	31,727.34	172.75	605.32	50,962.39	945.78	298.41	4,198.56	2,323.37	94,960.84
Miscellaneous Supplies	1,982.44	27,189.87	357.45	331.68	36,193.61	1,739.18	341.19	11,142.13	22,857.87	102,135.42
Motor Supplies	1,553.30	8,517.40	245.21	196.21	6,587.92	5,579.16		779.76	1,043.45	24,502.41
Light, Power and Fuel		4,279.85	4.84	21.03	451.77	117.72		956.06	367.15	6,198.42
Insurance	896.66	1,781.27	135.70	317.33	4,419.99	3,547.46	126.19	384.16	541.03	12,149.79
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	7,213.19	1,937.91	150.13	679.33	6,357.09	10,930.44	2,037.85	401.96	4,705.28	34,413.23
Rental of Equipment, Offices, Auto Storage, etc.	454.60	14,295.53	144.01	3,506.20	43,055.65	1,720.87	37.11	306.88	3,079.82	66,600.67
Bounty Payments and Grants			6,000.00				238,825.25		1,000.00	245,825.25
Refunds of Receipts						153.75				153.75
Big Game—Kill Tabulation, etc.	302.18									302.18
Fees: Artists, Attorneys, Medical, Taxidermy, etc.	98.00	37.00		3.50	828.00	126.50	26.00	466.18	14,243.82	15,829.00
Bear Damage Claims							4,255.74			4,255.74
Predator Control Activities (Field)							28,897.71			28,897.71
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	979.29	114.26	.61	61.62	292.03	440.14	80.12	848.21	1,580.70	4,396.98
Newspaper Advertising	5,890.54	.80			1,020.52	.72			225.00	7,137.58
Printing, Binding and Paper	3,590.58	283.43	.90	336.88	289.75	2,171.27	813.86	150.62	67,251.48	74,888.77
Printing Hunters' Licenses, Tags and Misc. Forms—(Through Department of Revenue)	29,918.14									29,918.14
Administering State Employees' Retirement System—(Through Department of State)	1,274.68	1,369.38	130.61	682.42	2,619.65	5,896.56	181.84	771.45	923.41	13,850.00
Replacement Checks (Through Dept. of Treasury)	1.50									1.50
Total Expenditures	\$118,778.51	\$595,045.44	\$26,471.40	\$158,891.86	\$546,857.44	\$474,918.47	\$287,346.38	\$75,863.74	\$183,789.96	\$2,467,963.20
Funds Available May 31, 1947 (Including \$132,000 War Bond Investment—See analysis on page 6										<u>\$2,447,034.66</u>



MIXED

By RICHARD

BAG

ALDEN KNIGHT

THE flock of honkers were looming large over the head of my duck gun as the alarm buzzed in my ear. I cracked a sleep-laden eye in its direction and banged the cut-off. The room was cold in the early dawn and I shivered as I rolled out and hit the floor with my bare feet. My only complaints with duck shooting are the hours of embarkation and the general climatic conditions. A duck hunter is up and thru his second cup of coffee before the average milkman has begun his rounds. He goes gleefully forth in weather that would test the motto of the United States Mails. To say that we are a rabid, wild-eyed lot is putting it mildly—the species has no name and, at times, beggars description. My ever-patient mother is not one to lie abed while her boy gets ready for a day's outing. Regardless of the hour, she is up, and my breakfast is prepared and served to an accompaniment of acid comment as to my sanity.

The Outlaw was up and eating breakfast when I arrived. His gear was stacked in the corner of the kitchen and while he gulped the last of his eggs, I loaded the car and waited impatiently. Early in the morning, conversation tends to confine itself mainly to grunts and a minimum of word usage. Riding down to the River, we sat in silence.

The River was low. Rock shoals and boulders jutted above the surface in the grey haze of dawn. We paralleled it for several miles on improved road and then turned into the farm lane. Mac's farm is

typical of river bottom acres. His fields are well-kept and fertile and his house has the weatherbeaten, complacent look of age. Mac came out of the kitchen door as we parked and walked over to the car.

"You fellers shoulda been here yestiddy. Finally got misself a goose!"

We congratulated him and he gave us a blow by blow account of the hunt, from the sighting of the flock in the mud-flat backwater, to the kill. After putting our guns together, we walked over to the woodshed and admired the bird—a fat gander.

The Outlaw snorted as we headed for the river bank.

"A flock of those geese hit here once in a coon's age and you wait 'til the day after to come down here."

I responded with an inquiry as to what he did yesterday, and that was that. We walked down to the blinds.

The set-up of our blinds took full advantage of the best point on the River. They lay in full command of a narrow gut and afforded both guns good shots on passing ducks. Mine was set at the tip of a willowbush bar, while the Outlaw stayed slightly above me on the farm shore of the pass. Both were built of hemlock boughs and contained stools and cushions for comfort. Our shooting was all at trading ducks and was apt to be at its best in early morning and late afternoon. When I say shooting "at" birds, I do not use the term loosely. They come by high and fast, using the wind to increase their speed. High-speed

loads and choke-bore guns are the order of the day. It is possible for me to make more racket, expend more gun powder and procure less in an average day than most gunners do in a season. But it is interesting shooting and, more important, it is close to home.

I settled myself on the stool, adjusted the cushion to the proper contour and glanced at my watch—ten minutes to go. The wind began to rise and cold air whipped my face raw as I waited. Suddenly, out of the shadows on the up-stream run, a black duck flared past. Then, as the legal minute approached, the Outlaw whistled in warning. Down river they came, high and quartering over me. I swung on the leader and shot behind him. Hastily mending the lead, I folded him with my second shot as they towered. He hit the riffles near me and I sloshed out to retrieve him, commented unfavorably on the quality of my shooting. Wading back to the blind, I put the bird—a big black—near me and looked up river hopefully.

The next bunch came from behind me, low enough so that I flinched as they passed, heading straight for the Outlaw. As they came opposite him, he erupted from the blind. His pump roared three shots and the ducks continued on their way, the only apparent injury being to their morale. Silence, in large amounts, hung over the Outlaw's blind. He re-concealed himself, shaking his head. I said nothing—I was laughing too hard.

(Continued on Page 27)

CONSERVATION--AMERICA'S MOST BASIC PROBLEM

By HON. FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER

U. S. Congressman, Lehigh and Bucks Counties, Pennsylvania

From an Address given at the Delaware River Basin Conservation Conference, Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, January 15, 1948

CONSERVATION IS America's Most Basic Problem. In fact, I am willing to reach out farther. In my judgment, the salvation of the world depends upon the success in which we handle the job of Conservation in this country. Conservation is not only an all-important domestic consideration; it is also a matter of vital international significance. General Marshall put the finger on that fact when, a short time ago, he stated: "... our foreign policy has entered the American home and taken a seat at the family table."

The world is sick today—very sick. It has reached the most critical point in all history. One only needs to read the headlines in any newspaper or listen to the radio to come to that conclusion. Hunger, poverty, strife, despair, human misery and death are rampant. Although no longer at war, there certainly is no peace in the world.

Most of the globe's ills can be traced to one major cause—man's inhumanity to man and his arrogant disrespect of the simplest of the laws of nature. From time immeasurable, regardless of racial background or religious doctrine, humans have known that their existence and welfare are derived from the natural resources with which they have been surrounded. And yet, until most recently, nations have never seen fit to use the treasures of life which nature bestowed upon them in a prudent manner. At the

peak of power and prime of life they always seem to change from plodding good samaritans to gluttonous, irresponsible monsters.

Only a brief consideration of history is required to confirm that assertion.

Consider first the plight of Greece, where an American Mission of Aid at present is striving valiantly to save that country from oblivion. At one time, Greece was a world power with an extensive domain. But, it squandered its resources, entered upon an era of intemperate living and now lies weak and exhausted, a prey to the vultures who would devour it.

I need not refer to other examples of cultures which have recklessly wasted their resources and now lie dead and buried under their own debris. Suffice it to say that man has left a terrible path of ruin across the pages of history, in Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa and China.

Now, let us take a look at the United States.

Today, it is the youngest major nation in the world. In its 172 years of existence—which, in terms of the span of life of man, is but seven generations and, when measured by the age of the world, only a fleeting moment—America has become the most progressive, prosperous and powerful country on the globe. Its rise to this pinnacle of supremacy can be attributed to two major factors: First, the abundance and diversification of its natural resources; and second, the excellence of its system of Constitutional government. This combination of God-given assets and a government designed to afford a free and full opportunity to its people for self-improvement has made it possible for the United States to become the beacon for all humanity.

The dominant question that confronts us now is: How long can America continue to maintain its enviable position of superiority. The answer hinges, more than anything else, upon how effectively the United States utilizes its natural resources from this point on, and upon how tenaciously it clings to the principles of government which has served it so well through the years.

Having stated this hypothesis, it is up to me to analyze and prove it.

As to our natural resources, aside from the air we breathe, the most important are soil, water and minerals. Upon these three essentials hand the lives and livelihood of all human beings. It makes no difference where you live, what your occupation is, who your forefathers were, or who your children's children will be, you cannot sustain life and attain physical growth without the products of these three resources. Make no mistake about that!

At the beginning of our national history we were a republic of approximately four million people. At that time we were in possession, in what is now continental United States, of 822 million acres of virgin forests and approximately 460 million acres of potential arable land with a cover averaging nine inches of rich, fertile soil. Our streams sparkled with pristine purity and were alive with fish. Our tremendous store of mineral resources—coal, oil, iron ore and uranium—had not yet been unearthed.

The passage of time has altered this picture materially. The amazing progress of this country, to which I have alluded, was only made at terrific cost. The price paid for industrial supremacy, for winning of wars, for our efforts to establish a lasting peace, has been stupendous. Over the years sight was virtually lost of the importance of our resources. So abundant were they that they were looked upon as being inexhaustible or forever permanent.

(Continued on Page 29)

Franklin H. Lichtenwalter





THE Robin Hoods are in the woods again. Perhaps 50,000 hunters, armed only with bow and arrow, will be stalking big game in a score of states next fall.

That, of course, is but a fraction of the number of deer hunters who stick to the rifle, but here is the point: 15 years ago less than 100 enthusiasts elected to try for their trophy in this hard way. And the most significant fact is that of these big game bowhunters nearly one-half are old deer-slayers who no longer get a thrill out of a gun.

Down on the million-acre King Ranch in Texas several hundred wild turkey hunters will be prowling the live oak thickets, rifles at ready, and well aware that unless they make their kill by a shot through the head or neck the turkey will go to King cowboys and cannot be lugged home by the rifleman. Nor can an invited guest have a second chance.

An estimated 3,000,000 trout fishermen will soon be angling astream for piscatorial prizes. Of these, perhaps 35,000 will fish designated waters in Pennsylvania and Michigan where the artificial fly is the only lure permitted and where the daily limit is two fish. That's right brother: *two*!

These items add up to the significant conclusion. Large numbers of American sportsmen have lost interest in limit takes and in making their kills the easy way. They have found that they actually prefer more sport and less meat!

Twenty years ago it was impractical to attempt to restrict a fisherman on public waters beyond the recognized legal devices for taking fish and a limit catch was the avowed goal of every angler setting out for lake or stream.

Today Michigan has established ten special trout ponds—made by damming spring creeks—where only the fly is allowed and where a brace of fish is all that may be killed. There is no limit on the number that may be hooked and released by the fisherman.

So popular are these projects that 30 more are being planned, principally for the southern counties where trout water is scarce. Despite the lack of full-time supervision, a high percentage of the patrons painstakingly enter records of their luck in the registers provided.

Michigan's program is patterned on Pennsylvania's famous Spring Creek project near Bellefonte where two miles of prime trout water was set aside in 1934 for restricted use. Not only is the fly the only lure permitted here but that fly must be tied on a barbless hook!

One portion of the creek is reserved for women and children and there the legal size limit is seven inches; but in the stretch open to men a trout must be ten inches in length before he can be creeled. To accept aid in netting a fish is against regulations. All fishermen are checked in and out and no holder of a state fishing license may try his luck there more than five times a year.

Up to 25,000 Pennsylvanians will fish Spring Creek during its eight-weeks season. In 1946, thirty-two thousand fish were caught there and a little over 9,000 killed. The stock is maintained by plantings from hatcheries and every now and then the supervisors release an old lunker just to keep the customers on their toes. Last year Francis Partsch, of Johnstown, Penna., won renown by landing one of these—a 17-pound trout.

Officials of these two states will tell you that the special trout waters with their rigid restrictions on the angler bring more enthusiastic praise than all other efforts to make trouting satisfactory. New Mexico is following suit and this year constructed a 20-acre artificial pond which will be open to conservative fishing next season. If folks like it, more will be planned.

One of the amazing recent outdoor developments is the build-up of interest in bowhunting. When you see 2800 archers invading one 40,000-acre tract after deer, as they did in Wisconsin in 1946; and when you realize that in Michigan the number of deer hunters who prefer the broadhead to the rifle is doubling each year, it gives an indication of what the future may hold.

Here again the expansion of special op-

MORE SPORT,

By HAROLD

Editor's Note: A well-known outdoor writer, novelist and former Chairman of the Michigan Conservation Commission, Harold Titus tells why American sportsmen are losing interest in limit takes.

portunities for the self-handicapped sportsman proceeds rapidly.

In 1934 Wisconsin led the way in recognition of archers who wanted to try for game instead of bull's eyes. Two counties were open to bowmen and women for seven weeks and nearly 8,000 took to the woods to try their skill.

Michigan started in a small way in 1937 with one state forest set aside for bow and arrow hunters; now the entire deer territory is open to this clan for a special open season before the gunners start their invasion and in 16 counties a doe as well as a buck may be taken by bow and arrow.

The Mecca for Wisconsin bowmen and their out-state colleagues is the Necedah Wildlife Refuge, a 40,000-acre tract which until 1945 had been closed to all manner of hunting for six years. Twenty-eight hundred bow hunters were on the area for the



LESS MEAT

TITUS

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opening last season and brought out 51 deer, which meant that one in 56 sent an arrow to its mark that first day. In 1946 one in 37 was successful, a long step from the one-in-seventy in 1937.

When it is realized that the success ratio for rifle hunters the country over is better than one-in-three this indicates the severe handicaps under which bowmen place themselves. But it's the manner of the kill and not the trophy that intrigues these lads and gals.

Whereas the rifle is effective at great distances and it is possible to cover must of the landscape in mere seconds, the archer must be a close-in hunter and content with a single chance at his deer. Although repeated kills at 70 yards and better are recorded, the average distance at which the broadheads drop their deer and other big game is under 30 yards.

To be sure, the arrow in flight is silent but the dispatching bowstring is not; and whipping a second arrow from the quiver and getting it launched is not so flash-quick

a procedure as squeezing the trigger once again . . . and again, and again.

Consequently, these Robin Hoods get much of their fun out of studying deer and their movements in a given locality. You must mingle with these hunting archers to realize how far removed in spirit they are from the chap who plunks down his cash for a license, invades covert with his rifle and then berates his conservation authorities if he doesn't take his meat with ease.

Moose, bear and other big game species are annually killed by arrows and in numbers, too. In the West, cougar hunting is becoming a recognized specialty, with women and youths bringing in the great predators. Eighteen-year-old Jack Stangle, of Seattle, Wash., was one of last year's successful mountain lion bowhunters. Small game takes many an archer afield, with rabbits naturally topping the list of sporting targets.

This trend is our hope for the future. License sales have been zooming. Licensed fishermen jumped from 8,250,000 in 1945 to over 11,000,000 a year later. Sales of hunt-

ing licenses are up nearly 40 per cent since 1940. The pressure on our wildlife is enormous and no relief is in sight—unless it is in our changing idea of what constitutes a good time outdoors.

One thing is certain, however. The number of sportsmen who take their game the hard way is growing fast.

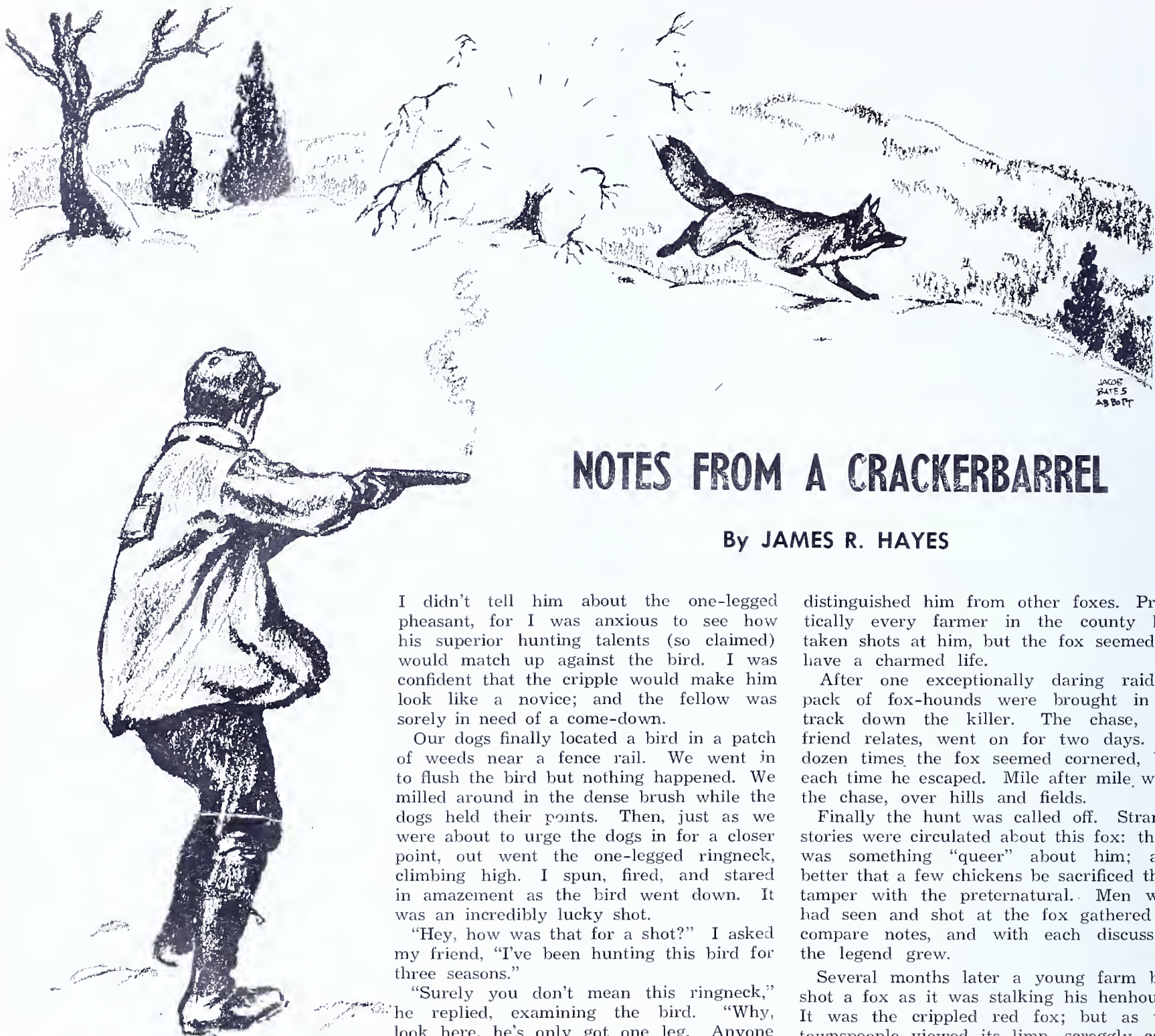
Perhaps sportsmanship will save the day, after all.

It's up to the sportsmen.

Hunting with Bows and Arrows is legal in every state of the Union and a number of states have set aside special areas for this type of Hunting. In Pennsylvania hunting with a Bow and Arrows is legal anywhere in the state and its use is controlled by the same laws that limit other types of weapons. If the sportsmen want to hunt with Bow and Arrows and stalk their game without interference from the sportsmen using firearms the state has provided two areas of 1000 acres each where no weapon other than a Bow and Arrows is permissible, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Minnesota and New Jersey have periods of from 5 days to 6 weeks for hunting with Bow and Arrows as the only weapons. These seasons have proven to be popular with the sportsmen using Bows and Arrows in these states. Wisconsin and Michigan sportsmen are provided with a period of 6 weeks for hunting with Bows and Arrows only.

The past season found more than 6000 archers in Wisconsin and over 4000 in Michigan taking advantage of the opportunity to enjoy this extended hunting season. The first day of the deer season in Wisconsin 58 deer were reported killed. The Game Conservation Departments from Wisconsin and Michigan have made an extensive study of their season set aside for their archery minded sportsmen and report an ever increasing interest in this type of hunting. Figures compiled by the Michigan Department point out that 3 out of every 100 men hunting with Bow and Arrows is successful as compared to 33 out of 100 men hunting with all other types of weapons.





NOTES FROM A CRACKERBARREL

By JAMES R. HAYES

I didn't tell him about the one-legged pheasant, for I was anxious to see how his superior hunting talents (so claimed) would match up against the bird. I was confident that the cripple would make him look like a novice; and the fellow was sorely in need of a come-down.

Our dogs finally located a bird in a patch of weeds near a fence rail. We went in to flush the bird but nothing happened. We milled around in the dense brush while the dogs held their points. Then, just as we were about to urge the dogs in for a closer point, out went the one-legged ringneck, climbing high. I spun, fired, and stared in amazement as the bird went down. It was an incredibly lucky shot.

"Hey, how was that for a shot?" I asked my friend, "I've been hunting this bird for three seasons."

"Surely you don't mean this ringneck," he replied, examining the bird. "Why, look here, he's only got one leg. Anyone can hit cripples."

So even in death the cripple was victorious. I had bagged a crippled pheasant, no more. You just can't win. You hunt and hunt, and they make you look foolish. Then with a lucky shot you bring down your bird and what have you got?—a cripple. And "Anyone can hit cripples."

It has always seemed strange to me that so many crippled wild creatures should enjoy such long lives. One would think their impairments would make them easy prey for hawks, foxes and weasels. Undoubtedly if the crippling accident comes early in life, the creature's chances for survival are slim. But those wild citizens who manage to elude fate until a compensating balance is set have full lives. Apparently the transmuted wisdom and sensitivity offsetting the condition better equips them for survival.

Only last week a visitor was telling of a three-legged fox that had a reputation as a chicken killer. He ran close to the ground with a peculiar loping gait that

distinguished him from other foxes. Practically every farmer in the county had taken shots at him, but the fox seemed to have a charmed life.

After one exceptionally daring raid a pack of fox-hounds were brought in to track down the killer. The chase, my friend relates, went on for two days. A dozen times the fox seemed cornered, but each time he escaped. Mile after mile, went the chase, over hills and fields.

Finally the hunt was called off. Strange stories were circulated about this fox: there was something "queer" about him; and better that a few chickens be sacrificed than tamper with the preternatural. Men who had seen and shot at the fox gathered to compare notes, and with each discussion the legend grew.

Several months later a young farm boy shot a fox as it was stalking his henhouse. It was the crippled red fox; but as the townspeople viewed its limp, scraggly carcass, the rogue seemed not so "peculiar" as they previously thought. Instead of being acclaimed a local hero, the farm boy was accorded only mild interest as "the kid who shot the fox."

So it is with all notorious and seemingly charmed wild creatures. Their extreme peculiarity exists only so long as they can keep alive and at a distance. Not in exploits alone does their fame grow, but in the minds of men, where reality and fancy are often blended into a quite believable fantasy. Legends may start in hunting fields, but the growth of a legend comes in cracker-barrel gossip in country general stores. And once the omens are killed and found to be of flesh and blood, their fame is lost and their records soon forgotten.

The buck that runs on stormy nights and leaves no tracks where he passes; the grouse that thunders up out of range, and is often heard but seldom seen; the fox that outlives a dozen hunts and barks at the moon on winter nights—these are undoubtedly the favored children of nature

I HAVE often marveled at this strange compensating law of nature, whereby the loss of a faculty is counterbalanced by increased power in other senses. Through such recompense crippled wild creatures are endowed with special abilities which restore them to a degree of effectiveness comparable with normal birds and animals. There can be no doubt of the justice of such reparations; but I have often had reason to wonder if Mother Nature does not occasionally overpay her accounts.

My most complete rout in the hunting fields was dealt out by a crippled ringneck pheasant. How he lost one leg remains a mystery; wandered into a steel trap, probably. For three seasons I matched wits with this bird and lost consistently. He flushed out of range, flew into the sun, pulled tricks no normal pheasant is credited with knowing. But his real triumph came in death.

One Saturday near mid-season I invited a local sure-shot to accompany me on a hunt.

Juvenile Delinquency?

How About

Parent Delinquency?

By JACK LOGAN*

MANY persons before me have said, "There is no 'Juvenile Delinquency', it is 'Parent Delinquency'". But how many of we parents have ever been willing to make such an admission?

Juveniles are accused of being delinquent in many various activities. Saturdays, during the school terms and most any day during the summer vacations finds many young nimrods in our fields and woods. The activities of some of these boys while out with their .22 rifle, or in some cases shotguns, consist entirely of "plinking", in other words taking pot-shots at tin cans, bottles or whatever target is available at the opportune time. Others are not content with less than a songbird or some other piece of wild game.

While "plinking" is a popular and seemingly harmless "sport" it does sometimes lead to someone in the group, and in some known cases some innocent person in the vicinity becoming the victim of a serious or fatal wound. Those who embark into the great outdoors with the sole intent of knocking off whatever bird or animal that may be unfortunate enough to present itself are not only robbing the real sportsmen of their potential season bag of game but are doing a great injustice to our good friends, the farmers, as well as Mother Nature. If the farmers are to produce and provide our game with food they must have the valuable assistance of the birds in combatting and controlling the insect pests. In the same light, if Mother Nature is to provide and maintain our supply of song and insectivorous birds she must be permitted to maintain her balance in a normal manner.

It is not intended that the reader shall be given the impression that the juvenile is entirely responsible for all of our hunting accidents. Neither is he necessarily the person who requires the most surveillance to prevent the killing of our protected birds and committing "out-of-season" violations. Many of our juveniles are safe and lawful hunters, while many of our adult hunters are guilty of the actions mentioned earlier in the paragraphs.

The thought I have here is that possibly

* District Game Protector, G-7.



the boy who is desirous of owning his own firearm finally discovers on some Christmas morning, possibly the eighth to twelfth such visit by Santa as far as his life is concerned, he is the proud owner of a brand new .22 rifle or a single barrelled shotgun. His Own Gun! In far too many instances the gun is handed to him by a Dad, who through inexperience and naturally desiring to see his son made happy, offers simply, "There's a fine new gun for you".

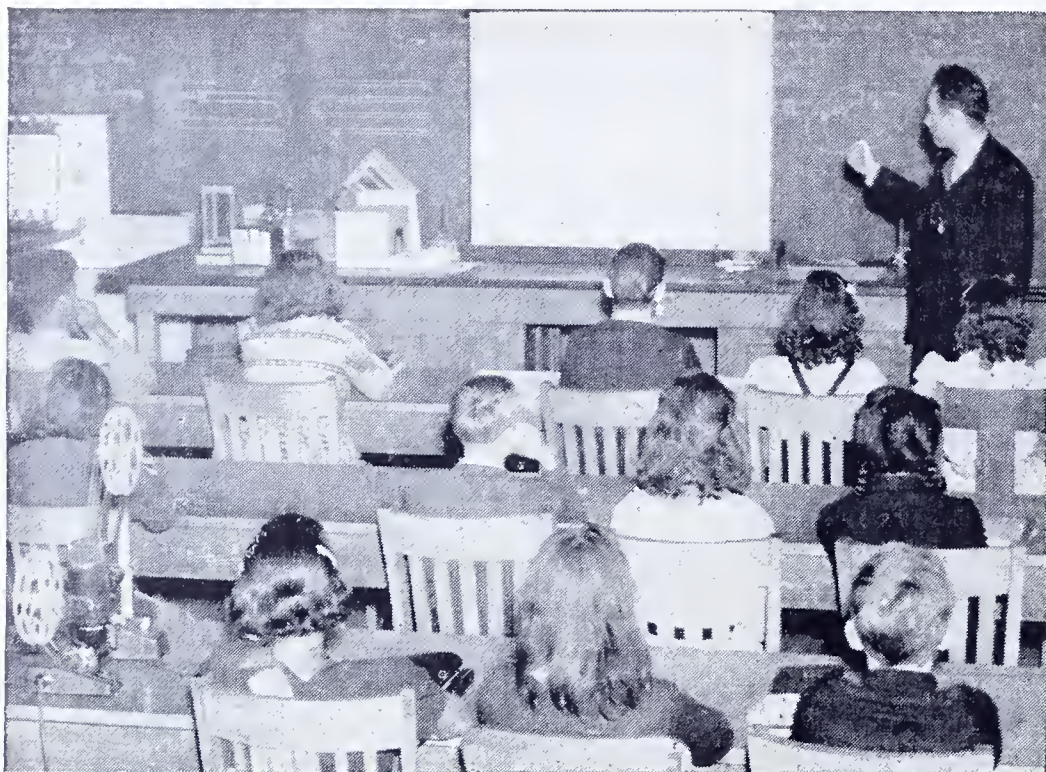
A Dad has handled firearms either as a hunter, a soldier or possibly as a collector will have much more to say than those few words. His presentation speech will, no doubt follow these lines: "Son, I am permitting you to have your own gun only because of the enjoyment it can bring to a person. Since I was a boy I have owned a gun, and my first one was given to me by my Dad when I was ten years old. I have observed you handling my guns when we were in the field together and feel confident that you will practice safety at all times. Be a good hunter who plays fair with our wildlife and who is ever true to his fellow sportsmen".

What's that? Sure, it sounds a bit flowery but where is the Sportsman Dad who will deny it's sincerity and sound advice?

For those no-gun-loving Dads who have a son desiring a firearm of his own, the best advice I can offer is to seek the assistance of a close friend who is a hunter and he will be only too happy to chaperone the lad in the field. In addition, when presenting the gun to the boy—His Own Gun—include in the gift package a membership in a good, active Sportsmen's Organization. A bit of caution to the boy that Mr. So-and-so is to be his tutor and that he is to pay strict attention to the teaching, and that the gun is not to be taken from the house without Dad's knowledge will surely pay big dividends in addition to easing Dad's mind. When the gun is absent from its cabinet or other familiar resting place you can rest assured that it is in good hands and under close scrutiny. The same will hold true for your boy.

Boys who are given the right start with a firearm and who are taught to play fair are not creating any great problems in the field. But if initiated in the improper manner they are not only potential violators and dangerous hunters while young, but might possibly have a tendency to follow along the same lines when they become men.

"As the twig is bent, so grows the tree".



Conservation Education begins with the teacher . . .

partment of Forest and Waters; conservation groups throughout the State, including The Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, Frick Education Commission, The Philadelphia Inquirer, and many individuals who contributed to the Laboratories' success.

The First and Second Laboratories enrolled 140 selected public school teachers. These teachers were recommended by their superintendents as potential leaders in the field of Conservation Education. Each was granted a scholarship. Each teacher enrolled brought back to his or her community the story of conservation. More than two hundred addresses were given by members of the group to professional and lay organizations. This was in addition to the enrichment of the instructional program of the schools from which the teachers came. The success of the First and Second Conservation Education Laboratories has convinced the sponsoring groups that in carrying out a combination field and research project for the education of teachers in conservation, a substantial contribution has been made not only to the teacher education program but to the conservation program in Pennsylvania. All those who participated in the

AVOIDING THE SIDETRACK

HENRY KLONOWER, Executive Director

State Advisory Committee

The Pennsylvania Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers

WANTON waste of an irreplaceable heritage has moral implications. These implications cannot be overlooked in the education of a new generation. Forests must be preserved through reforestation; streams must be kept clear for the preservation of fish, game and humans; mineral resources should not be exhausted for the use of a single generation. But beyond all this, the character of a people is highly colored by recognition of the deeper values in sharing with each succeeding generation the essentials for wholesome living.

Conservation deals not entirely with material things. Ideas are essential and finally develop into practices. Ideas move mountains, build bridges, win wars, make men interesting and companionable. Teachers with ideas become interesting and stimulating. They influence a rising generation in the manner of wholesome living and in the appreciation of true values. What is done for the teacher in creating ideas eventually finds its expression in the children taught. Conservation Education begins with the teacher. In the classrooms today are found the policies of tomorrow. It, therefore, becomes essential to make known to the teacher the connotations of a conservation program in all its various phases, physical, moral and

spiritual. Conservation Education has its place in the whole program of education—art, music, health and the whole run of academic subjects. Informed teachers are essential to the ultimate success of such a program. The essential facts learned from first hand contacts with natural resources complemented with research, broad reading and contact with stimulating instructors will bring to the classroom of the average public school well-informed, conversation-minded teachers.

Conservation Education is an integral part of the education of America's boys and girls. The most effective procedure to accomplish the objectives of such a program is to educate teachers in the basic philosophy underlying conservation. The Third Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers will be conducted at The Pennsylvania State College through two three-week intensive summer sessions extending from June 28 to July 17 and from July 19 to August 7, 1948. The Laboratory will follow the plan developed for the conduct of the 1946 Laboratory and the 1947 Laboratory. Both the First Laboratory and the Second Laboratory were made possible by the generous support provided by the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Game and Fish Commissions, the State Planning Board, the De-

partment of Forest and Waters; conservation groups throughout the State, including The Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, Frick Education Commission, The Philadelphia Inquirer, and many individuals who contributed to the Laboratories' success.

program believe that they can render further service in this significant movement through a *Third Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers*. The Third Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers sponsored by an advisory group of individual citizens, organizations, and State Departments will provide the laboratory in which an understanding of the essential values in Conservation Education will be acquired. Here is a constructive step forward in the teacher education program in the preparation of men and women competent to carry on the work in the public schools. The teacher and the pupil still make the school. Through this direct method of inspiring the teacher, arousing her enthusiasm, and helping her to discover the immediate need for teaching the application of the underlying principles of conservation, a definite step toward the solution of an increasingly complex social situation will have been taken. The emerging generation must be schooled to the values of the sensible use of its physical heritage. At the same time the emerging generation must be made conscious of the moral implications of such a program. Where such values continue to be transmitted from generation to generation, civilization need not end on a sidetrack.



and finds true value in the hands of children.

THAT often used and sometimes abused expression, "The proof of a pudding is in its eating", is as old as our hills and streams—and as true today as it ever was. Yet, even as it has been a human characteristic down thru the ages to derive physical enjoyment from good eating, it has also been and still is an exceedingly human trait to derive mental satisfaction from **PROOF**.

We who fought fruitlessly for years against one of the greatest enemies of Conservation, that orge "Stream Pollution", occasionally pinch ourselves nowadays—pinch ourselves to make certain that we have not simply been lulled into sleep and that we are not merely indulging in a pleasant dream from which we shall awaken to find the orge still with us, as ugly and filthy as ever—pinch ourselves to make certain that we are not mistaken when we believe that things really are 'a'poppin' on the clean streams front in the Keystone State!

Yes, I am happy to write and I know you, too, are happy to realize that at long last there is a *definite, intelligent and workable* clean streams program in progress in Pennsylvania.

I shall quote here from a letter written recently by Judge Grover C. Ladner of Philadelphia, who, as we all know, has worked tirelessly and unceasingly for clean streams. The letter was written to Governor James



An anti-pollution minded populace would make saving of fish through seining unnecessary.

Pennsylvania's Proof of Anti-Pollution Progress

By ELLEN A. DIETRICH, Secretary

Pennsylvania Conservation Committee

H. Duff, who not only gave us his pre-election pledge to clean our streams; but who today is actually and vigorously carrying out that pledge! Judge Ladner writes to the Governor thus: "The Schuylkill River Valley Restoration Association, as well as all the other organizations interested in pure streams, notes with great satisfaction that in making your allocations of funds to State institutions you are specifying in many instances that part of the funds must be used for erection of sewage disposal plants. The fact that the State itself in *previous years* has condoned pollution by even its own institutions, instead of setting a better example to municipalities and industries, has been a long standing reproach which, happily, you have now removed. My hearty congratulations!" . . . And the Governor, in a subsequent letter to Judge Ladner, thanks him for his support and adds: "No one realizes better than we the immense necessity and importance of *public approval*. If the public will continue to stand back of us in this program, I am confident, beyond any peradventure of success. But it will take *constant public support*."

Needless it is to say here that we, the people of Pennsylvania, who clamored for

years for this program can well afford to give it our continued support. We can well afford to pause, individually and collectively, and say. "May God speed the day that will end the filthy practice of making open sewers of our rivers and their tributaries—and the foul practice of flush-

ing-disease-laden contents from our toilets into our streams all over our State and Nation and then drinking the water from those streams!"

Following Judge Ladner's recent query relative to what is being done, we have learned from Fred Dechant, Executive Officer of the Schuylkill River Project Engineers, that definite progress is being made on the Schuylkill, our "testing ground" for clean streams in Pennsylvania. Engineers are busily working on contract drawings and specifications pertaining to dam construction and coal silt removal, bids have been secured for erection of four desilting dams, orders are being placed for the necessary dredging machinery (machinery, it is estimated, will require from nine months to a year to procure); and the present outlook

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There is nothing sporting about polluted water.

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The Federation's 17th Annual Convention

The 17th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs was held in Harrisburg February 13 and 14, 1948. By prior arrangement, President Becker called a special executive session of the Directors and invited Commissioner J. C. Herman and Executive Director Seth Gordon to discuss a list of problems fully with them. This meeting started shortly after 11 a. m. on Friday and lasted about two hours. The appended list of subjects was discussed fully, including status of the Commission's funds. It was made clear that the Commission has taken no action on any of these matters.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions submitted through the various Federation Divisions were discussed by the panels on Friday afternoon, and the following morning those recommended by the panels were acted upon by the convention. At the opening session on Saturday the officers reported that the Federation now has 170,000 affiliated members, an increase of about 30,000 over a year ago. Resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. Requesting the Fish Commission to develop procedures to seim fish from reservoirs and stock them in public waters.
2. Re-affirming a previous resolution favoring the construction of fishways in all dams, new and old.
3. Requesting that the bounty be continued on both species of foxes.
4. Requesting that the bounty be continued on all predators after May 31, 1948.
5. Objecting to the leasing of any State Game or Fish Lands for the purpose of stripping (coal).
6. Endorsing the Commission's food and cover program "because it is more productive of results than similar expenditures of game importation for stocking."
7. Encouraging the Commission in its study of the use of the bulldozer as a means of increasing cover for small game and browse for deer, and suggesting that the Commission study the use of the airplane as a means of placing winter food in inaccessible areas.
8. Urging the Commission to study the "possibility and desirability" of supplying seeds and fertilizers to landowners who are willing to plant food for wildlife, and requesting that proper payment be made to such landowners.
9. Recommending that a thorough restudy be made of the question of the opening duck season in order to arrive at open dates that will be more satisfactory to Pennsylvania's hunters.
10. Re-affirming a previous resolution recommending that the small game season open every year on the Saturday nearest the first of November. (This resolution had been rejected by the panel on Friday, but was brought up and adopted at the convention.)
11. Re-affirming a previous resolution recommending that the deer hunting season open every year on the Monday nearest the first of December.
12. Asking the Highway Department to have



Retiring president Oscar Becker, left, presents President Cooper with the gavel for use in his term of office.

a notice placed on the back of the State Inspection Sticker requesting drivers to observe care so as to avoid killing game; also requesting the Game Commission to cooperate to that end.

13. Recommending that the 1949 woodchuck season begin July 1, with a daily limit of five, to avoid the loss of young in the nest when the season is opened earlier.
14. Recommending that the law be changed to revoke licenses of game spotlights two years for the first offense, five years for the second offense, and permanent denial for the third offense, with a jail sentence of at least thirty days if such person hunts or traps during the revocation period; also that the names and addresses of all persons whose licenses have been revoked be posted in the place of business of license issuing agents.
15. Recommending that Section 1402 of the Game Law be amended to provide a revolving cash fund for use in obtaining evidence
16. Recommending that in any future antlerless deer seasons nonresidents be barred, and if necessary that the Game Law be amended to this effect.
17. Re-affirming the Federation's stand in favor of permitting big game hunting on Special Dog Training Areas. (Would require amendment of Section 938).
18. Recommending that more feed be supplied for wild turkeys.
19. Recommending that the Commission stock male deer.
20. In the interest of safety, recommending that the Game Law be amended to open the deer and bear seasons at 9:00 a.m.; begin hunting at 7:30 a.m. (instead of 7:00) daily thereafter; and stop big game hunting daily at 4:30 p.m. (instead of 5:00).
21. Recommending that all present fines for big game law violations be doubled, with a jail sentence of one day for each

(Continued on Page 30)



New and old officers of the Federation are, left to right: M. T. Merritts, a past president; Oscar Becker, retiring president; Dr. C. A. Mortimer, re-elected secretary-treasurer; R. S. Cooper, newly elected president; S. Dale Furst, new first vice-president; and J. H. Barklev, new second vice-president.

Commission Activities



CONKLIN ATTENDS FLOOD CONTROL CONFERENCE

W. Gard Conklin, Director of the Commission's Administration Bureau, attended a conference held in mid-February at Cincinnati to discuss the over-all development of U. S. flood control reservoir projects with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Plans and methods were considered by the hundred odd representatives of public agencies dealing with fish and game management, soil conservation, reforestation, recreation, and other developments for increased cooperation between such groups and the Corps of Engineers in developing flood control projects in order to give maximum benefits for public use as well as the control of flood waters.

The Army Engineers are now genuinely interested in multiple use of project areas and the fish and game potentialities were mentioned more often than any other prospective use. There are now five such reservoir projects in Pennsylvania, one of which, the Youghioghny, extends into Maryland. Two or three others are under construction or are planned. Flood control experts pointed out that although reservoir projects did destroy much wildlife habitat, certain improvements can be made above the normal submerged area which would partly compensate for loss of good cover customarily existing along streams and on bottom lands.

ENGINEER GIVES HIGHWAY GAME KILL

Apparently a lot of motorists don't believe in giving wildlife "a brake." The evidence lies in the annual report issued by S. W. Jackson, district engineer of the Department of Highways at Franklin. According to this report, a total of 1,739 wild and domestic animals were killed on the highways of Venango County by motor vehicles during the past year.

The following animals were killed during the 12 month period ending December 31, 1947:

Rabbits, 1,161; woodchucks, 53; squirrels, 33; skunks, 61; raccoons, 7; deer, 11; opos-

sums, 201; weasel, 5; muskrat, 13; porcupine, 23; grouse, 17; quail, 1; ringneck pheasant, 7; small animals and birds, 15; chickens, 55; cats, 209; and dogs, 115.

The total slaughter of animals for District One, which is comprised of Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Lawrence counties during the 12 month period was 8,621, setting a low figure record for the past seven years during which records were kept of animal kills.

The 1947 total figure is more than 1,500 less than the number of animals killed during 1946. Total figures for the past seven years within the district are: 1946—10,146; 1945—10,949; 1944—11,253; 1943—12,491; 1942—14,887; and 1941—14,088.

MACK HART HONORED

Mack Hart, grand old man of conservation—32 continuous years of service with the Virginia State Game Commission—was honored recently when his portrait in oil was unveiled in the Commission's office at Richmond. The painting shows Mack in a characteristic pose with pipe in hand. It was provided by voluntary subscriptions from friends and presented to the Commission.

Now It's A Conservation Degree

The Board of Regents of Cornell University has recently established a Department of Conservation which will lead to a degree of Conservation. The New York State Legislature has yet to approve the action but it is believed this action will be taken shortly.



Photo Courtesy Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Nationally-known conservationist John M. Phillips celebrated his 87th birthday recently by cutting a cake presented to him by members of the Pennsylvania Sportsmen's Luncheon Club of Pittsburgh. Seated are Dr. I. Hope Alexander, city health director and presiding officer of the club, and Colonel Walter W. Johnson, of North Bay, Ont. Bert Popowski, of Omaha, Neb., and John L. Carey, of Pittsburgh, lean over the honor guest's shoulders.

SPORTSMEN ORGANIZE AGAINST DUCK SLAUGHTER

Sportsmen of two countries have organized under Ducks Unlimited against annual mass slaughter of wild ducks by "big business" Mexican market gunners.

A long-range program of legislation and education has been devised by 200 representatives comprising Ducks Unlimited's new chapter south of the border with Mexico's Federal Game Department cooperating to the fullest extent.

This move has been taken as a means of checking the annual wholesale wiping out of great numbers of these classic game birds and allowing more of them to return north each spring for seasonal nesting. Most of the birds are bred in western Canada, where the international waterfowl restoration agency operates, and to a degree in North central states.

The battery or "armada" system used south of the Rio Grande in killing wild ducks far transcends the huge totals taken by abandoned massacre of the birds by commercial gunners in the United States a hundred years ago.

Armadas, according to Ducks Unlimited's president, Morton W. Smith, of Minneapolis, are arranged in tiers of three individual batteries. The larger armadas operate with up to 600 fixed-gun barrels. A third of the total is set in the first and lowest tier and is aimed to hit vast rafts of sitting ducks. Another third, making up the second tier, is timed to fire a few feet above the marsh as the birds rise. The remainder of the charges, comprising the third tier, are elevated and timed to catch survivors of the first blasts in the air.



Carl C. Stainbrook, left, recently appointed Field Division Supervisor at Forty Fort, examines two fine beavers being probated during the recent 15-day season.

Weapons are made of iron tubes, or pipes, up to two inches in diameter. They are loaded through the muzzle with powder, paper and charges of small scrap iron or nails, nuts and bolts. Breeches are wired to electric batteries, fired simultaneously by a spark from a dry battery set off by switches at one-second intervals from safe distances.

The slaughter is accomplished after the ducks have been cautiously driven into range of the batteries from feeding areas. This is done with between 30 and 45 Mexican Indians at one operation. They care-

fully use horses or cattle as screens between themselves and the ducks, as the birds are frightened only by the presence of humans.

The Mexican market gunners, who for years have disregarded the U. S.-Mexican Migratory Bird Treaty Act banning commercial sale of wild ducks, start operating, says Duck Unlimited, just as soon as the birds appear from the north in the fall, both prior and even after the lengthy four-month season opening November 16.

At least 15 different species have been made victims of Mexican mass wild duck slaughter which Ducks Unlimited is now fighting.



Members of the Harrisburg Hunters and Anglers Club established a fine record in late February when they trapped their 600th rabbit in conjunction with the Game Commission's rabbit trapping and transfer program this winter. Shown with the cottontail are: Nels Thomsen, Chris Logan, Russ Alberts, and Pat Harrelrode.

Virginia Cooperative Unit Plans Aerial Census Course

Aerial game-census techniques soon may be included in the course work of the Virginia Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Professor Seth Gordon, Jr., is completing aerial-reconnaissance solos now to get sufficient experience preparatory to formulating the course.

The new work will be designed to train wildlife students in the interpretation of aerial maps and in the use of such maps in timber cruising, watershed study, and wildlife cover mapping. When the course finally is organized, graduate students will be given actual flying experience under the supervision of trained technicians as part of their training in making game censuses and in interpreting aerial maps. Airplanes are coming into their own in the field of wildlife research and management, the Institute stated, and it will not be long before planes will handle field work heretofore regarded as impossible of achievement.

The male cow-bird is the only black bird with a brown head.

The largest fisherman among animals is the monstrous Alaskan brown or Kodiak bear. He sometimes reaches a weight of 1,500 pounds.

HUNTING LICENSE SALES AND REVENUES SHATTER ALL RECORDS

As the result of growing interest in outdoor recreation, wild game in America faced the greatest army of hunters in all history during the year ending June 30, 1947, Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, reported today to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug.

"The number of hunting licenses sold reached the incredible peak of 12,066,763," declared Mr. Day, "producing a gross revenue of \$28,558,447 for the 48 states." This total, he pointed out, includes such items as big game permits, special area permits, and deer tags, which may be required in addition to the regular license fees.

According to a summary based on figures supplied to the Service by the various states, the increase in licenses sold during the 1946-47 season amounted to 2,212,450 while fees were increased by \$8,753,003 in comparison with the previous year when sportsmen broke all previous existing records to spend \$19,805,444 for 9,854,313 hunting licenses.

"Shortened work weeks, good wages, good roads, airports scattered all over the country, new high-powered guns—all of these factors have combined to provide the incentive for more Americans than ever before to seek their relaxation in hunting trips," said Mr. Day. "Maintaining a supply of game birds and animals to withstand this heavy drain is the chief problem that confronts the country's wildlife administrators today."

The report shows that non-resident hunting licenses jumped from 256,335 in 1945-46 to 393,548 in 1946-47. Colorado headed the list with 116,147 of its license total of 414,274 being sold to non-residents. South Dakota's total of 210,978 licenses indicated that 86,147 went to out-of-staters. On the other hand, Michigan was the only state to have more than one million resident hunters in the field. Of its total of 1,046,839 licenses sold, 1,033,778 went to residents and 13,061 to non-residents.



Two youthful Harrisburg hunters who got their first deer during the one-day antlerless animal season in December are David Miller, left, and George Deibler, right.

STATE HUNTING LICENSE AND FEDERAL DUCK STAMP SALES
July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

State	Resident	Non-Resident	Total Licenses	Fees Paid By Hunters	Federal Duck Stamps
Alabama	201,482	1,615	203,097	\$380,291	10,319
Arizona	48,479	1,194	49,673	246,089	7,525
Arkansas	188,339	4,857	193,196	358,567	48,874
California	478,614	4,562	493,176	1,248,922	154,652
Colorado	298,127	116,147	414,274	1,143,275	37,249
Connecticut	48,482	579	49,061	194,713	11,224
Delaware	21,258	150	21,408	27,675	5,130
Florida	100,035	1,375	101,411	472,796	21,250
Georgia	140,249	2,004	142,253	309,930	4,396
Idaho	163,175	3,182	166,357	484,839	39,098
Illinois	423,868	2,402	426,270	883,766	93,387
Indiana	368,285	840	369,125	523,660	35,409
Iowa	292,934	1,646	244,580	487,066	54,925
Kansas	175,568	970	176,538	189,766	55,282
Kentucky	180,331	1,339	181,670	352,222	6,178
Louisiana	169,652	744	170,396	357,904	53,490
Maine	115,295	18,026	133,321	423,449	15,016
Maryland	114,663	3,903	118,566	301,600	14,182
Massachusetts	134,200	1,588	135,788	365,975	28,142
Michigan	1,003,778	13,061	1,046,839	1,719,248	117,294
Minnesota	493,694	1,676	495,370	777,993	175,151
Mississippi	181,456	1,823	183,279	353,219	16,861
Missouri	330,654	1,826	332,480	937,973	52,563
Montana	145,908	3,211	149,119	526,866	31,153
Nebraska	207,845	12,843	220,688	321,820	51,740
Nevada	17,625	8,113	25,738	153,688	9,402
New Hampshire	96,580	12,595	109,175	415,912	5,750
New Jersey	180,543	2,564	183,107	440,164	39,434
New Mexico	47,807	5,234	53,041	305,846	8,440
New York	818,951	7,823	826,774	1,378,222	62,680
North Carolina	205,124	2,780	207,904	536,519	13,002
North Dakota	67,627	2,409	70,036	152,770	45,575
Ohio	701,296	1,214	702,510	719,519	37,105
Oklahoma	164,473	958	165,431	177,308	48,823
Oregon	194,189	4,831	199,020	914,480	56,411
Pennsylvania	820,191	22,849	843,040	1,896,016	48,308
Rhode Island	12,772	744	13,516	27,844	4,864
South Carolina	168,746	2,712	171,458	312,742	7,153
South Dakota	124,831	86,147	210,978	1,873,760	82,367
Tennessee	245,417	1,407	246,824	508,898	20,224
Texas	233,719	1,001	234,720	494,098	125,823
Utah	100,147	7,894	108,041	526,304	29,537
Vermont	65,268	6,980	72,248	187,423	4,593
Virginia	280,428	4,952	285,380	639,794	13,179
Washington	380,728	446	381,174	1,267,268	81,596
West Virginia	262,158	2,525	264,683	563,683	2,092
Wisconsin	376,861	2,080	378,941	860,295	102,971
Wyoming	51,363	3,726	55,089	816,270	10,428
UNITED STATES	11,673,215	393,548	12,066,763	\$28,558,447	
Alaska					3,758
District of Columbia					12,408
Hawaii					64
Puerto Rico					342
TOTAL DUCK STAMPS					2,016,819

In volume of revenue received Pennsylvania led all other states with \$1,896,016. South Dakota was second with \$1,873,760, followed by Michigan with \$1,719,248; New York, \$1,378,222; Washington, \$1,267,268; California, \$978,305; New York, \$930,553; Missouri, \$937,973; Oregon, \$914,480; and Illinois, \$883,766.

In 1945-46 the "big ten" in revenue lined up as follows: South Dakota, \$1,958,351; Pennsylvania, \$1,580,394; Michigan, \$1,319,278; California, \$978,305; New York, \$930,553; Ohio, \$739,326; Illinois, \$678,575; Washington, \$667,162; Colorado, \$603,170; and Wisconsin, \$570,496.

In the number of licenses sold during the 1946-47 season, Michigan continued to top the list, reporting 1,046,839 sales, followed by Pennsylvania with 843,040; New York, 826,774; Ohio, 702,510; Minnesota, 495,370; Colorado, 414,274; Washington, 381,174; and Wisconsin, 378,941.

The sale of Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps commonly called "duck stamps," also broke all previous records. Sportsmen purchased 2,026,819 of these stamps for use during the 1946-47 season. In the previous season 1,725,505 stamps were sold. The Federal stamp at \$1.00 each, in addition to a state license, is required of every waterfowl hunter over 16 years of age.

The appended tabulation summarizes by states the number of hunting licenses and duck stamps issued and the fees paid by hunters.

Feathered anglers have different methods of catching fish. The osprey hovers over the water, plummets down, hits the water with a splash and catches his quarry in his talons. The kingfisher sits in a tree and patiently watches, catches it in his long, pointed bill. The loon swims underwater to catch his prey, while the eagle robs the osprey of his captured fish by forcing him to drop it in flight. The eagle then swoops upon the falling fish and catches it in his talons, sailing away to enjoy his stolen morsel on some secluded crag.

PANTHERS DISCOVERED IN NEW BRUNSWICK

A small remnant of the supposedly extinct eastern puma has been discovered in New Brunswick by Bruce S. Wright of the Wildlife Management Institute's Northeastern Wildlife Station at the University of New Brunswick. Institute officials reported recently. Conclusive proof of the continued existence of this rare animal, which was thought to be extirpated from all of its former range, has been obtained by Wright. Photographs and casts of tracks taken by him have been examined and identified by reliable authorities. Wright's persevering work explodes the belief of many scientists that the eastern panther was exterminated more than 60 years ago.

The panthers constitute no serious threat to the game of the region because of their small numbers, Wright told Canadian officials, and there have been no reports of depredations by them against livestock. Because of their low breeding potential, their numbers are not likely to increase substantially.

The discovery of this remnant of the subspecies has caused considerable interest and excitement among the scientists of North America; and absolute protection for the animal against trapping and hunting is expected. Zoologists and conservationists from all over the continent have been corresponding with Wright in connection with his discovery, and many have visited the area personally.



Distinguished hunters who were afield in Pennsylvania during last fall's woodcock season included, left to right, Mr. George P. Millington, of "Better Homes and Gardens" magazine, Mrs. Millington, and Dr. P. F. English of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at State College.

Cornell Group to Make Conservation-Education Survey

A 48-state study of current methods of conservation education and science teaching in the United States has been inaugurated by a group of eight Cornell University graduate students, the Wildlife Management Institute learned today.

The survey, which should be completed late in 1948, will be conducted by six men and two women under the supervision of Dr. E. Laurence Palmer, professor of science and nature education at Cornell. A representative of the group will visit every state for an on-the-spot study and will gather data from elementary and high

schools, junior colleges, outdoor laboratories, wildlife sanctuaries, and national parks.

This work is a continuation of similar surveys and investigations that have been conducted by Dr. Palmer at Cornell since 1925 with the support of the American Nature Association and the American Wildlife Institute. The findings of the last survey were made available in 1938.

"The project," said Dr. Palmer, one of the nation's leading authorities on science and education, "is intended to bring together by direct, coordinated observation the best practices in conservation education and science teaching in use throughout the country." Some of the earlier studies included the colleges and universities of the several Canadian provinces, it was stated.

Ohio Remedying Shortage of Game Cover

Game habitat in Ohio has been reduced to its lowest point in history as a result of intensive farming in the state caused by record prices for farm produce. Steps are being taken, however, to remedy deficiencies in wildlife food and cover by the Ohio Division of Conservation, which has inaugurated a state-wide game-management program, the Wildlife Management Institute reported.

Habitat development areas, averaging 225 acres each, have been developed in every county in the state. These areas, acquired under terms of 5-year leases, have been planted with food and cover plants—to increase the amount of habitable range for pheasants and rabbits.

Dr. E. D. Martin, chief of the Game Management Section, believes that this is the quickest and most effective method of increasing pheasant and rabbit numbers to maintain a harvestable annual surplus.

The program also calls for the purchase or lease of alfalfa and clover acreage from farmers over the state and leaving this cover undisturbed until after the nesting season. The program is coordinated with the Cooperative Farm Pond Program. Under this system, the Conservation Division has been acquiring areas of more than 5 acres around artificial farm ponds and, with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service, has been planting the tracts and fencing them against livestock where necessary. Sportsmen's organizations are cooperating with landowners and state and federal governments in developing these areas.



Members of the Commission's field force in Division "B" at a regular monthly meeting held in Forty Fort recently.



A two-year study to determine the location and value of present nesting and wintering grounds of Pennsylvania's waterfowl has been approved by the Commission.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1948

Farm-Game Cooperative Program—This worthy program was increased nine additional projects, each aggregating not less than 1,000 acres, as follows:

County	Township
York	.....Newberry
Susquehanna	....Bridgewater and Dimmock
Luzerne	.....Kingston, Franklin and Dallas
Luzerne	.....Fairmount and Huntingdon
Schuylkill	.....Pine Grove
Clinton	.....Lamar and Porter
Centre	.....Gregg
Somerset	.....Stony Creek and Brothers Valley
Westmoreland	....Hempfield

The Commission hopes ultimately to incorporate a million acres in this mutual undertaking. To date more than 3600 operators are supporting it, their aggregate area totalling more than 300,000 acres.

Publishing Violations in GAME NEWS and Press—In a drastic effort to curtail the number of deliberate game law violations a list of these infraction, and the names and addresses of the persons committing them, together with the amount of penalty paid, will be published in both GAME NEWS and the Press just as quickly as a summation of last season's infringements can be pulled together. From then on this information will be carried regularly in the News. It will include non-resident as well as resident violators.

Establishment of Refuge and Similar Projects—

Primary State Game Refuge No. 216 consisting of approximately 24.4 acres in Lawrence County on Game Lands No. 216.

State Game Propagation Area G-5, comprising approximately 576 acres of a Beaver County Park in Brighton Township. The area will be closed to hunting.

State Game Propagation Area B-39, consisting of 570 acres in Butler Township, Luzerne County, the full acreage to be closed to hunting.

Dog Training Preserves Nos. 8 and 9, Forest County—These two areas are to be set aside within the Allegheny National Forest under mutual agreement of the U. S. Forest Service and the Game Commission. They are situated on the tributaries of Millstone Creek, in Jenks Township and each contain approximately 1000 acres. They shall be used solely for the purpose of training bird dogs. No game of any kind other than deer and bears may be hunted or killed on the area at any time.

Refuge Projects Discontinued—Primary Refuge No. 525-A consisting of 330 acres of Delaware State Forest in Blooming Grove Township, Pike County.

Auxiliary Refuge No. 127 containing 115 acres in Point Township, Northumberland County.

Land Acquisition—55 acres in Conneaut Marsh, Greenwood Township, Crawford County.

Land Exchanges—Transfer of approximately 400 acres by the Department of Forests and Waters to the Game Commission to round out Game Lands No. 134 in the Hillsgrove, Sullivan County area; and an isolated tract of 300 acres in Carbon County connecting two sections of Game Lands No. 129, in exchange for 741.6 acres in McIntyre Township, Lycoming County known as Game Lands No. 125 which are bounded on three sides by State Forest Land.

Land Exchanges—741.6 acres in McIntyre Township, Lycoming County, known as State Game Lands No. 125, for two tracts owned by the Department of Forests and Waters—one containing approximately 400 acres being a wedge in Game Lands No. 134, Sullivan County; the other of 300 acres connecting two sections of Game Land No. 129 in Carbon County.

Resolution on Death of Mr. MacCachran

"Whereas, Russell Atcheson MacCachran, Director of the Field Management Bureau, a member of the Commission's regular staff from August 1, 1930 to October 14, 1947 when he passed away; and

Whereas, Mr. MacCachran was always faithful to his trust, reliable in his every action, conservative in approval of expenditures and eminently efficient in administering the functions assigned to him; and

Whereas, Mr. MacCachran was held in high esteem by the Commission, all its employees, and the sportsmen of the Commonwealth;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, record our sincere regret over the loss of one whose services will be difficult to replace, whose memory we will always cherish, and we hereby extend deep sympathy to his bereaved wife, who was his constant and helpful companion, and to his two sons.

Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the Minutes of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and that a copy be forwarded to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Jenkins MacCachran.

(Continued on Next Page)



Fourteen-year-old Jimmy Tokach shot this fine 11-point buck on his very first hunting trip at Spring Brook near Daleville last December. Jimmy's own 125 pounds was only slightly more than the 114 pounds registered by the deer.

Exchange of Turkeys for Pheasants—The Commission agreed to exchange 13 wild turkeys, 10 hens and 3 toms, with the State of South Dakota for 200 wild trapped pheasants, sex as they run.

Feed for Farm-Game Cooperators—The Commission agreed to supply the same amount of feed with each shipment of day-old pheasant chicks sent to Farm-Game Cooperators as if furnished to sportsmen's organizations (five pounds starting mash for each chick furnished), such cooperators to be compensated at the rate of \$1.00 per bird raised to 12 weeks of age.

Pittman-Robertson Projects—Four new Federal Aid Projects were approved as follows: (Game Commission's share of total cost to be 25%.)

Migratory Waterfowl—A two-year study to determine the location and value of present nesting and wintering grounds. Management plans will be prepared for Game Lands which do, or may, afford such habitats. Cost for one year's study not to exceed \$10,000.

Environmental Control on Forested Lands for Game Management—A three-year study of the use of the bulldozer as an implement in game management practices. Comparative costs, as against those of other methods, would be determined. Quantity and quality of food produced would be evaluated. Increase in game populations would be inventoried. Cost for one year not to exceed \$16,000.

Wood Duck Nesting Study—A one-year study of the value of the wood duck nesting box in the increase of this species. Cost not to exceed \$3,500. (An article on this subject, together with specifications for constructing these boxes, brought forth con-

siderable favorable response on the part of many persons and organizations, who want to experiment with them locally. The Izaak Walton League of Lebanon plans to have the vocational high school make boxes for them to place in their section. Reprints of this article are being prepared in case anyone else is interested. Address your request to the Game Commission, Harrisburg.

Predator Control Studies—The Commission agreed to submit to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service a Federal Aid Project to study the effect of predators on the wildlife supply, also whether a better method for handling the predator control problem can be devised than the present bounty system.

Mammal Survey—Progress is being made on this important survey which is operative in several sections of the Commonwealth.

Mammal Bulletin—The Commission approved the publication of a new bulletin on the mammals for public consumption. It is to be illustrated in color and will be made available between now and next fall.

New Motion Picture—A new natural history motion picture was also approved, and will in all probability be available by next fall. It will be in sound and color and consume about 40 minutes projection time. It depicts the life history of the beaver, intimate views of many of our smaller mammals, bird-life and numerous scenics.

Training Class for 1948—The Commission approved another Training School Class a full account of which was carried in the last issue of GAME NEWS. For additional information write Mr. W. C. Cramer, Chief, Training Unit, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Revocations—The hunting privileges of 66 persons were denied from one to several years for violations of the game law; five other persons had their licenses revoked by the Court of Quarter Sessions for from 5 to 10 years for injuring or killing a human being while carelessly handling a firearm.

Use of Federal Monies—The Commission considered a recent proposal of the National Wildlife Federation that the \$13,500,000 accumulated Federal Aid Funds be made available to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for migratory work and restoration work but agreed that this proposal should not be approved and that the several States should first be given an opportunity to determine whether they can utilize current appropriations plus a reasonable portion annually of the accumulated reserve.

Increase in Duck Stamp Fee—After considering a communication from Senator A. Willis Robertson to all States inquiring whether they are in favor of increasing the Duck Stamp Fee to \$2.00 or more the Commission agreed not to oppose this proposal now pending in Congress.

Tobyhanna Military Reservation—The Commission expressed a desire to acquire the Tobyhanna Military Reservation, Monroe County and efforts will be made to that end.

Next Meeting—The next meeting will be held in Harrisburg on April 8, 1948.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

We have all heard the story of the three bears, but Mike Kaiser of Ellwood City has a story of the bear whose steaks have been soaked in honey.

It seems Mike, who was a cowboy in his day, had always toyed with the idea of using honey to track down a bear. The first day out Mike forgot about the five one pound combs of honey he had taken along and the result was he did not even see a bear track. The second day he drove his car into a muddy road in the woods and got stuck. After an hour of hard work to try to get out of the mud hole he picked up his honey and broke off pieces along his trail.

He came back to the car and placed the comb of honey that he had left on the hood of his car and proceeded to jack up the back wheel of his car. All of a sudden he heard a noise and in looking down his honey trail he saw a bear eating up every piece. After a while the bear ended up by placing his front paws on the front of the car and started to eat the extra comb of honey left on the hood. Mike reached in the back trunk of his car and grasped a lasso that he always carried. He threw the lasso over the bear's neck and the bear started to run but quick thinking Mike tied the end of the lasso to the front bumper, jumped in the car and started the motor and the bear pulled him out of the mud hole. Mike then jumped out of the car and shot the bear.

Sounds like a fairy tale but every word of the story is true and anyone wanting a steak covered with honey can have one by calling Mike.

Guns and Gun Dogs



UP HILL--DOWN HILL

By TED TRUEBLOOD

"HE WAS only about a hundred yards away, but he was downhill and I forgot to hold low, so I missed him." "I got a shot at a nice buck, but he was uphill and I didn't remember to hold high, so I never touched him."

These two statements, favorite alibis of countless deer hunters, have been making the rounds as long as I can remember. Probably Daniel Boone's pals used the same excuses around their campfires in the evening, and I have no doubt that they were handy in Sherwood Forest whenever Robin Hood or one of his cronies missed a setup with his long bow.

Is it necessary to hold high for an uphill shot and low on one downhill? Just what basis in fact does this belief have?

Many hunters claim that it is correct. The ballistics experts, on the other hand, maintain that it doesn't matter whether you're shooting uphill or down. They say the bullet drops the same distance at equal angles above or below horizontal, and that it will be higher in either case than it would be at the same range on the level.

Their stand can be proved mathematically. I have had it proved that way to me—at least, the man who did the figuring said he proved it. I suppose he did, but I couldn't understand what he was talking about.

The theory is quite simple, however, when the figures are left out. A bullet drops at the same rate of speed whether it falls off a table or is shot out of a gun. In an equal length of time it will fall the same distance. The amount of drop, then, depends on the length of time it takes the bullet to travel from the muzzle to the target. That is why a fast bullet has a flatter trajectory than a slow one.

It takes a bullet practically the same time to travel 100 yards horizontally as it does 100 yards uphill or down. Since the time is the same, the bullet drops the same distance. (Incidentally, every bullet starts dropping when it leaves the muzzle of the gun, regardless of velocity, and the sights are adjusted to compensate for this drop.)

What difference there is occurs because the bullet drops vertically, not at right angles to the direction of the bore, whether it is fired on the level or up-or downhill. Only when it is fired horizontally does the bullet drop at right angles to the bore. As the angle up or down is increased the path of the bullet is straighter and straighter until it is fired straight up or straight down and then there is no apparent drop at all.

It always has seemed to me that all of this was perfectly O. K. in theory, but that there might be something in actual shooting under hunting conditions that a man with a slide rule couldn't anticipate. Possibly the way a hunter holds his gun in shooting

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QUALIFICATIONS OF THE GUN DOG TRAINER

By HERBERT KENDRICK

SINCERE love for a good dog and a persistent urge to hunt may be classed as ample qualifications for any person to undertake the training and handling of his own gun dog. Of course we have all heard many times that, "In order to train a dog, you must know more than the dog", and I feel that this should be true in any case of teacher and pupils. A trainer or teacher in order to receive utmost respect and maximum performance, must possess a thorough knowledge of the subject, be kind and patient, and be able to stay on the job long enough to complete the course of education.

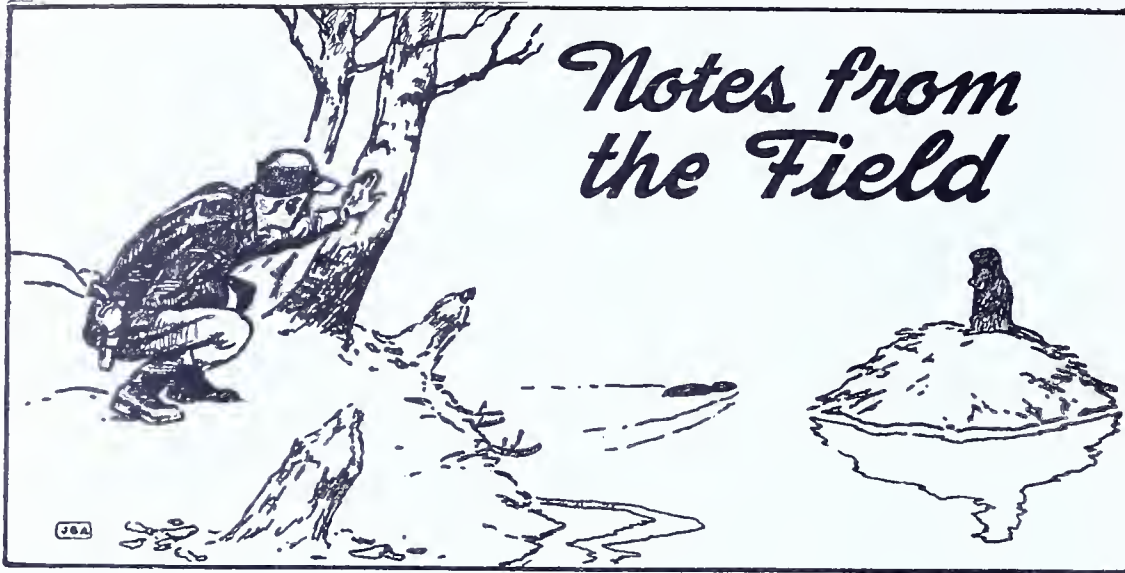
A dog's devotion knows no bounds and he will do everything in his power to please his master, but his comprehension is limited; therefore, the very first step in dog training is to find a natural way to communicate to him the things you want him to do. To be a good trainer, you must find a way to make him understand you and never allow him to disobey your commands once you are sure he knows what you expect of him.

A successful trainer thoroughly understands what the finished dog should be and goes about his work in a manner most suited to the temperament and personality of the individual prospect. If the dog is naturally timid, cautious, or shy, the instructor proceeds slowly and carefully and urges the pupil to develop range, drive and confidence in himself. Perhaps another youngster is stubborn, disobedient and too independent, then the trainer may sometimes use forceful measures to properly educate the animal. The destination may be the same, yet there are many routes that lead to it.

The talented trainer, progresses rapidly if he makes a companion of his hunting dog and constant association minimizes many training problems. The companionable relationship of the dog with his master is most helpful at a time when the dog's enthusiastic instinctive urge is at rest. His mind is receptive and the extreme enjoyment he receives from this close association leads him to seek and acquire knowledge. At such times, many phases of training can be taught. At work in the field, the dog is interested in following his hunting instincts and any attempt to teach obedience or yard tricks will seriously conflict with his hunting interest and may lead to mechanical performances which surely curtail his usefulness as a finder of game.

No trainer can be successful unless he considers the health, diet and care of his dogs. Balanced diets, regular and careful feeding, clean fresh water, daily grooming, sufficient exercise and comfortable housing, give a dog a sense of contentment and enables him to withstand the gruelling pace of tough training and

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This has been the hardest winter that we have had since 1935 as far as small game is concerned. Those who have been out on the snow tracking foxes and mink report heavy loss to small game species from predator kills. One trapper reported that he had tracked one mink over three-nights travel and found where it had killed three rabbits. The deep snows that lay for a long time are the ones which help predators. The game animals become weakened or hole-up for shelter and then are easily killed by any predator that comes along. Most of the trappers who have trapped foxes believe that we have not cut down on the fox population in any great degree.—Game Protector John F. Blair, Waynesburg.

I wish that someone would come with a good practical combination shotgun and rifle. It always seems that when I am carrying the shotgun, I will see a predator sitting out of range of the shotgun but just a nice rifle shot away and when I have the rifle, a hawk will come flying over that would be duck soup with the scattergun.

After our heavy snow had been here for several days Bill Britton, our local Fish Warden, was accompanying me on a little mission to the nearby South Mountains when we observed several crows chase a red-tailed hawk up from the ground into a willow tree. Noticing that the hawk was carrying something rather large, we stopped to investigate. The hawk had a full grown cottontail rabbit and we were within 25 yards of the tree before the bird flew, leaving the rabbit hanging balanced over a large limb. Immediately, two of the crows came to the carcass and began eating. Did these usually wary crows let hunger overcome their better judgment or did they know that we had no gun?—Game Protector Edward W. Campbell, Chambersburg.



Notes from the Field



Two dozen Western Jack Rabbits were released on State Game Land No. 117 during December by the Harmon Creek Coal Corporation at Burgettstown. I have seen several of them in the past month and they seem to be thriving on the sweet clover which has been planted on the leveled spoil-banks in that area.—Game Protector Glenn Kitchen, Canonsburg.

The Albion Coon and Fox Club recently bought and released sixty-five raccoons in this area. The animals were all brought to a central point, paired, and then taken to the point of release. Once coon was on the verge of being an albino.

Muskrat trappers here are "crying the blues." Last year the catch in this section reached a new low and this year it is even lower. No one seems to be able to give a good reason for it, but one bad practice in this area might throw some light on the poor results. One or two trappers will lease a good swamp or creek bottom from the landowner and with but few exceptions, proceed to trap the area as "clean" as they possibly can. They probably think they will not leave anything for the next fellow next year. Then we get an extremely dry season, like the last two; the rats move to more water; and the following trapping season the area is again trapped clean. Until the men who lease their trapping areas realize that they must leave some seed stock, we will continue to have poor trapping.—Game Protector Clair Dinger, Albion.

The deer in the Keystone Ordnance area near Geneva are really having a winter picnic as all they do is travel from orchard to orchard on abandoned farms in the area. This section would make a fine State Game Lands if it could be procured from the government. The inner part contains a fifty-two acre lake which at present contains fish habitat and could be converted into a refuge or propagation area suitable for migratory waterfowl. The outer area is the watershed of Little Sandy Creek and contains beaver, muskrats, mink, and more fish habitat. The land on the outer area is the home of numerous deer, grouse, pheasants, rabbits, and foxes. A predator control program on this area would make it second to none in the state when it comes to the pay-off in game, recreation, and land value in the future.—Game Protector August Fratilla, Sharpsville.



Joseph Lynn, a local coal operator, has a mule that has a hatred for deer. At various times this mule has chased deer and only recently, after the animal had hauled a string of loaded cars to the tippie, it spotted a deer standing on yon hillside and promptly took after the deer, harness and all. Mr. Lynn and his employees eventually got the mule back to the mines but as Lynn says, "I wonder what that mule would do with that deer if he ever caught it?"—Game Protector Frank E. Couse, DuBois.

Robert Litts and Frank Loux, operators of the Matamoras Airport, cruised the area of this district this winter in a Piper Cub plane equipped with skis and put down a lot of ear corn for the deer on State Game Lands 209 and 180. The food is dropped out just a bit over tree top level and the deer and other game had no difficulty in finding it. We had a check on about 400 deer and a sharp watch was also kept in isolated areas for dogs chasing deer. A shot gun was kept in the plane for such emergencies and the two pilots certainly are to be commended for donating much of their time and equipment for the good of the cause. In the early part of January a party of New Jersey hunters from Palisade, N. J. also brought up a ton of alfalfa hay and two hundred pounds of mixed grain which they fed to game in Shohola Township in the vicinity of Twin Lakes. They certainly showed the difference between real sportsmen and the two-dollar hunter.—Game Protector John Lohmann, Milford.

Between 700 and 800 Canada Geese had been wintering over at the Pymatuning Lake Refuge until early January. Then, quite suddenly, all but eight left. The reason for their sudden departure seemed to be a Bald Eagle which had also decided to stay North. Although, to our knowledge the eagle had not physically harmed any of the geese, it did fly to feeding areas when the geese were present and sit on the ground close by to watch them. It did the same thing when the geese were resting on the edge of the ice which covered the lake. Game Protector Sickles and others believe that the eagle frightened the geese and that they went south. It will be interesting to observe whether they return this spring as it is thought that these geese were birds that had nested in the area this past spring and ummer.—Special Services Assistant James A. Brown, Titusville.



The Mercer County Council, a closely cooperating group of 17 affiliated Pennsylvania sportsmen's clubs, have carefully planned and carried out a campaign for bettering farmer-sportsmen relations. They sponsored a farm-game project for several years, holding meetings with farmers and game commission officials. Previous to 1947 only one acre had been established as a game area, but they expect to have 25,000 acres under agreement by summer this year. The Council holds an annual wildlife exhibit which is attended by some 15,000 persons. The object is to acquaint the general public with the objectives and results of sportsmen's activities and to keep the principals of good sportsmanship before them. No financial solicitation is made, but a kitty is maintained at the exhibit, funds from which are used for winter feeding of game.

Incidentally, the Council seeks suggestions from other clubs on how to organize a joint farmer-sportsman picnic or information-coordination and cooperation meeting. They cannot afford to shoulder all of the expenses of a function which would include from 400 to 500 farmers from the county farm-game projects as well as the many sportsmen's club members, but are eager to hold such a function with entertainment and talks by game commission officials in order to show the farmer their appreciation for the cooperation received in the projects. The sincerity of the Council's desire to cement good farmer-sportsmen relations is reflected in their slogan, "The Farmer Owns Your Playground."

In just nine months, since the organization of the club, the Pot-Licker-Flat Sportsmen's Club has covered a lot of territory, figuratively speaking. The purpose of the club's organization is the feeding and caring for the wild game in the community, situated at the foot of seven mountains. The entire \$1.00 membership fee is used for the purchase of feed only. 154 bushels of corn were purchased for the winter feeding program. The club has constructed 11 wire feeders, holding from one to two bushels of corn each, which have been placed in a line on trees covering a radius of approximately eight miles, and are constantly checked and properly filled.



The Clinton County Fish and Game Association have added a new twist to bonuses in club-membership drives. Their 1948 membership goal is 4500, and any member who sells 25 memberships in the current drive will receive three Missouri cottontail rabbits to stock in his favorite hunting grounds.

A crowd of over 700 sports minded men, women, and children attended the 25th anniversary dinner meeting of the Sayre Sportsmen's Club which was held recently. The officers of the club reported that of the 1000 day-old ringneck chicks received by the club from the Game Commission in 1947, 659 had been released before the opening of the past small game season and 145 are being held for release this spring. A neat little souvenir booklet was presented to each person present. It contained a list of the officers and committee chairman, a list of the present directors and of the original directors of the club, the menu for the dinner and a program of the evening's events. The booklet was made available through the courtesy of some twenty-odd business establishments of the town and vicinity.

The Western Clinton Sportsmen's Association utilized a novel feeder in their game feeding project this winter. These feeders are somewhat like a sawbuck with slats across the upper part forming a trough into which ear corn is put. As the corn is eaten off the cobs they drop through the cracks between the slats.

The Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County are making plans for their next membership campaign. And what plans! They aimed at 8000 last year and went well over the mark, 8456 to be specific. This year they are raising the sights to 10,000 and are putting on a special campaign to get the boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 into their membership. They are offering a special rate of 50c to the young folks. The club has set four goals for the coming year:

1. A clearer understanding of and greater participation in the activities of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.
2. Continued development of the Sportsmen's Memorial Grounds on the Loyalsock, particularly at the Mountain Hole swimming beach.
3. Continued effort and increased activity for the clean-up of mine acid and other sources of pollution in the watershed of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
4. Continued effort for improved relations between the farmer and the sportsmen on a plan of mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation.

The State Centre Game, Fish & Forestry Association recently published a summary of activities for the past year. Founded in 1922, the group claims to be the oldest continuously active sportsmen's organization in Pennsylvania. During 1947 the Association purchased and stocked 50 dozen rabbits and assisted other area organizations in the stocking of an additional fifty dozen. They distributed one thousand booklets on safe handling of firearms in conjunction with a poster and placard campaign and assisted in the coaching and instruction of the Phillipsburg High School Junior Rifle Club which is affiliated with the National Rifle Association. In October the Association financed the restoration of the breast of Shield's Dam on Six Mile Run, thus restoring a favorite fishing spot. Their recreational program included a sportsman's banquet in April, a picnic in September, Field Trials, Muzzle-loading rifle and trap shoots during a Sequi-Centennial celebration, and twelve skeet and trap shoots throughout the year.

The Austin-Costello Sportsmen's Association has adopted what they term the most economical and practical feeder ever seen for their winter feeding of wildlife. Devised by local Deputy Game Warden, Bernie Baker, the feeder is made by using a strip of regular chicken wire two feet wide by three feet long and will hold 40 to 50 pounds of corn on the cob. The total cost is approximately 10 cents. The club is contemplating buying the material and sponsoring the construction by Boy Scout troops and school children.



Three members of the West Pottsgrove Rod and Gun Club are shown releasing rabbits in West Pottsgrove Township last winter. Shown releasing the bunnies are (left to right) Ted Wright, Mike Juhasz, and George Davidheiser.

Did you get your share of game this past fall, or were you one of those hunters who claimed there was no game? This "lack of game" cry has been haunting us for the past several seasons, but, believe it or not, there is more game killed today than there was 30 years ago.

From figures published by the Game Commission, in 1915 there were 262,887 licensed hunters in the State of Pennsylvania. In addition, there were hundreds of land owners who also were permitted to hunt without a license.

I well remember hunting in 1915, as that was only a year after I started my hunting career. At that time, ringneck pheasants were practically unknown to us, but there were plenty of rabbits and squirrels. The bag limit was 10 rabbits a day, and I got my limit on several occasions. "No Hunting" signs were practically non-existent, and the only way one could reach his hunting grounds was by trolley, train, horse and buggy, or walk—I walked. Well I remember the old "Kenner" property—acres of blackberry bushes which provided an ideal hang-out for old bre'r rabbit. Today that tract of land is covered with houses and known as Goshen Heights.

The Auto Appears

Now it's 1920—the First World War is over and a genius named Henry Ford is "shaking the devil" out of everyone with his gasoline buggy. With the close of the war, more automobiles began making their appearance, and the hunters soon learned the trick of getting up early, drive several miles and hunt, then several more miles to new territory, etc. The ringneck pheasant had been introduced in this territory, and, with thousands of ex-servicemen added to the old list of hunters, we find in 1920 a total of 433,965 Pennsylvania licenses issued. Naturally, to protect their stock, the landowners began putting up "No Trespassing" signs.

Let's pass on to 1925 when 525,045 licenses were issued; and again to 1930 when 536,401 hunters signified their desire to hunt. During this period, a building boom hit the country. Land that never knew a building was soon covered with homes and villages,

WHERE'S OUR GAME?

By C. F. DUTT, Secretary
West Chester Fish and
Game Association

cutting down the territory left to the hunter. Then the depression came, and, with more people out of work, hunting season found more people in the fields, and in 1935 the State issued 614,929 licenses which again jumped to 679,168 in 1940.

World War II

World War II broke, again teaching our boys the use of firearms, and in 1946 there were 850,234 licenses issued in the State of Pennsylvania. While figures are not yet available, it is rumored there were about 1,000,000 licenses issued in 1947.

What does all this lead to—from 1915 to 1947—and what is the answer to the frequent cry of lack of game? Believe it or not, there is not less, but (through the stocking by the State and various clubs such as ours) actually more game is killed today than there was back in 1915. They say "figures don't lie, but liars figure." Let's look at some facts:—

Licenses increased from 262,887 in 1915 to approximately 1,000,000 in 1947 (not counting farmers and landowners who require no license to hunt on their property)—approximately four times as many hunters today as there were in 1915; the automobile is used extensively, now permitting a wider range of hunting; our firearms and ammunition have been vastly improved to permit getting more game per box of ammunition; due to more intensive farming methods, there is definitely not the cover today on the farms as there was years ago; which, added to the vast building program, has curtailed our hunting territory.

Cold Figures

Here are the official figures, published by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, of game killed:

Year	Rabbits	Pheasants
1915	1,107,310	796
1920	3,500,000	23,000
1925	3,602,000	79,282
1930	3,038,019	251,362
1935	1,971,505	281,000
1940	3,266,537	459,071
1945	1,398,683	290,917
1946	1,524,798	213,384

From these figures, it will be noted in no year was the "kill" under the 1915 figure, despite the fact that there are four times as many hunters today than there were in 1915.

In 1946 there were 1,524,798 rabbits and 213,384 pheasants killed by hunters in Pennsylvania. This means that less than two rabbits were shot in 1946 by each hunter, and only one hunter out of four shot a pheasant. Remember these figures cover the entire State of Pennsylvania, yet I fully believe every hunter in Chester County got

more game, proving that our stocking program has bettered the average for our sportsmen, notwithstanding the large increase of hunters in the field.

Did you ever stop to think—if every hunter in Pennsylvania shot just one pheasant during the past season, it would mean a kill of well over 1,000,000 pheasants? Did you get your pheasant? If so, then you were, indeed, fortunate. Did you get two rabbits? If so, you got more than your average. I personally know of several hunters belonging to our Club who shot not one or two pheasants, but even more. These birds are each worth well over \$3.00—you paid \$2.00 for a hunting license. As to rabbits, I also know of one hunter who got three the last day of the season. Who says there is no game?

A Logical Conclusion

What does all this add up to? Today, due to the increase in hunters and decrease in hunting territory, our sportsmen must go hunting on a recreational basis, not necessarily to see how much game they may kill. Think of the enjoyment derived from a day in the field with your pals, watching the dogs work! It will do more to cure that tired feeling than any medicine the doctor might prescribe.

Without the custom work done by the State and our Club, hunting would be pretty drab here in Chester County. Therefore, it behooves each and everyone of us to get back of the West Chester Fish & Game Association in order that you and your youngsters may continue to enjoy hunting in the future.

Fox Question

There seems to be eternal rivalry among some sportsmen over the fox question. Personally, I believe this is "muddying the waters" unnecessarily. This year we find a decrease in foxes here in Chester County—going back to 1915 I well remember there were plenty of foxes, yet we had lots of game. If one would carefully analyze the situation, I believe he'll find it is the two-legged foxes that do the most damage to the game crop. Wherever you find game, you will find foxes—it's nature's way of balancing wildlife.

In the territory close to West Chester we have as fine a group of sportsmen (fox-hunters) as you will find anywhere in the Commonwealth—the West Chester Hunt and Mather Hunt. These sportsmen permit hunters to gun over their property and ask, only in return, that you respect their sport.

I firmly believe that all sportsmen—anglers, coonhunters, foxhunters, and gunners—should respect the sport of others and work in harmony. After all, we are dependent upon one another, so let our watchword for 1948 be "COOPERATION."

A wind tunnel has been built by California state foresters to study forest fires.

Wood insulates well because it contains dead air spaces.

The Great Smoky Mountain's National Park contains 600 miles of trout streams.

Deer, elk and moose have no gall bladders.

Three or four rabbit skins are used to make one felt hat.



"You got nothing to worry about, Max. If he climbs out on that limb, it'll break."

MIXED BAG—from Page 8



A half-hour passed and out of the glow of the sunrise came three specks. As they drew nearer, I whistled and waited. They swung low over my partner's position and he stopped the leader in its tracks. As they flared, I centered a straggler and dropped him into the shallows. We waded out together.

"That takes care of our daily wood duck," said the Outlaw, "I could have had two but I decided not to. Only allowed one."

"The way you handled that flock of mallards I am inclined to doubt that," I said, "but we'll let it pass."

The Outlaw grunted and headed for cover.

"Canvasback! Single—behind YOU!" His warning caught me off balance. Dropping

the wood duck, I pivoted and swung my double on the big bird. He staggered on the first shot and tumbled on the second. But he hit the water with his head up. Then, the race began. That duck was blessed with Spartan endurance. I ran up the back and pulled down on him. Two shots, and off we went again. Every time I shot, he would submerge just before the pattern reached him. After six rounds had been wasted I decided to try something different. I picked up a large rock and threw it in his general direction. As it splashed, he went under, but I was waiting for him when he came up. Period! My wood duck had drifted into a backwater and I retrieved him once more on the way back to cover. As I sat down, I heard two shots and looked up just in time to see a pair of bluebill crumple. The Outlaw was back in form.

Time passes slowly in a blind when the birds aren't moving. The first rush of activity was over and we waited for something to break the monotony. A crow came over and, seeing me, drifted wide of my position right over the Outlaw. His pump cracked and one less egg-beater plagued the earth. A diving duck swam around in the deeper water near us and we watched him for sometime. He seemed quite interested in us, but stayed well clear of our blinds. The sun was blanketed now by scudding clouds and the wind grew colder as the Northeaster blew up. The Outlaw's sharp whistle broke in on my thoughts.



There they came—a sight that causes your heart to leap to your throat and your body to freeze. Five geese, necks outstretched and gaining altitude from their take off somewhere below us. They passed me about seventy yards up—high and quartering towards my partner. I took the last flanking bird and swung with him. The big double bucked against my shoulder and he fell—a long, end-over-end descent. I led him on the way down and shot him again, just to make sure. The Outlaw cut loose with a barrage on the startled birds, putting all three shells into the big leader. It folded and hit with a ponderous splash next to shore. Mine hit the brush on shore about ten yards from my partner's blind. We waded toward each other and solemnly shook hands. Then it broke and we pounded each other on the back, risking a ducking by dancing a jig in the shallows.

That finished our day—I still had a bird to go on my limit but with a goose—what more could you ask? We walked back to the car and showed off our bag to Mac.

Things stay with you—not the everyday, run-of-the-mill happenings, but the big moments in your life. The first goose was a milestone not to be forgotten. Someday, I hope that my boy will hear and appreciate that soul-stirring call—

Mark Right—Geese!

ANSWERS TO WHAT'S WRONG.

1. A jaguar would not be found with the ducks as shown (except in a zoo.) The ducks are King Eiders and rarely stray south of the Great Lakes in winter. They breed in the arctic.
2. The black and white warbler nests on the ground alright—BUT, she would not have eggs in her nest at the time the Clintonia and bunchberry was bearing fruit (September).

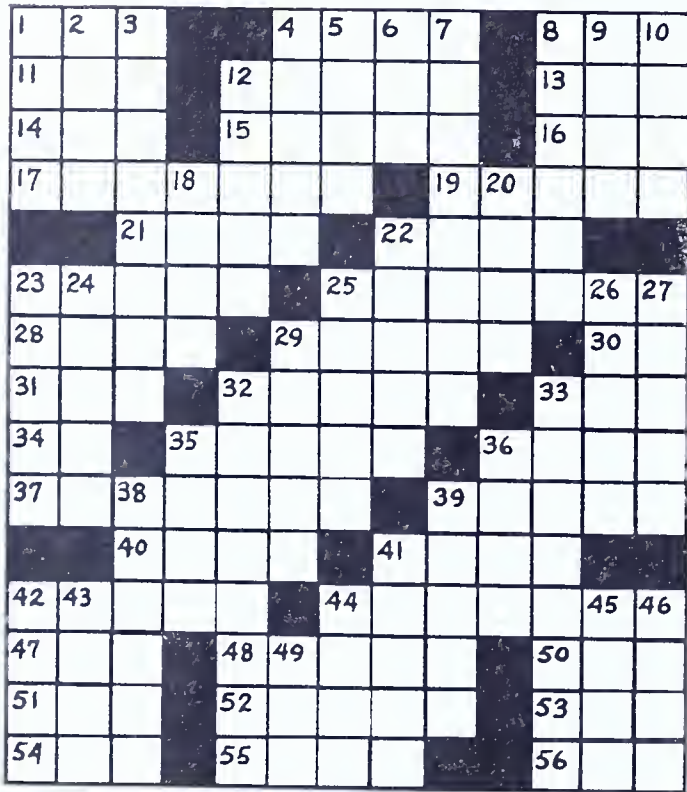
The only animals known to have black tongues are polar bears and chow dogs.

Toadstools are working helpers to the trees. Every one of them has an underground system of fine thread-like hairs that furnishes a supply of nourishment to the growing trees. There are many types of wild plants in the woods that could not survive if they did not get help from the toadstools. In one square mile of a woods grow hundreds of different kinds of toadstools that look like miniature umbrellas, toy balloons and upsidedown cups. Don't trample them underfoot as "just toadstools." They have their place in the world's scheme of things.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



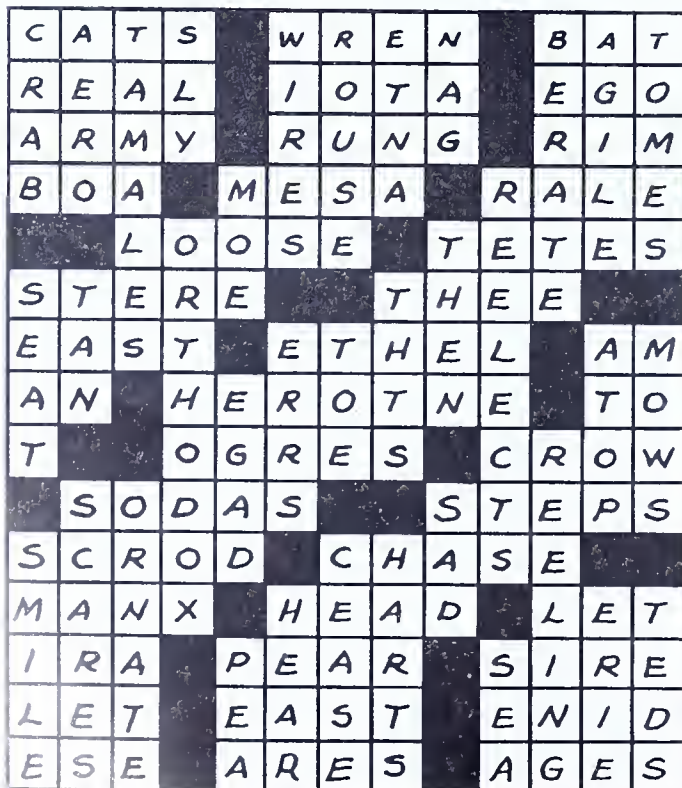
Down

- 1. Dry with a cloth
- 2. So be it!
- 3. Hunting dogs
- 4. Egg shapes
- 5. Field rodents
- 6. Chemical suffix
- 7. Thickened ribs in insect wings
- 8. Harvested
- 9. Strong impulse
- 10. Malt beverage
- 18. Danish monies
- 20. Persia
- 22. Collapsed
- 23. Swarms
- 24. Adjust again
- 25. Met squarely
- 26. Permit
- 27. Egg yellows
- 29. Rants
- 32. Wildly hungry
- 33. Component parts
- 35. Fore part of a ship
- 36. Ran away
- 38. Makes amends
- 39. Inexpensive
- 41. Land (french)
- 42. Grab with the teeth
- 43. Cut of meat
- 44. Family warfare
- 45. Harvest
- 46. Migratory game bird
- 49. Greek letter

Across

- 1. Existed
- 4. Portent
- 8. Massage
- 11. Junior devil
- 12. Sheeplike
- 13. Before
- 14. Legume
- 15. Speeder
- 16. Ripen
- 17. Exalt
- 19. Poisonous snake
- 21. Garden flower
- 22. Heal
- 23. Pay for entertainment for others
- 25. English physicist
- 28. Long fish
- 29. Black bird
- 30. Behold
- 31. Worm
- 32. Speeds
- 33. Wapiti
- 34. Pronoun
- 35. Smoothed the way
- 36. Iceberg
- 37. Died of hunger
- 39. Lower corners of square sails
- 40. Pedal digits
- 42. Moved by the wind
- 44. Food givers
- 47. Electrified particle
- 48. Musical drama
- 50. Combining form for "new"
- 51. Bind
- 52. Seize position by force
- 53. Pitch
- 54. Abstract being
- 55. Lateral part
- 56. Mineral spring

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle



PROOF OF ANTI-POLLUTION PROGRESS—from Page 15

indicates that dam construction will be commenced in the early Spring and actual dredging in the Fall of 1948, Dechant concludes.

Further, the Sanitary Water Board is proceeding, in an energetic way under the Governor, to halt pollution not only of the Schuylkill, but of all the streams of the State.

From Henry Lowe Brownback, a member of the Schuylkill River Valley Restoration Association, as well as of the Sanitary Water Board, Judge Ladner has learned that: "Instead of shooting all over the place and getting nowhere, the entire pollution problem is being attacked by *watersheds*. And number one on the list is the Schuylkill." Brownback adds that (1) most of the coal silt dumping into the Schuylkill has been stopped and all is under order of the Sanitary Water Board to be stopped by May 1, 1948; (2) towns and cities on the Schuylkill and its tributaries are under orders from the Board to construct adequate *sewage* disposal facilities; and (3) definite standards for elimination of *industrial* pollution in general are being set up by chemical and industrial engineers upon whose recommendations the Board will issue orders to industry for construction of disposal facilities. Two fellowships at the Mellon Institute and one at Penn State have been paid for by the Board and are being utilized to study difficult phases of pollution. Additional activities of the Board within past months, Brownback reports, have included: (1) reorganization of the Bureau of Engineering of the Department of Health so that men employed on the Sanitary Water Board (still part of the Department of Health) will not be employed at other work as well; (2) employing a firm of efficiency engineers to streamline Sanitary Water Board procedure; (3) organization of a corps of inspectors to go over the streams to trace pollution to its source—after the cleanup these inspectors to act as pollution police; (4) working closely with the Power and Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters under its new Secretary, Admiral Milo F. Draemel, a "human dynamo" on the clean-up program; (5) recommending additional legislation necessary to plug loopholes; and (6) issuing notices to municipalities and industries, ordering compliance with the clean streams program requirements. Brownback concludes: "The Sanitary Water Board no longer sleeps or dreams. It is alive and fighting."

And here we must not fail to give credit to the continued splendid efforts of another member of the Schuylkill River Valley Restoration Association, Hon. Chas. H. Brunner, Jr., of Norristown, who supplemented his big pollution fight of 1945 by sponsoring several very important follow-up clean streams bills in the 1947 sessions. Mr. Brunner, too, thanks you for your aid. He has not hesitated to say that the Pennsylvania Conservation Committee, with its State-wide support, was one of the biggest factors in helping our legislators to help us in the two past Legislative Sessions at Harrisburg.

The common house rat is a native of Southern Asia.

Members of the Altoona Wildlife Conservation Club are shown before one of the shelters erected in Blair County from Christmas trees collected from dealers after the holiday season. In the group (left to right) are: O. W. Hagerty, C. S. Rupert, Glen Hartman, C. F. Fasick, Raymond Delancey, Will Hagerty, and G. E. Krause, president of the club.



CONSERVATION—AMERICA'S MOST BASIC PROBLEM—from Page 9

As a result—a few times by necessity, more often through sheer indifference and thoughtlessness—we have permitted vast forests, fertile soils, clean waters, and valuable minerals to be wantonly wasted, ruthlessly ruined and selfishly exploited.

Today, in contrast to the four million of yesteryear, we have 145 million people in our own country to feed and sustain, and for whom to provide a livelihood. More than 35 times as many mouths to feed and much less to do it with! And, in addition, we are being asked through the Marshall Plan to help feed, clothe, keep alive and rehabilitate 270 million additional people in sixteen nations in Western Europe during the next four years; And that is not the end to the prayers for succor from this country!

Can we carry this present load and shoulder our responsibility to future generations? The answer is an emphatic "NO," if we continue our riotous extravagance and utter neglect of plain duty. Now, instead of 822 million acres of productive forests we have less than 100 million acres. While the area of our arable land has not shrunk, it has lost much of its richness. At least one-third of its top-soil has gone forever because of our failure to protect it properly from the ravages of wind, and rain, and the greed of man. Our streams not only have become open sewers and cesspools, but have been exposed to violent fluctuations of flow ranging from destructive floods to breathless dryness because of man's laceration of the forests and the lands from which they are fed.

Most of our mineral resources have been dangerously depleted. In less than 200 years we have undone what it took nature thousands and thousands of years to accomplish.

On the basis of this record of denuded forests, scarred and eroded soils, polluted and desilted streams, reckless mining of minerals and exploitation of gas and oil fields, destiny has written the condemnation: "Thou has been weighed in the balances and found wanting."

What shall we do in the face of this condemnation? Shall we maintain fierce and stubborn pride and deny the allegation? Or shall we acknowledge the fault and find a remedy?

Shall we, in ignorance and selfishness, continue to permit unnecessary waste and destruction of our natural resources? Or shall we admit our obligations and honor them?

Fate has flung the mantle of world leadership upon our shoulders. How shall we wear it?

We will only be able to fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves and posterity by making adequate provision now to embark upon an immediate and aggressive program of conservation. In no other way can this nation continue to grow and prosper and, in the meantime, help tide over the destinies of others.

We are now living upon the products grown on about 390 of the total 460 million acres of arable land which can be developed in this country. This production is only sufficient to provide the necessities of life in the form of food, fibre, clothing, shelter and basic requirements of industry for a very little more than our present population.

Similarly, we are scraping the bottom of the barrel in respect to most of our irreplaceable mineral resources which, today, are the source of a substantial portion of all things that man uses.

Curiously, however, we are witnessing the beginnings of a new era in the development of substitutes for many critical minerals and metals. Innumerable chemists in many laboratories are engaged in the synthesis of plastics and the adaptation of artificial resins for manufactured devices of all kinds. Spurred by the rapid depletion of non-replaceable metals, science is developing usable substitutes from forests, plant life and physical resources which can be reproduced, provided that we have the good sense to husband them properly.

Our population is increasing at the rate of one to two million persons a year. Western Europe is expecting us to supply her with twenty billion dollars for the purchase of tremendous quantities of critical materials. Included in the list to be obtained from the United States in the first fifteen months of the four year plan are 9,000,000 tons of grain, one million tons of cotton, 43 million tons of coal, four million tons of steel and 500 million dollars worth of manufactured machinery and equipment. The plastic age soon will place tremendous additional demands upon the products of our soil, forests and waters.

If we are to meet these requirements we must make the most of our natural resources. It is imperative that we immediately adopt a program of action. Such a program, among other possible items, must include the following steps:

1. We must put our total area of 460-million acres of arable land in first-class shape as speedily as possible.

2. We must stop soil erosion in the shortest feasible time. At our present rate of correction, putting an end to such waste will consume another 100 years. That is not fast enough. If we don't at least double the tempo we will soon experience the tragic results of another "too-little, too-late" proposition.

3. We must stop the needless slashing of our forests. Right now we are cutting annually 17 billion board feet more than nature produces. It will take us 600 years to replenish the 75,000,000 acres which we have irresponsibly laid waste. In the last ten years we have lost by fire, disease and waste enough lumber to build homes for 10,000,000 G.I.'s.

4. We must redeem our streams and navigable waters.

5. We must conserve and replenish our underground water supplies.

6. We must mine our coal and mineral resources more judiciously and use them more wisely.

7. We must find further productive uses for oat hulls, sugar cane fibres, corn stalks and cobs, wheat straw, sawdust and other lumber wastes, peanut shells, pulp and peel of citrus fruits, and all other materials which find their way into rubbish dumps and incinerators.

8. WE MUST STOP WASTE OF ALL TYPES.

If we do not do these things and do them quickly, the United States will go into a decline when its population reaches about 180 million. At the present rate of growth that is not more than two generations in the future.

CONSERVATION IS INDEED AMERICA'S MOST BASIC PROBLEMS.

FEDERATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION—from Page 16

dollar of fine imposed, except for mistakes.

22. Recommending that the season on wild turkeys be closed in all counties of Division "B" next fall.
23. Seven resolutions pertaining to license fees were consolidated into one resolution and adopted as follows:

Resident license fee \$3.15
 Nonresident small game fee .. 10.25
 Nonresident big game fee 20.25
 Nonresident trappers, for all trapping except beavers 25.25

The odd amounts in the above fees to be the agent's issuing fee. (An effort to increase the nonresident fee to \$50.00 was defeated, as was a motion to earmark \$1.00 from each license for game stocking. A motion to earmark 5c from each license fee for a supplemental pension fund was also defeated. *The final motion to increase fees, as above, was adopted with very few dissenting votes.*)

24. Favoring legislation to require all persons who purchase dogs for experimental purposes to maintain certain records and submit monthly reports.
25. Endorsing the work of DUCKS UNLIMITED, and agreeing to help that organization in its program.
26. Requiring the Federation to report back to the counties the final disposition of resolutions which are approved by the Federation.
27. Recommending that all issuing agents of hunting and fishing licenses be immediately denied the right to sell licenses if they refuse officers of the Game and Fish Commissions privilege of inspecting applications and duplicates of licenses sold.
28. Recommending that the law with reference to disposing of glass and tin cans in or along streams be strengthened to enable officers to make arrests on sight.
29. Recommending legislation to transfer enforcement of the Motor Boat Law on the Pymatuning from the Department of Forests and Waters to the Board of Fish Commissioners.
30. Recommending to the Game Commission, the Fish Commission, and the De-



partment of Agriculture "that each of them adopt the practice of permanent registration of hunting, fishing and dog licenses respectively, under the supervision of the Department of Revenue, said system to operate along the lines of the issuance and renewal of the operator's licenses or owner's registration for automobiles." (In connection with the above it had previously been explained that one of two systems could be recommended: Either have all licenses issued from Harrisburg direct as the resolution recommends, or to supply eligible persons with registration cards which they could present to any agent for the issuance of licenses.)

31. Favoring purchase of the Tobyhanna Military Reservation, and endorsing bills introduced by Senator Martin (S-1998), and Congressman Simpson (H-5109), to transfer said reservation to the Commonwealth. (The resolution did not state to what Department.)
32. Recommending that the Commission cooperate with the Southcentral Division in the furtherance of a Junior Conservation School this year. (This merely involves assistance of members of the staff, and arrangements have been made to do so.)
33. Endorsing cooperation with the Horse-shoe Trail Association on the part of the Department of Forests and Waters and the Game Commission.
34. Opposing exploitation of the Olympic National Park in Washington, and all other publicly-owned lands, for private purposes.
35. Recommending that the wildlife work of the U. S. Forest Service be reestablished.
36. Endorsing use of the Excise Tax on fishing tackle for a Federal Aid Program to help improve sport fishing.
37. Opposing the Parker River Refuge bills.
38. Urging that if Alaska is granted statehood, the National Forests of Alaska be retained in Federal ownership.
39. Favoring larger appropriations for forest research.
40. Praising Governor Duff and Admiral Draemel for their vigorous campaign to clean up the streams of Pennsylvania.

41. Praising Governor Duff for his excellent support of conservation programs.
42. Favoring enactment of legislation for the restoration of old dams.
43. Urging that all Pennsylvania municipalities and Boards of Education establish additional educational recreational facilities.
44. Recommending that the Pennsylvania Game Commission plan more fertilization experiments to determine their value.

Convention Speakers

The convention was addressed by Fish Commissioner French, Commander McCawley of the Department of Forest & Waters, and Seth Gordon of the Game Commission.

Federation Publication

The Federation decided to launch a printed monthly bulletin of its own and established a fund of \$3,000 to get it underway. Apparently, it is hoped that sufficient advertising space can be sold to finance the project. Charles Nehf, Allentown, will be the editor.

Election of Officers

At the conclusion of the convention, officers were elected as follows:

President—R. S. Cooper, 201 S. 10th St., Connellsville
First Vice-Pres.—S. Dale Furst, Jr., 429 Pine St., Williamsport
Second Vice-Pres.—J. H. Barkley, 437 Indiana St., Punxsutawney
Sec.-Treas.—Dr. C. A. Mortimer, 742 Main St., Honesdale
Delegate, Wildlife Federation—M. C. Merri-
 ritts, Altoona

Suggested Items for Consideration of Directors

Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, February 13, 1948

1. *Seizures of Automobiles and Firearms*—Certain kinds of game law violations can be stopped only by making the punishment much more severe. It is recommended:



"He's not down here!"



"O. K. No more gruesome hunting stories before we go to bed after this!"

- (a) That the automobile seizure law (which now applies only in cases where big game spotlights are caught red-handed) be amended to cover the killing of all game (except raccoons) taken through the use of artificial lights; also to authorize the seizure of automobiles when used to transport such illegally killed game.
- (b) That the seizure of automobiles also be authorized when a vehicle is used in connection with the taking of game in close season, or to transport game purchased or sold contrary to law. (This would stop much of the out-of-season and market hunting, because the risk of losing their automobiles would deter the violators.)
- (c) That the seizure of all firearms and other equipment (not possible under present law except when persons are caught spotlighting big game) be made mandatory when they are used for out-of-season hunting; for headlight and spotlight shooting; market hunting; and similar vicious offenses; and that such firearms and other equipment be sold at public auction or on sealed bids. (A number of other States regularly do this now.)



Charles R. Hobson, founder of the Homestead District Sportsmen's Association, is shown with his canine hunting companions. This picture was used to make a large club room picture.

2. More Severe License Revocations—It is recommended that the law be changed to authorize license revocations for longer periods for certain offenses, and that for specified violations such revocations be made mandatory:

- (a) For shooting at a human being in mistake for game or any other wild creature, the penalties and revocation periods should be much more severe, with all firearms so misused forfeited to the Commonwealth:
 - (1) For shooting at but not injuring, a penalty of not less than \$200.00 or more than \$500.00; mandatory jail sentence of six months; mandatory license revocation for five years; and forfeiture of firearms. (Currently the fine is \$100.00 to \$300.00; no jail sentence; and revocation for two years.)
 - (2) For wounding human beings, a penalty of not less than \$500.00 or more than \$1,000.00; mandatory imprisonment in jail for one year; mandatory denial of hunting privileges for ten years; and forfeiture of firearms. Currently the penalty is \$200.00 to \$500.00; imprisonment for one year; and license revocation for five years.)
 - (3) For killing human being, a penalty of not less than \$1,000.00 or more than \$2,000.00; mandatory imprisonment of not less than two years or more than five years; mandatory permanent denial of hunting privileges; and forfeiture of firearms. (Currently the penalty is \$500.00 to \$1,000.00; imprisonment not less than two years or more than five years; and revocation for ten years.)
- (b) For conviction or acknowledgment of out-of-season shooting, spotlighting, and buying or selling game,

hunting and trapping privileges should be mandatory for three years for the first offense; five years for second offense; and any subsequent offense permanent denial. (Currently revocation is authorized for a maximum of two years for first offenses; a maximum of three years for the second offense; and an indefinite period for all subsequent offenses, except Referee hearings for which five years is the maximum.)

- (c) For nonresidents who kill game out-of-season, participate in spotlighting, or who purchase or transport purchased game, in addition to the prescribed fines such persons should be denied Pennsylvania hunting privileges permanently, the revocation to be mandatory.
 - (d) Make it a criminal offense (now only a misdemeanor) for any one to hunt or trap during the period such privileges have been denied, and impose a mandatory jail sentence of thirty days for each offense.
- 3. Other Game Law Improvements**—To improve safety conditions and to reduce cheating the following amendments are recommended:
- (a) Prohibit the discharge of a high-powered rifle in the field during the big game season, except at a lawful big game animal. (An exception might be made in the case of a hunter who is lost and fires three successive shots into the ground, but such an exception might open the door to abuses.)

The present provision of the law which permits target shooting during big game seasons under certain conditions should either be materially strengthened or eliminated entirely.

- (b) Prohibit anyone who has killed a big game animal from carrying a shotgun or rifle during the balance of the season for the animal killed. (The present law encourages cheating, and gives commercial killers far too much leeway.)
- (c) Improve the antler specification by stipulating that in addition to the main beam there shall be at least one point extending a minimum of 1½ inches from the main beam, measured on the short side. (At present there are too many spike bucks killed by persons who hope there may be a "passable point" on the small antlers.)
- (d) Require all boarding houses and hotels catering to hunters to maintain a register of guests, which shall be open to inspection at any reasonable hour by an officer authorized to enforce the game law. At present many of these places are the "trading centers" for commercial killing, and those who operate such places cover up for the Game Law violators.

As will be observed, all of the foregoing suggestions are designed primarily to make the punishment of deliberate violators of the law much more severe, and further to reduce safety hazards.

DIDJA KNOW?

The bony structure of the average man's body weighs 25 pounds.

A wildlife refuge has been established in the Cassandra area by the Cassandra Sportsmen's Association. The refuge has been established in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

UP HILL—DOWN HILL—from Page 23

up or down would make a difference that wouldn't occur to a man behind a desk.

Just before writing this article I decided to see. I fired two ten-shot groups horizontally, two uphill and two downhill. The angle of the hill used was 30 degrees, which is as steep as a hunter is likely to encounter, and steep enough to indicate any difference which might exist.

I used a Marlin 39-A loaded with regular-speed long rifles for all my shooting. The sights were a bead front and aperture rear and the rifle was sighted so that the bullets struck just above the tip of the bead. I held it against the bottom of the black, in six o'clock position, on all six targets and used the greatest care to maintain this hold uniformly throughout the test. All shots were fired with the forearm rested over a folded coat at a range of 50 measured yards.

After I had finished shooting, I drew a horizontal line through the center of each bullseye and then measured the groups and determined the center of each. The two fired with the target on the same level as the gun averaged 1/8 inch below this center line. The two fired uphill averaged 1/4 inch below it, and the two fired downhill averaged 3/8 inch below it.

Stated in another way, all shots fired hit the target just above the top of the bead, where the rifle was sighted to shoot after careful targeting earlier in the day. The two groups fired uphill were in the middle, while the groups fired horizontally were 1/8 inch higher and the groups shot downhill were 1/8 inch lower.

At first glance it might seem that this shooting didn't prove anything at all. Whatever difference there was actually was so

slight that it easily could have been caused by the various angles from which the light struck the front sight, even though it was carefully smoked. I was somewhat disappointed at first, possibly because I had hoped for something more spectacular.

Actually, I believe that my 60 shots proved that as far as practical shooting under hunting conditions is concerned it doesn't matter whether you're aiming uphill, downhill or horizontally. Within the hunting range of the rifle used, whether it is a .22 or a .270, any difference which may exist is negligible.

The application of this is limited to hitting the spot at which you aim. It can be taken at face value for shooting at a rabbit down the hill below or at a crow in a tree. In deer hunting, however, there is another point to consider. It has nothing to do with gravity and bullet drop, but results from the way a deer is put together.

The cross section of a deer's chest and shoulder region is roughly oval, and the heart is near the bottom. To hit the heart from approximately the same level a hunter should hold low on the shoulder. To hit it from a lower position he must hold lower still, but to hit it from a position above the deer he must hold much higher on the body of the animal. The same thing applies to a spine shot although, of course, the spine is near the top of the oval.

This advice is exactly opposite from the common conception, but it is a good thing to remember the next time you get a chance at a big buck high up on the side of a mountain or down below you in a swamp.

THE GUN DOG TRAINER—from Page 23

work afield. If he is kept in good condition, he will repay you with loyalty, companionship, devotion and furnish you many thrilling experiences in the woods and fields.

The person who aspires to train his own dog for the first time will find several good books now available, containing systems of training that have proven successful in thousands of instances. These systems have been perfected by the writers and used by noted professionals, who train for the gun and field trials. Horace Lytle's, "How To Train Your Bird Dog" is excellent for the novice as well as the professional. William F. Brown's, "How To Train Hunting Dogs" is also a fine manual for a dog trainer.

With one of these books, an average individual can successfully train his dog to his own specifications and satisfaction, provided he can spare the time, make a few sacrifices, concentrate, rigidly control his temper and stay with the task until it is completed. Needless to say, he will be confronted with many problems, but if he will be patient and kind to the dog, study his normal re-

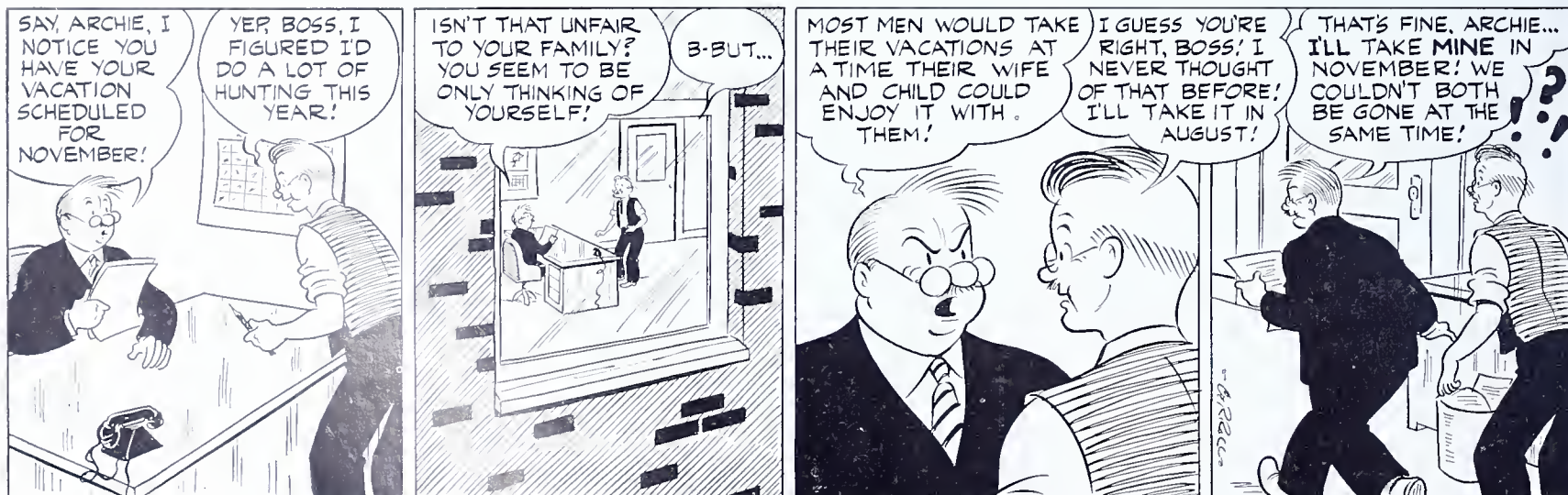
actions and desires, and make a sincere effort to intelligently convey his desires to his pupils, the perplexing situations will be replaced by consistent accomplishments.

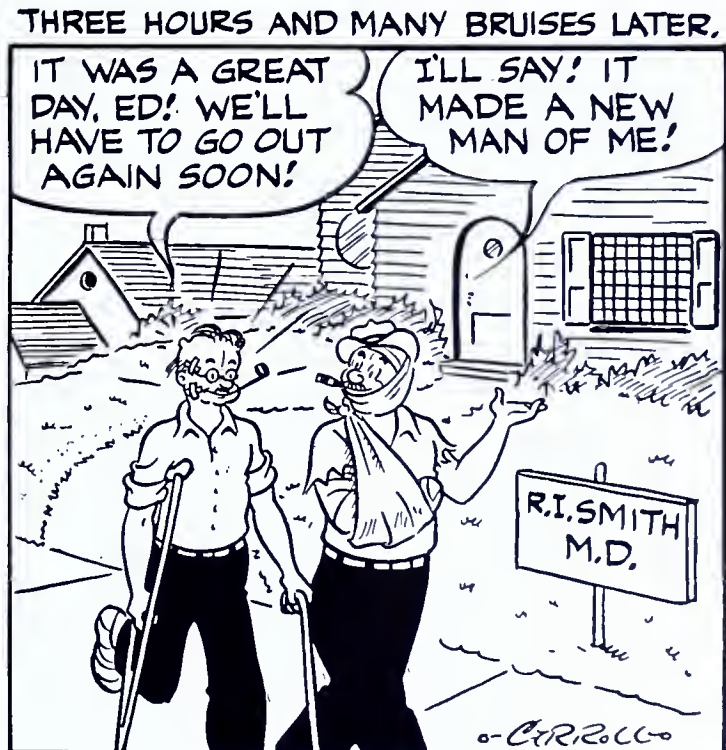
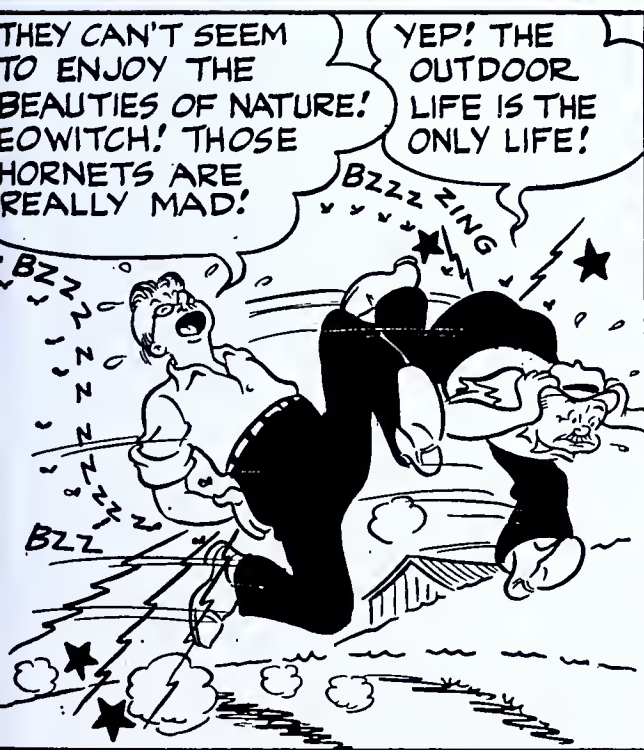
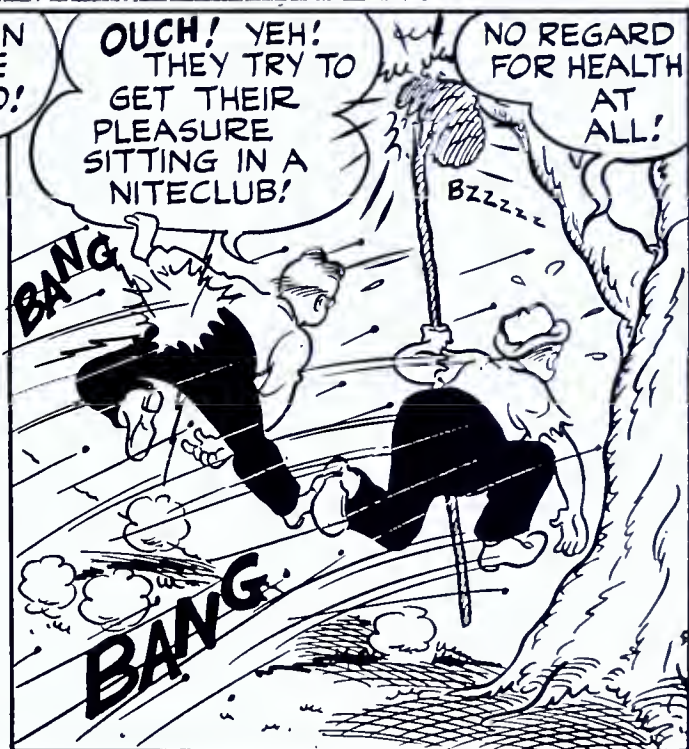
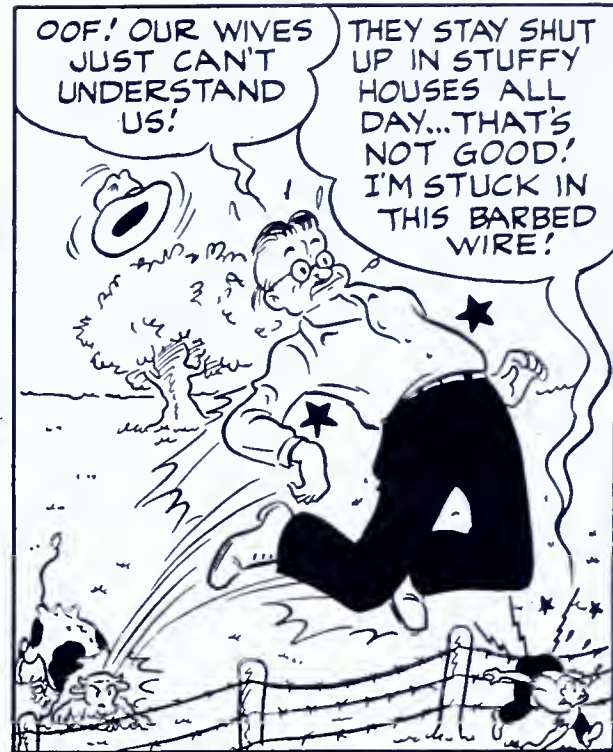
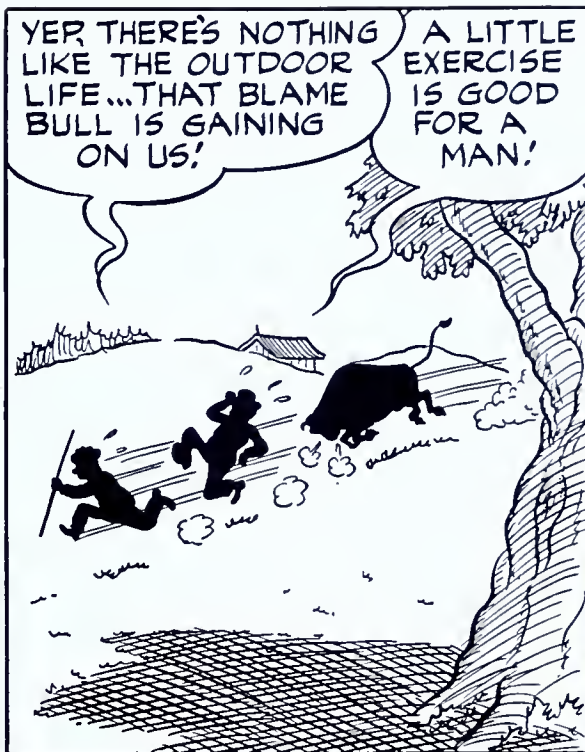
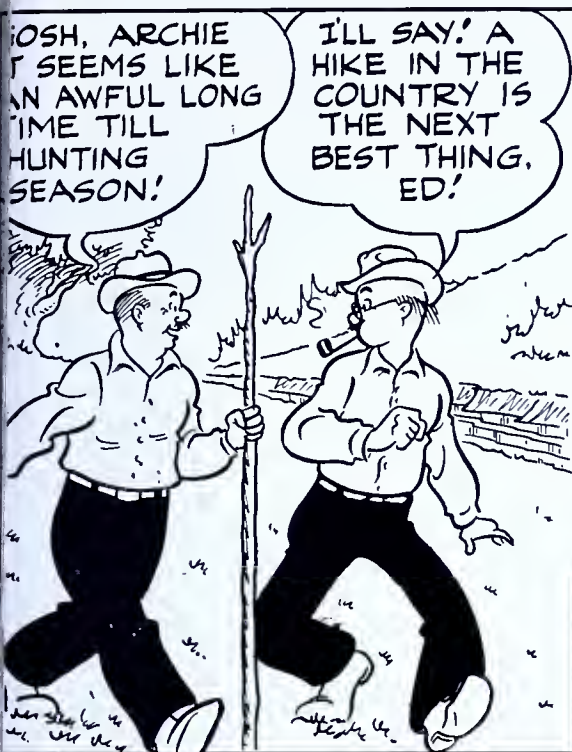
If you do not have time enough to spend with your dog in order to do a first class training job, please do not attempt it, because neither you nor the dog will have a chance. Professional trainers will take the young prospect and keep him long enough to make a finished dog for a reasonable fee. However, I feel that the gunner who hunts each year and who has never trained a dog of his own has missed a part of the sport of hunting that is very important, indeed. To take a little pup and care for him, bring him up to yard training days, through the field stage and on into a superlative performer is a worthwhile accomplishment that no hunter should miss.

Dogs may love many masters but a pup is fortunate to belong to one good sportsman who will do his own training. This set-up makes a better dog and a better man.

THE LIFE OF ARCHIE HUNTER

By CARROLL





PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVATION WEEK

APRIL 4-10, 1948

Conservation Pledge

*I give my pledge as an American to
save and faithfully defend from
waste the natural resources of
my country--its soil and
minerals, its forests, waters,
and wildlife.*

PENNSYLVANIA Game News



May 1948

Ten Cents



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



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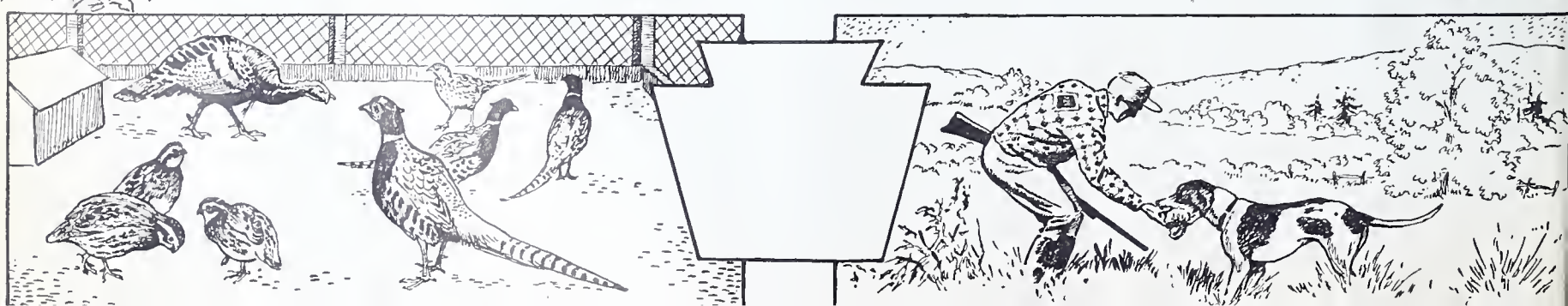
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Half A Goal To Go

The Wherry-Burke Bill to transfer to the States certain surplus war facility lands for wildlife purposes will come up in the Senate early in the present session. It has already passed the House in the First session of this, the 80th Congress but, due to a crowded calendar, was not brought to a vote in the Senate.

Therefore, the battle is only half-won. And we feel it is one of the most important battles in the cause of conservation and national security that have come before Congress. Although the measure has passed in the House of Representatives, it cannot and will never become law until it is approved by the Senate and, of course, signed by the President. All the telegrams, the letters, the calls made to our elected representatives in Washington will be in vain if we fail to continue the same course of action now to our Senators.

When the tragedy of Pearl Harbor struck seven years ago, the War Department found itself in urgent need of many large, widely scattered areas of land suited to the training of a great army. (Who knows when that same pressing need will strike again?) Almost over-night these vast tracts of land—over 350 of them—ranging in size from five thousand acres up to a million and a quarter acres were acquired. Every State in the Union had at least one such area; many States had several. Here in Pennsylvania we had 4. This land was bought and paid for by the tax-payer and it is now owned by them.

We won our war and again almost overnight these lands were no longer needed by the War Department. We disbanded our armies, we stored or scrapped our navies, and now in the case of our military lands we are selling them for a mere fraction of their real worth to us. Before we awoke to the fact that these areas may give long-sought answers to many of our wildlife problems—the fact that this land could become great natural incubators for the propagation and restoration of all species of wildlife—the War Department was declaring them surplus and selling them at a figure not even faintly approaching their true value to the nation. In so doing the War Department was merely following the letter of the law—the stupid, wasteful, and naive law which the Wherry bill now seeks to correct.

The Wherry bill is a simple, forthright bill. With a minimum of words it sets forth in plain language its full intent and purpose. Under the terms of the bill, surplus Federal real property which is chiefly valuable for the conservation of wildlife would be made available, *without reimbursement or transfer of funds*, for administration by the Department of Interior or by the various State conservation agencies. Those areas most suited for the management of upland game would be transferred to those States in which they lie; while a more limited number of land areas suitable for the management of waterfowl and other migratory birds would be placed under the administration of the Department of Interior. If needed for defense purposes, the lands would revert to the Government immediately!

That's all there is to it. It is a simple and straightforward proposal to let the taxpayer keep what is already his. He would never have to buy that same land back again if and when it is ever needed by the War Department; he would not have to pay more taxes to maintain that land; and, finally, he would always have his land for his use and enjoyment whether it be hunting, fishing, or general outdoor recreation.

CONSERVATION IS A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH

Conservation is not just something it would be nice to have. It is not just something that would make life a little more pleasant and perhaps a bit more profitable. *Conservation is a matter of life or death.* In spite of civilization, in spite of great material achievements, like the release of atomic energy, people are today more than ever faced with elemental demands, such as the need for food, water, and shelter.

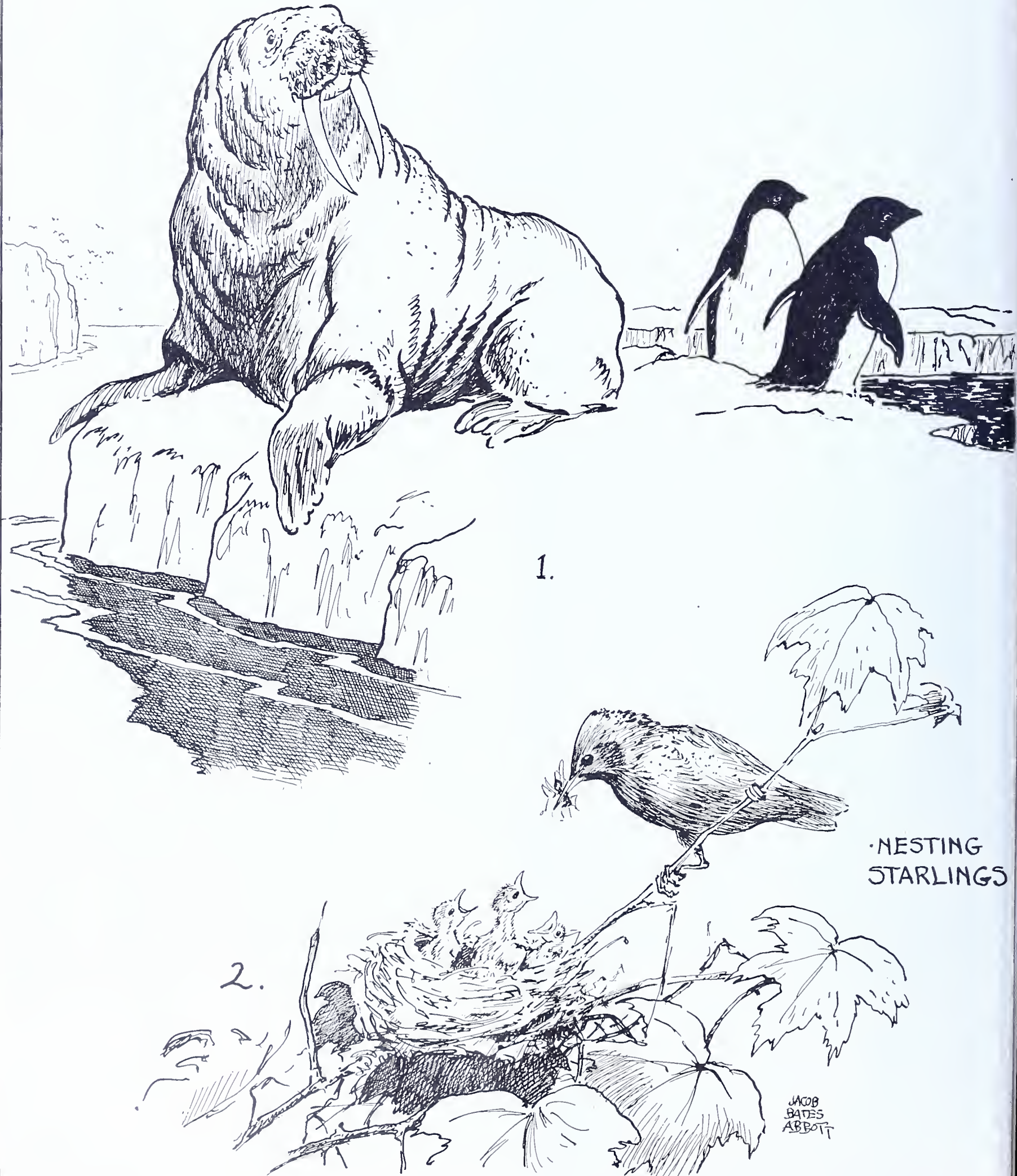
Since 1929 the population of the world has increased by 200 million persons. Every year it increases 20 million more. Our own enlightened country increased its population by 2½ million people in 1946. But the acreage of food producing land does not increase. On the contrary, for many years we have heard of the terrific destruction of productive land by erosion and over-use. It has been estimated that it takes 2½ acres of good land to keep one person properly fed. Italy and Greece now have only three-fourths of an acre of productive land per person. In Italy, present increase in population will cut this meager acreage in half in about 75 years. In Greece it will happen in less than 60 years.

The unrest of the world today is no mere political scheme. Life is first of all a biological, not a political or economic matter.

This is no time for indecision and feeble effort. This is a time for level-headed, analytical appraisal and constant, constructive, even if slow, progress toward a determined goal—careful husbandry of the land and frugal use of all the natural resources we possess. This may be hard on wildlife. It means that on most land wildlife must remain a by-product. But there is no alternative. *The goal is the survival of man.*—From a summarization of the Thirteenth North American Wildlife Conference by Edward H. Graham, Chief, Biology Division, U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

Answers on Page 22



THE ROW OF PINES

By N. R. CASILLO



The Row of Pines. This evergreen hedgerow gives shelter to a large variety of wildlife, both large and small. In winter and spring as well as in other seasons, its shadowy recesses are alive with activity.

A STREAK of moonlight slanting through the gleaming needles of a Scotch pine etched an irregular pattern on the newly fallen snow. Just within the confines of the brilliantly lighted area lay the dismembered remains of a field mouse.

A furtive movement in the velvety shadows under a nearby pine bough disclosed a strange phenomenon. Where the bough brushed the snow, the latter began to heave upward like a swelling. Suddenly the swelling burst and out popped a strange creature.

The short-tailed shrew, for that is what it was, lifted his trunklike snout and sniffed the air. With a kind of impatient ferocity he wriggled it first in one direction and then in another until he caught the sweetish scent of the dead mouse.

A half leap carried the diminutive creature well within the confines of the lighted patch where the sudden glare of light and subsequent conspicuousness caused him to cringe to the ground. Even this implacable and impetuous little beast knew that the price of safety was perpetual vigilance; a rule that none of the wild folk can well afford to ignore.

Hunger quickly overcame the shrew's fear and he swiftly turned toward the savory meal so bountifully spread before him. He pounced on the nearest morsel and began devouring it with a fierceness belying his size.

When the shrew had finished he scuttled back into the snow tunnel and thence into the more permanent burrows in the rich turf of the snow covered pasture. He had eaten his fill and now sought a safe retreat for a nap.

As he slid along the confining galleries he crossed and recrossed a labyrinth of passages, all of his own, and all made within the last thirty-six hours. After traversing a considerable straight stretch he arrived at a point where the tunnel made a right angle turn. There on a jutting point of sandy loam he hurriedly dug himself a snug chamber and prepared to curl up for his nap.

The location that the shrew had selected was a wise one. At the approach of an intruder he could retreat down either end of the tunnel and thence into the maze of passages that riddled the soft turf next to a row of pines. If the interloper was of a size he could handle, then, he could pounce on it as it passed his secure hideout. So, settling himself into a more comfortable position, he laid his watchful nose, most

trustworthy of sentinels, across the threshold of the snug chamber and promptly fell asleep.

Although snow covered the ground it was mid-April, and most of the little furred denizens of the grassroot world were already occupied with arduous household duties. Indeed, field mice as well as their cousins the white-footed, pine, and red-backed mice had been busy with domestic duties since the beginning of the month. Moles still had a week or two of carefree living before settling down to the task of raising a family. Life among the rich mold and needle litter along the pine row was extraordinarily active.

On this particular night a surly boar mole was pushing his way along so closely to the surface as to heave the soil and press it into the snow blanket. In the loose soil among the tree roots he fairly pounced on the fat brown-headed grubs of the May beetles that he encountered. Most of the chilled insects offered slight resistance as he avidly and efficiently devoured them, his curled snout giving him a particularly savage appearance, as indeed he was.

Occasionally, the mole encountered a tougher victim and here he exhibited expert handling. If he came across an active beetle he immediately slammed it against the side of the tunnel and held it there with one of large forefeet. If the prey survived the first onslaught it was repeatedly mauled and bitten until it expired. More often the hapless insect was simply held tightly against the wall and devoured alive.

In his ceaseless search for food the mole presently found himself among the chaotic jumble of the smaller shrew runways. There he blundered into the long straight tunnel and unknowingly started in the direction of its slumbering occupant. The animal's cylindrical body pushing its way through the rather tight runway suddenly stopped so quickly as to cause the loose skin of its flanks to fold like the bellows of an ac-

cordian. The mole's sensitive nose had at last caught a whiff of its ancient enemy.

The mole stretched its body to twice its length as it quickly doubled on itself like a snake, to retrace its steps. But it was too late. The rudely awakened shrew was already in hot pursuit.

Despite its amazing speed the mole was soon overtaken. In a situation such as this one the most expedient maneuver was to tightly jam his body against the walls of the runway and thus hoping to stave off the furious onslaught of the more agile shrew.

Thwarted for the moment from gaining its fatal throat hold, the shrew nevertheless tore into the loose skin on the mole's haunches and hung on like a Liliputian bulldog.

Usually a mole will avoid an encounter with a shrew, but it is not because of a lack of courage. Indeed, in its infrequent conflicts with its redoubtable cousin it sometimes comes off the victor.

When the pain from the shrew's punishing teeth became unbearable, the mole suddenly stopped, seemingly turned inside its oversize skin and sank its teeth into its adversary's shoulder. In the pitch darkness of that subterranean battleground the two desperately sought to gain the fatal hold that would end it all. Their furious squeaks caused any of the mouse clan that chanced to be within hearing to give the spot a wide berth.

For all of its apparent clumsiness the mole was as quick as the flicker of a snake's tongue, tearing into its lighter opponent with righteous fury. It made good use of the spadelike forefeet by repeatedly bringing their terrible claws into play.

Some one aptly said that "if shrews were as big as lions they would be the most formidable and terrible animals in the world." Now, this particular shrew proceeded to justify the statement.

(Continued on Page 16)



An ever-decreasing supply of natural browse necessitates special cuttings in many parts of the state to provide winter food for the deer herd.

EACH year it is becoming more and more evident that the present system of harvesting our annual surplus of whitetails is far from satisfactory. When antlerless seasons are declared, there are many objectors, and when only bucks are shot for two or three years in a row, there is much agitation for a reduction of the herd. And there are some who seem to be opposed to any kind of a season.

There are three major groups involved in these differences of opinion, when it arises, and all three may have widely divergent ideas concerning the proper method of cropping. There are the farmers as one group who are carrying and feeding a good portion of our large herd on their lands. They alone suffer inconvenience and true damage from this animal, and are surely deserving of much consideration when the management of this species is planned. The sportsmen of the state constitute the second group, and, as far as organized power or political pressure is concerned, they are likely to have the greatest influence upon the formulation of regulations concerning deer seasons. The third group is much in the minority, but is, or should be, the guiding hand in the adoption of proper management procedures. This group is composed of the trained wildlife management men. These are the individuals who are most likely to take an unbiased and unselfish view of the situation because they have a real knowledge of the ecological and physiological problems involved. Their primary interest and aim is to provide the greatest amount of recreation for the sportsmen of the state on a long term basis without permitting the herd, (at the same time), to reach a state of super-abundance in which they constitute a menace to themselves, to other game species, to the forests, and to the agriculturist.

The sportsmen and the farmers suffering deer damage represent opposite extremes. The farmers want strict control, preferably to a point wherein almost all of the deer are confined to the large forested areas and comparatively few occupy their cultivated acres. To accomplish this under the present conditions of browse shortage over most of the state, it would be necessary to extirpate the deer from many regions. On the other hand, the sportsmen as a class want and strive for the greatest possible number of deer that the land will hold, regardless of the effect these huge numbers may have upon the future of the herd or upon the farmers' prosperity. The trained wildlife men are in the middle, trying to act as mediator between the other two groups, trying to please both without sacrificing the wishes of either, and trying to substitute knowledge and reason for the selfish propositions of both.

The Game Commission, which represents this technological group, is subject to constant criticism because it appears to many that the Commission is deliberately adopting and carrying out management plans which would seem to be designed to ruin the sport of the 400,000 deer hunters of Pennsylvania rather than to improve it. But where the Game Commission must consider the problems and needs of the state as a whole, most of its critics are basing their criticism upon the conditions which exist in their own small home region. When an administrative body is responsible for the management of game on 28,000,000 acres of land as is the Game Commission in Pennsylvania, they should not be influenced by the extraordinary or abnormal conditions which may exist in a few isolated areas. But the individual sportsman, the sportsman's club, or even the small group of sportsmen's clubs invariably base their conclusions (and criticisms) upon the characteristics of local areas.

Beside the selfish aspect of this procedure, there is also the likelihood that few, if any, of these men are qualified to make decisions concerning population levels, food supplies, amount of crop damage, symptoms of herd degeneration, and all the other factors which must be considered in evolving intelligent management procedures. In this regard, sportsmen seem to have one peculiarity in common. They insist, in fact demand, that the Game Commission employ only highly-trained specialists, men of proven ability, and yet they are the first to disagree, to criticize, to scoff and ridicule if the findings and recommendations of these men do not agree with their own ideas.

If sportsmen, as a group, are capable of making these specialized studies and possess the ability to formulate sound, efficient management policies, then it would appear that there are several hundred of these wildlife technicians who have become useless and whose efforts and talents are being wasted completely. Wildlife training requires six to eight years in college, much the same as that for most other professions, but the same person who emphatically disagrees with, and openly criticizes, the work of wildlife technicians would not think of telling a surgeon how to perform an operation, their dentist how to fill teeth, a lawyer how to argue a case, or an engineer how to build a bridge. Is there much real difference, except that most hunters imagine themselves wildlife experts because they have hunted a few years?

So the first essentials toward better deer management in Pennsylvania would be a greater degree of confidence and trust in the Game Commission and its fact-finding em-

HARVESTING

By ROGER M.

ployees; a broader-minded, less selfish view by sectional groups of problems which are statewide in scope and character; and a better appreciation of the wishes of opposing groups and a willingness of these groups to cooperate for the greatest good of both. The farmer may be more willing to tolerate the loss of fifty or a hundred dollars worth of farm crops if the hunters from distant cities would show their appreciation through good sportsmanship, rather than by a not uncommon disregard for his property and feelings. The city deer hunter who feels that the farmer deserves little consideration when "doe seasons" are declared in an effort to relieve the amount of crop damage and to improve the quality of the herd should ask himself how many city sportsmen are contributing fifty or a hundred dollars a year toward the production of game.

On the other side, many landowners who are not suffering crop damage do not follow the Golden Rule in their relations with the city or town hunter who is seeking recreation. Some may kill deer incessantly throughout the year, and others may permit market hunters to operate on their farms. But regardless of which faction is most at fault, it should be remembered that

the bulk of the herd lives on private land, that a good percentage of them feed upon farm crops, and that there are about 400,000 deer hunters in the forests each season, each trying to kill a deer. These facts present problems of considerable magnitude, but the most difficult and intricate problems pertain to the management of the deer herd itself on a practical and sensible basis.

Before presenting these various management problems, it might be well to summarize the events which have led to their creation. Thirty or forty years ago when deer were just beginning to increase in Pennsylvania, the few deer which occupied the forests were blessed with nearly optimum range conditions—a veritable “deer paradise.” The forests had been lumbered recently, and the new brushy growth provided the deer with food of the finest quality in almost limitless quantities. They were able to secure highly nutritious browse, containing all of the essentials for developing large bodies and magnificent antlers, and for normal reproduction. Mature bucks, at that time, would regularly weigh 175 to 250 pounds hog-dressed and would carry eight, ten, twelve, or more points on a heavy, spreading rack. Under these browse conditions, bucks would produce six to eight points on their antlers the first year, and spikes and Y's were the exception rather than the rule. Nearly all mature does would bear twins, some triplets, each season, and these would grow into sturdy 75 to 90 pound fawns by late fall.

Then changes began to appear. The deer increased by leaps and bounds, until all parts of the state were populated, and in some sections they became so numerous that

OUR DEER CROP

LATHAM

there appeared to be a deer behind every tree. At the same time, the forests were beginning to grow out of the brush stage and to enter the pole stage. As the trees matured, they offered less and less food for the deer, partly because it was growing out of reach and partly because much of the ground cover was killed by the shade of these young trees.

These two factors—the almost unbelievable “saturation point” reached by the deer population and the ever-decreasing supply of natural browse—both worked against the prosperity of the whitetail. Many symptoms of over-population and the consequent degeneration of the herd began to appear. Certain forest areas in west-central Pennsylvania centering around Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson, and Warren Counties were almost completely denuded of new forest growth following repeated forest fires, until a good portion of this region reverted to a semi-prairie state in which great acreages were typified by grasslands dotted with clumps of trees. Because desirable and palatable plant species were browsed so heavily that they eventually died, the deer caused a marked change in forest reproduction and forest succession on over-populated areas,



In winter deer yards, all of the browse is eaten as high as the deer can reach standing on their hind feet, and the fawns, which can not reach as high as larger deer, die by the thousands.

and, consequently, the nutritive value of the deer's diet decreased as they were forced to substitute less valuable species to survive.

Beside this decrement in quality, the total amount of browse became insufficient for the great numbers of deer. For the first time a “deer line” appeared—the surest indication of overbrowsing. This was followed immediately by winter mortality, which had been virtually unknown before this time. In the winter when the deer yarded into the small valleys, all of the browse, good and bad, would be eaten as high as the deer could reach standing on their hind feet (deer line), and the smaller fawns which could not reach as high as the larger deer would die by the thousands during severe winters.

This diet, lacking both in quantity and quality, had its physiological ill-effects. Deer no longer attained the large size that they had formerly; the fawns now averaged about 35 to 50 pounds hog-dressed by December 1, and the average weight for legal bucks barely exceeded 100 pounds. Antlers became smaller and lighter in weight, with fewer points and shorter points. Few deer were killed with more than eight points, and three, four, and six point deer became the rule. Spike bucks became increasingly common as food supplies dwindled. Reproductive abnormalities began to appear. Instead of the usual two or three fawns, does were only producing singles, and many were unbred. Instead of all fawns being born in May and June as is normal for the species, some were being dropped in September and later when their chances for survival were almost nil.

These reproductive abnormalities were caused by the greatly unbalanced sex ratio resulting from continuous buck seasons and and little or no cropping of female deer. The sex ratio of fawns killed during antlerless seasons and the extremely unbalanced condition of the herd in favor of the females

at all times indicated that mortality of male fawns, either pre-natal or post-natal, under these sub-normal range conditions was in excess of that for female fawns.

If this fact is true, and there are less buck fawns than doe fawns surviving, then only a pronounced improvement in the food supply would offset this discrepancy. And, the only way this can be accomplished on a large scale at present is to reduce the herd to a point where the available food supply will be sufficient for the deer which remain. If the initial facts and reasoning are correct, then it is indicated that the fewer deer we have and the more they get to eat, the greater the percentage of bucks we are likely to have. Those who object to drastic herd reductions on the basis that a great many “button bucks” are killed must remember that these buck fawns, if saved, would be unlikely to produce legal antlers for at least two seasons, and even when they did, under these overcrowded conditions, they most likely would be scrubby, spindly growths that no hunter could consider a creditable trophy.

These are the management problems we face, and now the question is—how are we going to solve them?

We know that over most of the state the breeding capacity of our herd exceeds the winter carrying capacity of the range (there is never a summer or fall shortage of browse). This means that we can carry a comparatively large number from spring until the hunting season, but unless this number is reduced during the season, the abnormalities and the mortality already discussed will certainly appear. If healthy, and if the sex ratio is not too badly unbalanced, most mature does surviving the winter should give birth to one or two fawns during the spring. Since juvenile mortality is low, most of these offspring will still be alive at the beginning of the following open season. Let us suppose that 300,000 deer can

(Continued on Page 17)



It's a point!

RIGHT now, sportsmen in the north-central and eastern portions of the United States are very much concerned about the pheasant situation. They are puzzled by the shortage of birds and by the conflicting theories advanced by the game departments of neighboring states for the decline in the pheasant crop during the past few years. The causes most commonly blamed are wet, cold nesting seasons, severe winters and an unusual increase in foxes and other predators.

Doubtless all of these factors are responsible in part for the recent decline. But, be that as it may, one factor of basic importance is not being stressed as it should—the food supply. The truth of the matter is that pheasants have never been really plentiful in this country, even at their peak, save in a few states (of which South Dakota is an outstanding example) where the natural food supply is excellent and well distributed, and in scattered areas in other states where favorable food and cover conditions exist naturally or have been supplied artificially.

The pheasant has proved his adaptability in many parts of the world. But while he is able to utilize a wide variety of foods to which he has not been accustomed, he obviously cannot increase or even hold his own where these foods are inadequate in quantity. Unfortunately, much of the New World area geographically and climatically suited to him is deficient in food, in cover, or in both or in their relative distribution.

Generally speaking, he will not do well in an area devoted largely to dairy farming or the raising of livestock, where grazing serves to keep natural feed and cover at a minimum. He cannot survive in numbers on land subjected to so-called "clean farming," where vegetation is cleaned out along fencerows, roads, streams, edges of woodland and in field corners, and where every possible stalk of grain is harvested. He will not "stay put" in dense wooded areas or mountainous country where there is little or no agriculture. And although he will maintain a precarious existence for a while on submarginal farm lands that have been allowed to revert to nature (especially numerous in the north-eastern states), even this type of country will fail to support him as weeds, fruit-bearing vines and shrubbery are crowded out by encroaching forest growth.

Although, as I have already mentioned, the pheasant finds much of this country geographically and climatically congenial, there

IMPROVING PHEASANT AND QUAIL SHOOTING THROUGH THE PLANTING OF FEED PATCHES

By DON SPENCER

Owner, Berkshire Game Farm and Shooting Preserve,
Craryville, New York

are only a few states where food and cover are present in natural abundance. South Dakota is a pheasant hunter's paradise for the simple reason that the pheasant finds there everything he needs in the way of food and cover to enable him to thrive and multiply. No other states can offer him such perfect conditions. Few can even approach them, nor can the various state game departments be expected to go very far in providing them, in view of the sportsman's pitiful capita investment of a dollar or two for his license, the proceeds from which must be apportioned to many different activities. Their game management efforts must, of necessity, be confined chiefly to public land, and public land is rarely good potential pheasant or quail land.

Fortunately, the Soil Conservation Service and a number of the states are stimulating agricultural practice that is bound to be helpful to all farm game, and Pittman-Robertson funds realized from federal taxes on sporting arms and ammunition, are aiding the states to extend their research and management activities. But even these developments offer little hope that the situation can be changed materially through government effort within the foreseeable future. What, then, can be done to improve matters?

The solution lies in the hands of the sportsman himself, through the formation of sportsmen's clubs and associations working with the farmer, and through the establishment of shooting preserves. In either case,

the sportsman must foot the bill for the intensive management practices that are necessary to supply really good shooting in most parts of the country, especially those situated near cities of large population.

How Berkshire Tackled the Problem

As most of my own recent upland shooting has been, of necessity, limited to the northeast—especially to areas within easy access of New York City—I have been in a position to observe and study rather intensively prevailing conditions in this part of the country for both pheasants and quail. As a result of my observations and experience I have not only formed a number of definite conclusions as to methods of increasing the gameholding possibilities of land in this section for both species, but have put my ideas into practice on the Berkshire Game Preserve, located in the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains in Columbia County, New York—an area that I have maintained for my own shooting enjoyment and that of my friends. So gratifying have been the results of the practices inaugurated there, that I recently decided that I would operate the area as a commercial enterprise, open to the public, in order to help finance the cost of extending the area and intensifying the game management practices now in effect.

The preserve now covers more than 1000 acres of rolling country, on which are located a number of adjoining abandoned farms. It contains open fields, woodland,

(Continued on Page 18)



Pheasant breeding pens at Berkshire Game Farm with green feed mixtures planted between rows of individual pens. The young birds are released in this field after eight weeks of age.

JACK MINER'S PHILOSOPHY

By MARGARET WADE

If one is asked to think of the men of various nations to whose genius the whole world now lays claim, the names that first come to mind are those of the scholars of ancient Greece such as Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle; but coming nearer, and into our own times we acknowledge, from Germany, the musicians Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, the educator Froebel, and the scientists in their differing fields, Rontgen and Einstein; from France, Braille, de Lesseps, Pasteur and the Curies; from the United States, Burroughs, Edison and Burbank; from Canada, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir William Osler and Sir Frederick Banting. The chief distinction held by all of these is not merely the high degree of learning they attained by personal study along original lines. It is, rather, the benefits which that learning has conferred upon the whole body of their fellowmen. In that direction—study along original lines and consequent benefits conferred—the Canadian naturalist, the late Jack Miner, O.B.E., takes his place beside the others.

For approximately the last twenty-three years of his life, I was well acquainted with Jack Miner; had the opportunity of assisting him on many occasions in the preparation of his writings for publication, and, so his family informs me, more than any other individual was permitted to interview him. In this way I became fairly well versed in his philosophy and enjoyed his rare talent for looking at a subject for some unex-

pected angle and expressing his opinions in an original manner. Indeed, it seems to me that anyone given to any depth of thought must have recognized in his philosophy much that was unique and this I find to be the case.

For instance, in 1926, Professor W. S. Milner, instructor in Greek and Roman History in the University of Toronto, pointed a similarity between Jack Miner's philosophy and the teaching of Aristotle; for, in preparing his final examination paper for fourth year students in the classics, that year, he set this question: "Jack Miner says: 'If you are privileged to live in the country, you can make your home into a little earthly heaven by *interfering* with the balance of Nature, as some call it, but, as I deem it, *assisting* Nature'. What would Aristotle have to say?"

Professor Milner went on to say: "Jack Miner takes for his authority verses 21-26-28 in the First Chapter of the Book of Genesis, where it is written that God created everything, the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and so on, and said, then: 'Let us make Man in our image, after our likeness; and let Man have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the fowl of the air, over the cattle, and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.'" It would seem that this eminent teacher, Professor Milner, found a similarity in the philosophies of the ancient scholar and the modern naturalist.

Nor was he alone in this perception of the



Jack Miner believed control of predators was necessary in view of man's interference with the normal balance of nature.

greatness of Jack Miner. Major Allan Brooks, for instance, was another of his admirers. Major Brooks was that world famous Canadian artist who spent practically his whole time in the open for the purpose of observing the birds and their habits in order that he might paint perfectly lifelike studies of them. After his death it was pointed out that in a number of letters he had written, he had expressed himself as in complete agreement with Jack Miner on the latter's theory that it was left entirely to man to control and balance Nature, as set forth in the Book of Genesis.

Many a time when interviewing Jack Miner I have heard him say: "Nature is wonderful—Man is more wonderful—God is most wonderful." On several occasions I have heard him say from the lecture platform: "Man is Nature's first assistant, or God's viceroy." And, "What is Man without God?" he would ask. In his books and newspaper articles always he would write: "God put the birds and animals here for man's use and control."

It was his custom to illustrate his point in this way: "If the potato bugs attack my potatoes, or the lice attack my roses, I don't wait for God to send another bug or louse to destroy them, I use paris green." In this way, according to the ideas of some people, he was interfering with Nature. This rule he applied consistently. "God made the weed at the same time as He made the vegetable and the flower", he would say: "but if man didn't hoe the weeds out of his garden they soon would predominate and weeds would be all he would have."

He applied the same principle to bird life. He would say: "If there are one thousand ducks raised in a certain township and man shoots five hundred for food, then it is up to man to reduce the ducks' enemies in the same proportion—that is, the crows and such, that devour the ducks' eggs, the vermin that slaughter the ducklings, and all such enemies." It seems most logical that in this contention Jack Miner was right; because man already had interfered with Nature by shooting the ducks, therefore man must



The philosophy of "assisting" nature must apply all the way down the line, even to controlling snakes.

(Continued on Page 19)



Bounty Payments Are Continued

Although substantial reductions are still being made in the ranks of predatory animals after an alarming increase during war years when many trappers and game officials were in service, the Game Commission at its April meeting decided to continue bounty payments for the fiscal year June 1, 1948, to May 31, 1949 as follows: gray fox, \$4.00; red fox, \$4.00; weasel \$1.00; great-horned owl (adult), \$4.00; fledgling great-horned owl which have not left the nest, \$2.00; adult goshawk, \$2.00; and fledgling goshawks which have not left the nest, \$1.00. No bounties will be paid for either gray or red foxes killed in the counties of Chester and Delaware where a special Act of the General Assembly restricts the killing of foxes to the protection of personal property.

The Commission's Predator Control Committee reported that for the first ten months of the current fiscal year bounty payments on red foxes have been considerably lower than they were a year ago (15,240 as against 24,333) and that 15,662 gray foxes have been probated as against 19,386 for the same

1948 HUNTING DATES

In order to give hunters and sportsmen ample opportunity to plan vacation and hunting trips next fall, the Game Commission at its April meeting agreed upon the opening dates for the 1948 hunting seasons as follows: Small game, Monday, November 1; Bears, Monday, November 15; and Deer, Monday, November 29.

No action was taken at this time on the length or closing dates for the 1948 hunting seasons. Such decisions will be made at the Commission's July meeting, following receipt of reports on game conditions by field officers and research workers.

period last year. The numbers of weasels (17,977) and great-horned owls (1175) presented were approximately the same and only 20 goshawks have so far been presented.

A scientific and unprejudiced Federal aid research project is planned to determine the effects of predators upon the game popula-

tion and to discover the approximate numbers of predators of various kinds which can safely be allowed in the different areas of the State without adversely affecting the game supply. See notice Page 10.

Farm-Game Program Is Extended

The Game Commission, in a determined effort to extend its Farm-Game Program to a half million acres before this fall, approved 58 new Cooperative Projects at its meeting on April 8.

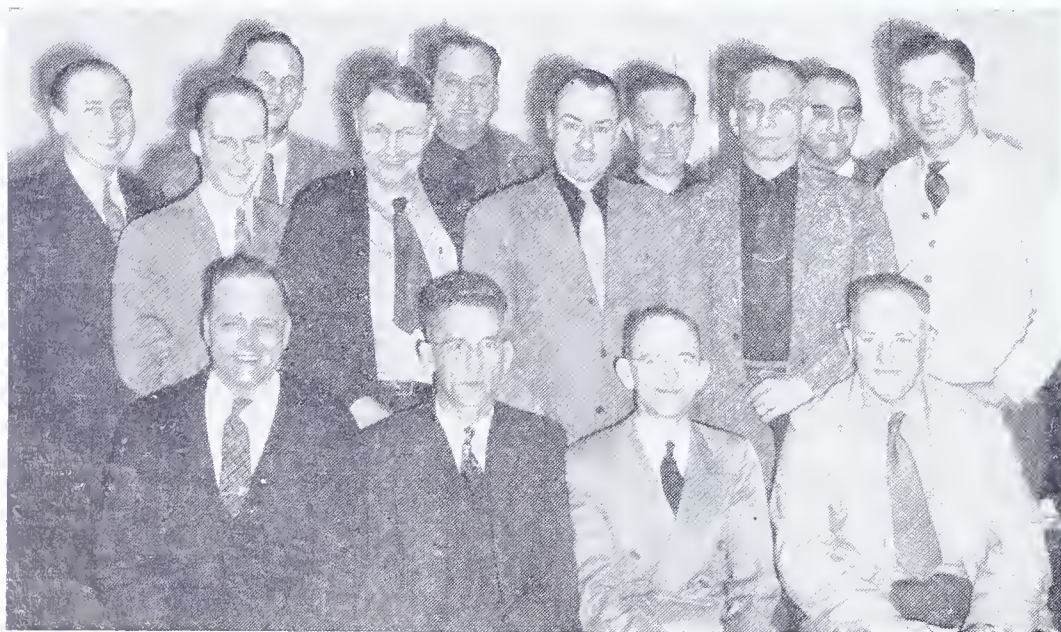
The aggregate area of the new projects could not be ascertained yet, but will add considerably to the acreage already obtained. As of April 8, there were 95 projects including 3,587 farms totaling 320,135 acres in the Cooperative Program, distributed through 30 counties of the Commonwealth.

Twenty-nine (29) of the new projects will be established in southwestern Pennsylvania; 5 in northwestern; 5 in central; 8 in south central; 5 in southeastern and 6 in northeastern.

The Cooperative Farm-Game Program, considered to be the most important project ever undertaken by the Commission, is to provide more open hunting territory in agricultural sections near centers of large populations, to improve small-game hunting in general crop-farming territory, and to help the landowner protect his property and livestock from careless and indifferent gunners. Under it farmers execute an agreement with the Commission by which the hunting rights for a contiguous group of farms are placed under the control of the Commission for a period of five years or more. Such a group of farms must contain 1,000 acres or more.

The Commission hopes to have all of the approved projects in full operation prior to the hunting season this fall. However, the Commission has instructed its field staff to discontinue acceptance of applications for additional new units until it can determine whether sufficient funds will be available to handle more of these Cooperative Farm-Game Projects.

The kiwi bird of New Zealand is a smart fellow. Knowing that worms come to the surface of the ground when it is raining, he imitates the sound of rain by stamping on the ground with his feet, thereby decoying up a meal.



Commission public relations personnel and guests gathered at Meadville late in March for a three day conference are, left to right: (First Row) R. D. Parlaman, SSA, Division "B"; Harold Carroll, SSA, Division "C"; L. A. Luttringer, Jr., Acting Director, Public Relations Bureau; and Hayes T. Englert, Supervisor, Division "F." (Second Row) W. T. Johns, Jr., Editorial Assistant, Public Relations Bureau; Lynn B. Rosenkrans, SSA, Division "E"; C. C. Freeburn, Chief, Land Operations Division; R. D. Reed, SSA, Division "G"; and J. A. Brown, SSA, Division "F." (Third Row) D. L. Batchelor, Staff Photographer; T. A. Reynolds, SSA, Division "A"; J. S. Checklinski, SSA, Division "D"; R. D. McDowell, Chief, Research and Planning Division; C. M. Hoff, Vice-president, Brandywine Valley Association.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
Game Killed in Pennsylvania

Species	Average Wt. of Ea.	Season of 1947*		Season of 1946*	
		Number	Weight	Number	Weight
Deer, Legal Antlered	115 Lbs.	31,475	3,619,625 Lbs.	31,110	3,577,650 Lbs.
Deer, Legal Antlerless	80 "	63,568	5,085,440 "	4,209	336,720 "
Total Deer and Weight		95,043	8,705,065 "	35,319	3,914,370 "
Bears	175 "	569	99,575 "	325	56,875 "
Rabbits	1 ³ / ₄ "	1,829,843	3,202,225 "	1,524,798	2,668,396 "
Hares (Snowshoes)	3 "	5,518	16,554 "	3,133	9,399 "
Hungarian Partridges	12 Oz.	96	72 "	108	81 "
Squirrels	1 Lb.	658,787	658,787 "	770,637	770,637 "
Raccoons	10 Lbs.	91,912	919,120 "	114,701	1,147,010 "
Wild Turkeys	10 "	3,751	37,510 "	2,518	25,180 "
Ruffed Grouse	1 ¹ / ₂ "	29,922	39,896 "	(Closed)	
Ringneck Pheasants	2 ³ / ₄ "	220,814	607,238 "	213,384	586,806 "
Quail	6 Oz.	8,360	3,135 "	8,244	3,091 "
Woodcocks	6 "	20,263	7,599 "	17,042	6,391 "
Rails, Gallinules & Coots	4 "	4,061	1,015 "	3,572	893 "
Grackles (Blackbirds)	2 ¹ / ₂ "	(Unprotected—No data)		(Unprotected—No data)	
Wild Waterfowl	2 ¹ / ₂ Lbs.	35,914	89,785 "	28,712	71,780 "
Woodchucks	6 "	234,017	1,404,102 "	228,329	1,369,974 "
Doves	3 Oz.	6,868	1,288 "	2,687	504 "
Total Number and Weight		3,245,738	15,792,966 "	2,953,509	10,631,387 "
Reduced to Tons Equals			7,896 Tons		5,316 Tons

* Small Game, based on Field Officers estimates; Big Game, based on individual reports filed by hunters.

Destruction of Terraces Reported
For Quick Profits

Hundreds of miles of farm terraces are being destroyed by farmers in a short-sighted attempt to bring the last bushel of crops from their land during this period of high prices, the Wildlife Management Institute warned recently.

The value of the terrace as a soil conservation tool is being ruined in many places by cultivation over the crowns. To be effective, the crown or top of the terrace

must be maintained in permanent vegetation, either seeded naturally or sown to desirable plants and shrubs. To hold soil in place a perpetual strip three to four feet wide is essential.

Terraces, once destroyed by erosion, require much time and great expense to reconstruct. Their primary function is to hold soil and retain moisture on slopes and to serve as guides in contour farming and crop rotation. Their value to wildlife as nesting sites and travel lanes on farms is enormous.



Over 500 beavers were taken in Division "B" during the recent season. Shown displaying part of this record catch are, left to right, Raymond Mills of Shickshinny, a licensed fur buyer; District Game Protector Ray Doerzbacher of Kingston; and Earl Rider, Shickshinny.



Guests of a Division "B" meeting at Forty Fort in December were, left, Wilson Bailer, retired Game Protector who is still active in conservation affairs at Thornhurst, and, right, William Anneman, former Game Protector in Lackawanna County.

Federal Crow Bounty Proposed

Crow control by federal bounty payments is proposed under the terms of Bill S. 2130 introduced by Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska, the Wildlife Management Institute reported recently.

The bill, referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay 5 cents for each crow killed in the United States. Crow control is advocated by many sportsmen, wildlife administrators, and agriculturists; but there are different schools of thought on whether or not subsidized control measures are needed.

Game Protectors' Timely Tips

At this time of year, farmers and others burn fields and brush piles. Experts state that repeated burning injures the soil. Brush placed in "washes" helps to control erosion and piled on non-productive spots it serves as escape cover for small birds and animals threatened by their enemies. Every spring, many thousands of young rabbits in Pennsylvania perish in their nests through fire. Their mothers sometimes remain with them too long in an attempt at protection. When her fur ignites the parent becomes a running torch, dying horribly often after starting a new conflagration on an adjoining property.

In the spring, quail and ringneck nests may meet the same destruction. Quail particularly have an aversion to recently burned areas for nesting use. Brush and field fires may get out of control and may result in serious property damage and loss of human life, forming the basis for legal action against the burner. And it is a well-known fact that farmers who leave natural cover along fence rows and at field edges are amply repaid by the beneficial worm and insect eating activities of birds thus attracted to natural nesting sites on the property.

Waterfowl Inventory Report Indicates Duck Decline Has Been Halted

"The continental population of wild ducks and geese has apparently hit the bottom of the decline and leveled off," Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, told Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug in presenting his report on the results of the annual waterfowl inventory conducted by the Service in January.

"After analyzing all the data turned in by our observers, it looks as though we have about the same number of birds this year as we had last year. We have been unable to detect any appreciable change either upward or downward in the number of waterfowl."

In certain areas, particularly in the Mississippi flyway, the Atlantic flyway, and the Pacific coast states of the Pacific flyway, some encouraging increases were reported, Mr. Day said. These were offset by a decrease for the Central flyway—the bright spot in last year's inventory—and decided decreases for Mexico and Canada with the exception of the Maritime Provinces.

Director Day gave credit for the halting of the decline of the past three years principally to the rigid hunting regulations of 1947 and to the fact that the hunting season was generally poor throughout the country due to the type of weather that prevailed. In addition the director cited the value of the Service's wildlife refuges which provide resting and feeding places for the birds on their annual migrations.

In concluding his report Mr. Day said, "Although the situation this year is encouraging compared to what it has been for the past three years, it holds little hope in the way of relaxation of the waterfowl hunting regulations for 1948. Sportsmen and conservationists will agree that we would be too optimistic if we let the bars down before we are certain that the duck population trend definitely points upward. We must still continue to hold the line."

Announces Design for New Federal "Duck Stamp"

The design selected for the Federal "duck stamp" to be used during the 1948-49 hunting season will feature buffle-head ducks, Albert M. Day, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, announced today.

All duck stamps show wild ducks or geese of different species in some characteristic flight phase. The design for the 1948-49 stamp is the work of Maynard Reece, staff artist for the Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa. The original sketch, a black and white wash drawing, shows two male and one female buffle-head ducks in flight.

Fifteenth in the series, the new migratory bird hunting stamp, generally called "duck stamp," is now on its way to the engravers and will be available to hunters and philatelists at all first and second class post offices on July 1. All migratory-waterfowl hunters over 16 years of age are required by law to purchase and have a stamp of current issue duly signed when hunting.

NOTICE ON BOUNTY RATES (Excerpt from Official Minutes of April 8, 1948)

RESOLUTIONS

"WHEREAS, Reports from the field and bounty payments indicate that while the general supply of predators is considerably lower than it was several years ago further intensive efforts are necessary to bring such creatures under control; and

"WHEREAS, The Special Predator Control Committee has given the matter study and recommends that the present bounty rates be continued for another fiscal year; and

"WHEREAS, The Commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to continue for another year the payment of bounties, and to pay rewards for the killing of various predators throughout the Commonwealth, except as below indicated, in order to bring about a further reduction in the numbers of said creatures and thereby better to protect game;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Pennsylvania Game Commission, acting under the powers and authority vested in it by the provisions of Article XI, Section 1101, of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225, as amended by the Acts of May 1, 1945, P. L. 357 and June 10, 1947, P. L. 535, entitled 'An Act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto', by resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the Members present this eighth day of April, 1948, hereby continues bounty payments from June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949, both dates inclusive, for the birds and animals enumerated below, if killed in a wild state in any county of the Commonwealth during the period specified and presented in the manner and under the conditions stipu-

lated in the Act aforesaid, except that no bounty shall be paid for either gray or red foxes killed in the counties of Chester and Delaware (where a special Act of the General Assembly restricts the killing of foxes to the protection of personal property), the rates of payment to be as follows:

1. *Gray Fox*—\$4.00 for each gray fox, except as above indicated;
2. *Red Fox*—\$4.00 for each red fox, except as above indicated;
3. *Weasel*—\$1.00 for each weasel;
4. *Great-horned Owl*—\$4.00 for each adult great-horned owl, and \$2.00 for fledglings which have not left the nest; and
5. *Goshawks*—\$2.00 for each adult goshawk, and \$1.00 for fledglings which have not left the nest.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the foregoing resolution shall be duly published, in accordance with Section 1102 of Article XI of the Act aforesaid, in the May and June 1948 issues of the Pennsylvania Game News, also to be brought to the attention of the public through the press and other available channels, the Executive Director being hereby authorized and directed to certify the foregoing rules and regulations as and for the act of the Pennsylvania Game Commission."

I hereby certify the above to be a full, true and correct excerpt of the resolutions establishing bounties on certain predators killed in a wild state within the Commonwealth from June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949, inclusive, as adopted by the Pennsylvania Game Commission at a meeting held April 8, 1948, public notice of which action is published in accordance with the requirements of law.

Seth Gordon, *Executive Director*
Pennsylvania Game Commission



Jay C. Gilford, former Field Division "B" Supervisor, addressing a gathering of field officers and their wives at a farewell dinner in February at Wilkes-Barre prior to his departure for Harrisburg and his new position as Director of the Field Management Bureau. Left to right: Mrs. Carl C. Stainbrook; Mr. Stainbrook, present Supervisor Division "B"; Mrs. B. K. Williams; Hon. B. K. Williams, Commissioner; Mr. Gilford; and Robert D. Parlaman, Special Services Assistant.



The Commission's exhibit at the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Show in early March attracted thousands of visitors.

Announcement of Public Waterfowl Meetings

John Pearce, Regional Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service today announced a series of four public waterfowl meetings to be held in the east this spring.

The first meeting will be held in Columbus, Ohio, Hearing Room, No. 2, Department of State Building at 7:30 P.M. on April 26th.

The second meeting in Albany, New York, Hearing Room, No. 1, State Office Building at 10:30 A.M. on May 20th.

The third meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, Gardner Auditorium, State House at 2:00 P.M. May 21st.

The fourth meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, Sears Roebuck Company Auditorium, North Avenue and Harford Road at 10:30 A.M. May 24th.

These meetings are the second in an annual series of nation-wide public meetings for the purpose of presenting first-hand information on the current migratory waterfowl situation to State officials, conservation agencies, representatives of sportsmen's groups and the press.

Dr. Clarence Cottam, Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington will participate in the four meetings.

Many organized groups as well as individuals interested in the restoration of waterfowl are expected to take advantage of the opportunity to attend these meetings and to submit any information, recommendations, or statements they desire.

While there are 500 species of humming birds, not a single member is found in any part of the Old World. All are residents of the Western Hemisphere.

Big Game Populations Still Increasing

Big game animals in the United States increased their numbers by 25 percent in the 3-year period from 1943 to 1946, the Wildlife Management Institute learned recently from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A tabulation based upon federal, state, and private estimates shows a population of 8,240,400 in 1946 in contrast to 6,598,422 in 1943, and 5,156,611 in 1937. Michigan led the states with a total of 880,600 animals, mostly deer. Wisconsin and Pennsylvania followed in second and third place with 795,600 and 679,600 respectively. Kansas alone has no animals of big-game stature.

One of the most gratifying gains during the three years was in the numbers of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. At one time on the verge of extermination, this splendid trophy animal registered a strong 75 per cent increase from 9,152 to 16,000. Moose populations rose from 14,803 to 23,000, a gain of 57 per cent. An 11 per cent decrease in desert bighorns, however, was noted, although they still are slightly more numerous than they were 10 years ago. The pronghorn antelope dropped 5 per cent from 246,000 to 233,000. Over 100,000 more of these fleet animals exist on our plains today than in 1937, and the present slight decrease causes no grave concern. The black bear nearly doubled its numbers over the past 10 years, and the grizzly bear is holding its ground. The note of pessimism which sometimes creeps into the thoughts of the conservationist need not encompass our big-game herds at the present time. Under wise management they are doing nicely.



Photo courtesy Hal Harrison.

The discovery of a hibernating bear in late March near Warren, gave these men a rare photographic opportunity. Left to right, Game Protector Ruane E. Lettles, Warren; Game Protector Don Miller, Titusville; and Deputy Game Protector Dick Check, Warren.

Guns and Gun Dogs



THAT NEW REMINGTON

By Ted Trueblood

FOR more than a year now, I have been hearing rumors of a new bolt-action, high-power rifle that Remington planned to introduce soon. In fact, it was described to me in detail early last fall by a gunsmith friend. I immediately wrote to Remington. I asked them about the details of their new gun, and told them that I wanted the information as soon as possible so the readers of the GAME NEWS would have all the dope as quickly as anybody. I was promised that I would receive this information the minute it could be released.

To my surprise, I found a complete description of the rifle in the March issue of *The American Rifleman*, as well as the results of tests conducted with it by Julian S. Hatcher and Al Barr. A couple of weeks later the April issue of *Sports Afield* arrived, and it contained a thorough discussion of the rifle by Col. Townsend Whelen. To date I have heard nothing from Remington.

Despite this oversight, which certainly does not make the Remington name a popular one in the Trueblood household, I feel that GAME NEWS readers are entitled to a full report on the new gun. The announcement is too important to all gun enthusiasts to be passed over because of my personal feeling. Therefore, the following information is given. It is taken from *The American Rifleman*, and I express my thanks to that publication for permission to use the results of their findings. I also thank Hatcher and Barr, both of whom are well known in the firearms field and better qualified than I to pass on the merits of a new rifle.

The designation of this rifle is the Remington Model 721 sporter. Its price is \$79.95 with open sights. It is chambered for the .30 '06 only now, but will be available in .270 Winchester in July and .300 Magnum in September. It has a little brother, the 722, with a shorter action. It will be out in May for the .300 Savage cartridge and in July for the .257 Remington Roberts. Its price will be \$74.95. It will weigh seven pounds; the 721 weighs 7¼, with 24 inch barrel.

The important feature of the 721 and 722, and the one which makes the rifle new in conception, is the design of the bolt. It is much safer and stronger than any bolt action made before.

In a Mauser-type bolt action, such as the Springfield, the weakest point in the rifle and cartridge combination is the space between the back wall of the chamber and the front of the bolt. No metal surrounds the cartridge there, and the strength of the case itself is depended upon to retain the gas pressure. When the pressure is too high or the brass bad the case gives away here, and the escaping gas can wreck the action and, possibly, blind the shooter.

In the new Remington the head of the bolt is recessed deeply enough to surround the case completely up to the point where it is supported by the walls of the chamber. This improvement was made possible by a clever, new extractor. Instead of a

(Continued on Page 22)

SPANIELS AS GUN DOGS

By HERBERT KENDRICK

Desirable characteristics of the Spaniel have been greatly accentuated through selective breeding, careful handling and intelligent training, thus making this attractive working animal come into its own as a utility gun dog. The very capable Springer and the energetic Cocker have fast overcome the stigma placed by lap dogs and showmen, and now have achieved great popularity by their performances in the gunning field. The baby's playful pet, the mother's desirable companion and father's pride and joy can be an affectionate part of the family, enjoying house privileges and still learn his laurels as a successful handler of game birds and animals.

Spaniels possess a great natural tendency to hunt and it is rare to find one that does not love to retrieve; however, they are not gifted with a pointing instinct, thus it is necessary to train the dog to restrict his range to within thirty yards of the gun so that when he flushes game, the gunner will be able to make clean kills.

When it comes to hunting in dense, close cover, these working spaniels are very valuable companions. The springer is large enough for the toughest cover, has considerable speed and when in condition his endurance is almost unlimited. The cocker may lack size but his speed, heart, courage and intelligence certainly make him an efficient game searcher.

The properly trained cocker is bad medicine to the ringneck because the running tactics of the rooster do not work so well when the cocker strategically maneuvers him into a position to give him an energetic yelling rush. The frightened bird cannot risk staying on the ground with so much activity so close at hand.

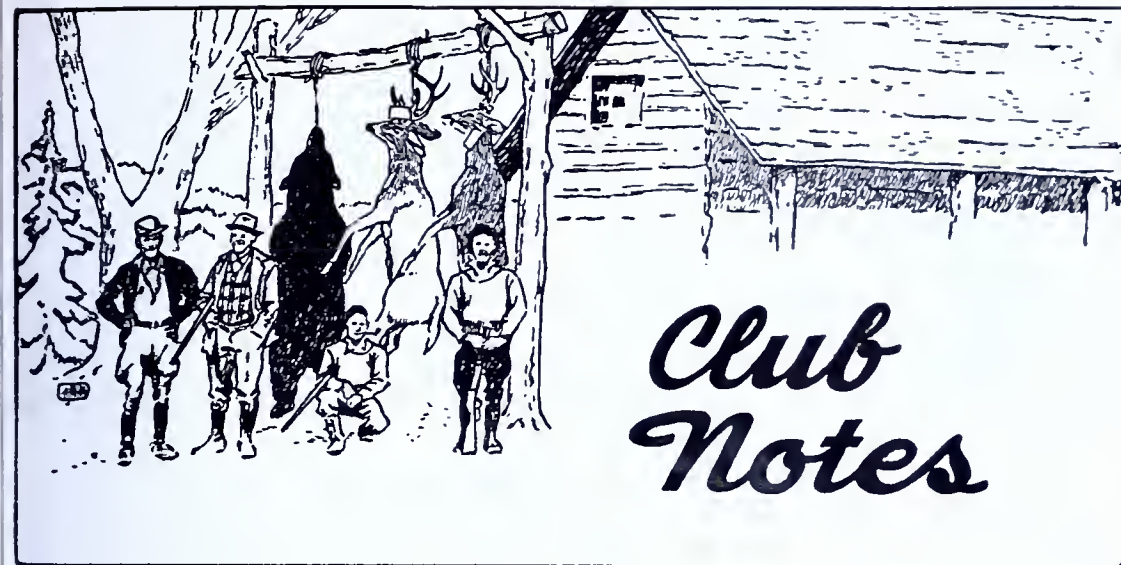
Springers and cockers are used very successfully on grouse, woodcock and rabbits. I have heard of a few that have been used on quail but in wide open quail country, the pointer or setter is best suited because he covers a wider area and saves his master many steps.

Tom Fry of Harrisburg has taken his season's limit of grouse for many years over his little black cocker. He is extremely partial to her and has proven performances to back up his profound affection for her. When we have another full season on grouse, I shall plead with Tom to allow me the great privilege of shooting over her.

Since it is impossible to cover the subject of spaniel training in so short an article, I would like to mention some of the qualifications of spaniel gun dogs. First of all, he must obey every command of the hunter. He must sit or "hup" when game leaves the ground and wait in that position until the gunner orders him to fetch dead or to resume hunting if the shot was missed. He should hup at command and also at the report of a gun.

The spaniel must carefully hunt all cover patches large enough to conceal game on each side and in front of the hunter and use the wind to best advantage. The well-trained dog quarters well and obeys whistle and hand signals. He diligently searches game, locates it, flushes, finds and retrieves the kill whether it be on land

(Continued on Page 21)



The Warren County Field and Stream Club has a plan for increasing natural food and cover for game. A large quantity of seeds of cover producing and food producing trees, shrubs, and plants will be purchased before next fall. These seeds will be made up into small packets (with directions for planting) and distributed free with each purchase of a hunting license with a request that they be planted in suitable locations during the hunter's trips afield.

The Wysock Conservation Club of Plymouth is unique in that the membership roll lists more junior members than senior. The group which now has 59 junior members and 39 seniors, is planning to plant 1,000 pitch pine seedlings on nearby Plymouth Mountain for watershed protection and timber production purposes.

At a recent meeting of the Montour County Fish and Game Conservation Club, Mr. Sam B. Shade presented a six point program for the preservation and propagation of the

ringneck pheasant in the 450 square mile area of the County and for all good ringneck territory. A brief summary of this program is as follows:

1. Establishment of a refuge of 5 to 15 acres for each 150 acres of farmland. (One for each 1000 acres of partly wooded land.)
2. Planting of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of each refuge to food suitable for ringnecks and payment of farmers to maintain these food plots.
3. Intensified predator control program with special campaigns against crows.
4. Establishment of one game farm in each Division so that at least one bird would be stocked for each two hunters.
5. An increase in the hunting license fee to cover the costs of such an enlarged program.
6. The teaching of conservation in the public schools and the education of the general public via radio programs five nights a week.

Herman S. Grubb of Huntingdon was re-elected president of the Huntingdon County Game, Fish and Forestry Association at an annual meeting held in mid-February. Other officers elected included J. William Scilling, vice-president, Ellsworth Quinn, secretary; Howard Shilling, treasurer. The association now has a membership of 675.

OPERATION MERCY

"Operation Mercy", largest and most unique winter feeding of game ever attempted in Pennsylvania, drew nationwide attention in early March. More than 100 airplanes, 400 automobiles, and 2,500 sportsmen from Central and Western Pennsylvania participated. Perfect flying weather prevailed to permit the KDKA Wildlife Sky Train to complete its mission, the planes leaving from Black Moshannon Airport nine miles east of Philipsburg to drop more than 20 tons of corn to snow bound deer and turkeys in a 6-county area.

The sky train was the idea of George Narehood, Karthaus, president of the Aero Feeding Club which has been carrying on limited mercy missions for the past several years. The scheme was carried out by this group in cooperation with Radio Station KDKA which stimulated interest in the Pittsburgh area. Representatives from more than 800 sportsmen's organizations were present during the day. Major Kenneth Long and Captains Stinson Sloane and Charles Meredith of CAP; George Narehood and Allen C. Butler of the Aero Club; Waldo Russel, Henry Ward and Johnny Mock of the Pittsburgh Press; Charles Davis, Post-Gazette; Harris Breth, Sun-Telegraph and director of the KDKA Hunting and Fishing Radio League; and Paul Long, KDKA newscaster were in charge of the caravan.



In mid-February the Homestead District Sportsmen's Association took time out at the busiest time of its busy season to open its club room to veterans of World War II. Arrangements were made with the U. S. Army and Air Force Recruiting Services to present the vets with their American Defense Campaign and Victory medals as a feature of the program. This club has now enrolled almost 2000 members and features entertainment which can be enjoyed by their wives and children at all of its meetings.

Approximately 300 rabbits were trapped by the agents in this District during February. Several agents expressed the opinion that the heavy snows of the past winter have enabled them to complete the trapping in their territories earlier than in previous years. It was noticeable, during the colder weather, that we had a higher mortality among the trapped rabbits than we did when the weather was warm. We have all been trying to find an explanation of this fact. In most of these dead rabbits it was noticed that their cells were full of litter and most of them seemed to have a bad case of diarrhoea. About the best explanation we have heard was that the rabbits may have gorged themselves on the food found in the trap and it may have been too much for their systems which were accustomed to a skimpy diet.

The heavy snows certainly did cause our pheasants to flock together in areas where food and cover were available. About 200 birds wintered around the buildings of the Oscar Deemer farm near Stouchsburg. Mr. Deemer used up 12 double bushels of ear corn during January feeded these birds. Six cocks were in the flock. The farm contains some of the best cover in a considerable area of the township and lies in a valley.—Game Protector J. A. Leiendecker, Reading.

On February 28 Mr. George Long of Huntingdon shot a female Great Horned Owl. In the same vicinity he observed a nest in an old chestnut tree and, after scaling the tree, found two young owls in it. He then cut the tree down and in addition to the young birds he found parts of three rabbits in the nest. The fledglings were about ten days old.—General Operations Assistant Lester E. Sheaffer, Huntingdon.

A man from Corry reported 23 dead rabbits on the highway from Corry to Kane recently. I have seen more rabbits killed on the roads this year than in any other year and even saw two woodchucks dead on the highway late in February.

The beaver trappers had a very good year in the district with over 60 animals taken. The youngest trapper to catch two beavers that I know of was a Corry lad, Tommy Stroup, age 13.—Game Protector James L. Latimer, Corry.



This is just a thought regarding the decrease of our pheasant population. While talking to ex-game protector Ray McKissick, he informed me that while riding through South Bend Township he saw a Coopers hawk swoop down on a male ringneck. He stopped and the hawk flew away, leaving the ringnecked stunned on the ground. Upon examining the bird he found it to be crippled in the right leg, supposedly from gunshot wounds during the season. He put the bird in his car to take it to a nearby farm. While on the road to the farm he found lice all over himself and the car. Once more he examined the bird and found it to be full of lice.—Game Protector H. E. Greenwald, Vandergrift.

On February 13 I was called to Rose Camp in Cumberland Valley to get a deer which had been hit by a truck. It was a buck with one front leg broken and when I walked toward him, he got up and went down the road into some farm buildings. Accompanied by Fish Warden McInay, we looked for the deer but could not find it. On February 22 we had a call which informed us there was a deer in a chicken house in the same area and upon investigation, it proved to be the same deer we had lost on the 13th. He had gone under the building which stood about 2½ feet from the ground and had remained there all that time.—Game Protector E. M. Woodward, Bedford.

Michael Hallahan of Weatherly had been under the impression that the past two antlerless deer seasons had about cleaned out the deer in his area. However, while on his way to work recently, he saw what he described as a lot of "objects" in a large distant field. When Mr. Hallahan, who works in the mines, reached his place of employment, he told his boss about these "objects" which were still visible in the field. The boss happened to have a pair of field glasses in the office and accompanied Hallahan outside. The "objects" turned out to be 46 deer.—Game Protector William C. Achey, Weatherly.

Mr. Charles Tarr of Washington, Pa. is an excellent rabbit trapper. During the early part of February when the weather moderated a bit, Mr. Tarr was checking his traps and found that the snow had melted to some extent causing one of the traps to turn over on its side. Upon his approach he noticed that the door of the trap was still open. A good trapper always keeps fresh bait in the trap so he decided to re-bait it. In so doing he saw that a rabbit had entered the trap after it had turned on its side. The door was wide open yet Mr. Cottontail made no attempt to leave the trap. Evidently there was a housing shortage in that area and the bunny didn't want to move.—Game Protector Glenn A. Kitchen, Canonsburg.

I was talking with Vernor Gibson of Conoquenessing recently and he stated that while fox hunting one day his dogs holed a gray fox. He decided to dig it out and when he got to the end of the hole, he found the fox and also a raccoon. It seems as though there is a housing shortage everywhere these days.—Game Protector George W. Miller, Evans City.





One of my rabbit trapping agents recently had the unusual experience of making a double catch. Upon investigating he found a rabbit in one end of the trap and a house cat in the other. The cat, no doubt, had entered the trap to get at the rabbit which had previously been caught but after finding himself also a prisoner, the cat was too concerned about himself to molest the rabbit—Game Protector Daniel S. McPeck, Media.

On February 26 several members of the Indian Lick Hunting Camp were exercising their bird dogs along Big Mill Creek when they saw a bear jump up ahead of the dogs and dash away into the deeper woods. Investigating, they found a den near a big log and in it, two tiny cub bears. The men immediately caught their dogs and left the area. The following day some of the men returned to the den only to find the cubs dead and no sign of the mother. It was evident that the female had abandoned the young for a short period and they then froze to death. The cubs, one a male and other a female, weighed less than a pound each and were very thinly haired with eyes as yet unopened. From the condition of their hair and eyes, I judged them to be approximately four weeks of age.—Game Protector

Unusual trapping conditions favoring the trapper played havoc with the depleted beaver population in Elk County the past open season. High water and ice combined to break out practically all dams on the larger streams, scattering the beaver up and down the waterways where they were rather



easily picked up by trappers. An unusually large number of small beaver were taken this year and I believe it would be a wise conservation move to close this county to beaver trapping for a season at least. Probably the largest beaver taken in this section fell to the trapping wiles of Frank McMahon of Wilcox. Frank's catch was a large female weighing 58 pounds on the scales and stretching a total of 81 inches. This was really a big beaver and he secured his catch along Main Stream, tributary to the West Branch of the Clarion River.—Game Protector Theodore C. Carlson, Johnsonburg.

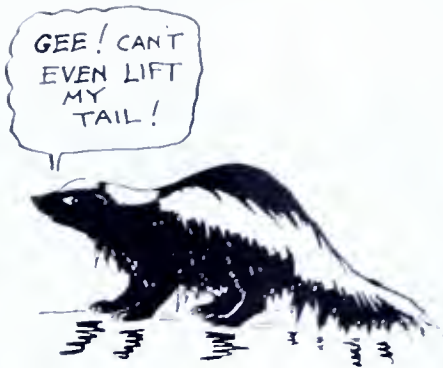
On February 17 at 8:00 p. m. I received a telephone call stating that a deer was trapped in the overflow of the Tumbling Run Reservoir near Pottsville. I left headquarters immediately and upon my arrival at the reservoir, found a doe deer knee deep in the water. The banks of the creek were straight up and down so she could not climb out. She could not get up stream as the over-

NEW LICENSE FEES IN VIRGINIA

The 1948 session of Virginia's General Assembly radically revamped its hunting, fishing and trapping license fees and reduced the kinds of licenses from 21 to 8. Under the new regulations which become effective July 1, a resident desiring both fishing and hunting licenses for statewide use will pay \$6.50. The nonresident license which formerly covered both hunting and fishing at \$15.50 has now been separated and under the new plan the nonresident hunting fee is \$15.75 and the nonresident fishing fee is \$10.00. Other license fees include a county trapping license at \$3.00, a state trapping license at \$20.00, and a non-resident trapping license at \$50.00. According to Virginia officials, there has been no opposition among the sportsmen to the higher license fees.

flow was too high and she would not go downstream to safety. I circled around her and tried to chase her downstream but she would only go a short distance before running around me. Finally with the aid of some of the spectators we got a rope around her neck and dragged her down stream to solid ground.

The doe had been shot in the left rear leg during hunting season and was in poor condition. However, thinking that she might be carrying young, I had all the people living nearby tie up their dogs in the hope that she would get a chance to regain her strength and make off for the nearby woods. The venture proved unsuccessful however, and two days later I had to return to Tumbling Run to shoot the deer since she was growing steadily weaker.—Game Protector Harry W. Defina, Tamaqua.



In early February I saw one of the most bedraggled skunks anyone has ever seen. It had been sleeting all night and the roads were entirely covered with ice. As I was driving along, I noticed this skunk walking along the road. He was completely covered with ice and was dragging his tail along as if it were a sled. I got out of the car and walked towards him. He tried to escape by climbing over the banks of snow which the plows had piled up along the road but he was unsuccessful because the banks were too slippery. Several times he tried to raise his tail to bring his defensive weapon into action but it was so iced-encrusted that he couldn't get the tip of the tail into the air. I was within a few feet of him at the time so perhaps it's fortunate he wasn't able to go into action. The last I saw of him he was ambling up the road attempting at intervals to climb the banks and get into the brush.—Game Protector Stephen A. Kish, Pittston.

While on foot patrol in Norwich Township on February 21 I found an albino deer along Rocky Run which I brought out the next day. The carcass was viewed by a number of old-timers who say it was the first albino deer they have ever seen that didn't have some coloring mixed in. It had pink eyes and its hooves were pinkish white.

On February 29 a grouse broke a window in one of the storage sheds on State Game Lands 30 and took refuge inside. It must have been a male taking cover from the females since that was leap year's day.—Game Protector William H. Shirey, Smethport.



THE ROW OF PINES—from Page 3

As the mole pressed his momentary advantage the shrew's wiry body twisted aside until it paralleled the cylindrical one of its foe. At the same time it secured a new hold low on the mole's neck and began boring in, his needle sharp teeth grinding through the tough stringy muscles. However, more quickly than it takes to tell it he reached the mole's right masseter muscle, one of a set operating the lower jaws, and methodically tore it out. From then on it was mere butchery. Soon the mole's inert body was stretched out in death.

The musky flesh of the mole is not particularly palatable, but the victor was not one to quibble about such matters so he fell to and completed a satisfying meal before returning to his retreat.

Shortly after midnight, the unseasonal cold snap that had brought the light snowfall, was broken. Warm air from the upper dark descended upon the countryside, swept across the pasture and worked its way under the pines. Soon not a trace remained of the white mantle. The transition from winter to spring was accomplished in one fell swoop.

The slumbering shrew in his snug cell was oblivious to the magic that had been wrought in the outer world. In fact, he was aroused only because he was hungry. It has been determined by competent observers that a shrew can starve to death in a matter of hours, so it was no surprise when our shrew awakened before dawn to once again take up his hunting.

After a brief but painful toilet he scuttled down a runway, came to a dead-end and put his tunneling apparatus into operation. A shrew does not actually dig. Instead it gives a vigorous outward thrust accompanied by an equally powerful backward stroke of its front feet. Thus it forces its way through the soil like a wedge. In loose soil the animal has been clocked at more than a foot a minute.

The shrew's fervid efforts soon conveyed him among the pines and into good hunting territory. On the way, two grubs and a sourish ground beetle whetted his appetite for what the Fates had in store for him.

Legal Retribution Overtakes Florida Poachers

Legal retribution overtook three Florida deer poachers in a big way when they appeared before a Levy County Court, the Wildlife Management Institute advised recently, and the wisdom of Judge H. S. Wilson in handling game-law violations might well be emulated by other jurists throughout the country.

Instead of the customary not-too-severe fines, the poachers got their choice of serving six months in jail or of buying deer to replace those killed. They chose the easier course and were billed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for nine imported Wisconsin deer. The fee was a tidy \$810.

The Judge witnessed the release of the deer at Devil's Hammock near Bronson.



Mole Hills. In digging a tunnel a mole collects behind him as much dirt as he can handle, then turns about and heaves it out through the last dump hole, a shaft leading to the upper air.

Paradoxically, although shrews and moles are chronically hungry, their ability as hunters seldom fails them to the point of urgent need. When not sleeping, all of the shrew clan is engaged in either hunting or eating.

As the indefatigable animal skidded along among the grass roots, he was suddenly assailed by a smell that drove him into a frenzy. With frantic haste he attempted to determine its source. After one or two false casts his sensitive nose finally segregated it as coming from overhead. In a twinkling he was plowing upwards through the tough roots of a tussock of cotton grass. A second later he ripped into the bottom of a cosy mouse nest and scattered its four pink and blind occupants in all directions. There followed an orgy of feasting.

After the grisly but consummately satisfying meal the stuffed shrew sought out what remained of the demolished nest and curled up in it for the inevitable sleep. Over-confidence or perhaps the fact that he had dined too well made him careless in his selection of a sleeping site. When Nature is abetted in the conduction of her affairs it usually hastens their consummation. This case was typical.

The favorable weather change was accompanied by an increased tempo of activity on the part of the wild folk. Even before dawn the giant heart throb of a drumming grouse resounded from a nearby thicket. A flicker's clatter and the calls of chickadees, nuthatches, mourning doves and sundry other birds joined in a cacophonous medley.

At the first glimmer of dawn a great horned owl that had been hunting at the other end of the pine row was winnowing homeward to her two savage youngsters high in a hemlock in the wood across the pasture. The great, dim form, silent as a drifting cloud, floated along on downy wings, its implacable eyes peering into every shadow and open space for any slightest motion or sign of life. Half way down the row she spied something that caused her to bank sharply.

After a fruitless pre-dawn hunt the weasel was just about to poke its sinister head into the grass tussock in which slept the shrew. In the choice of prey the weasel is not usually discriminating, for it is the killing that primarily interests him, although, to be sure, he much prefers young mice to tough, stringy shrew. But the poor hunting had made this weasel both hungry and ugly. He moved in rapidly.

At this point the owl struck and the shrew was awakened. Indeed, one of the owl's wings had glancing struck the grass tuccock and violently threw its slumbering occupant against a pine bole. Half dazed he nevertheless had wit enough to dive into a nearby burrow. Through the dark runway he scurried for the safety of more familiar haunts.

Nature is often whimsical in the conduction of her affairs and this particular morning was no exception. The big shepherd dog belonging to the farmer who had planted the row of pines, was making his way across the pasture. At the edge of the pasture he paused to snort loudly and soulfully into the small entrances of the numerous burrows he found there. He enjoyed an occasional snack of toothsome mice.

Suddenly, the peculiarly musky odor of shrew smote his keen nostrils and the dog froze into a position of attentiveness so intense as to be almost comical. Then, as if seized by a sudden inspiration he started making the earth fly in a fit of digging. He stopped as quickly as he had started and then gingerly reached down with bared teeth to pull at the bedraggled little creature he held between his big paws. With his lips curled back well out of the way, he gave that mammalian atom a couple of quick shakes and then disdainfully threw it aside.

The dog moved on still snorting and sneezing in his attempts to clear his nostrils of the unpleasant order of shrew. Fate had stilled the savage heart of our indomitable little warrior.

HARVESTING OUR DEER CROP—from Page 5



Game protectors removing carcasses of deer which died from starvation in one of Pennsylvania's northern tier counties.

winter in Pennsylvania without the appearance of serious malnutrition symptoms. And let us suppose that about 75,000 to 100,000 of these are mature does capable of reproduction. These does, being fairly well fed and in fairly good condition, should produce an average of about one and a half fawns each or a total of 110,000 to 150,000. If a good percentage of these survive, then we should have an annual surplus of 75,000 to 125,000 deer for cropping.

But in order to maintain this level, it would be necessary to harvest the deer during the season just about in the same ratio as they exist at the beginning of the season, and in numbers about equal to the total number produced that year.

That is, all kinds, adults and fawns, males and females, would have to be cropped to take full advantage of this desirable production. If all ages and sexes were killed, a balance would be maintained, because those age groups or sexes existing in greatest abundance would be reduced proportionally and would provide the bulk of the harvest. If on the other hand, only mature bucks are shot year after year as many Pennsylvania sportsmen still advocate, then only one thing can be expected to happen. The number of does would increase rapidly, and the number of bucks would grow ever smaller. Within three to five years, all of the undesirable features of over-population would be come obvious.

The exceedingly large number of females per mature male would greatly reduce the probability for all does being bred during the fall rutting season and would result in unseasonal births in September and January. The range would quickly become over-populated and degeneration of the herd would begin. All deer, regardless of sex, would become progressively smaller, become more susceptible to disease, and exhibit many other undesirable physical and physiological abnormalities. And, after a certain

saturation point had been reached, the surplus not killed during the hunting season would certainly die of starvation or malnutrition disorders. This is an economic waste and an inhumane and nonsensical way of managing (or mismanaging) a natural resource.

Probably the quickest and surest way to reduce the herd to a mere handful of isolated individuals in Pennsylvania would be to cease shooting these animals altogether and permit Nature to take its course. It can be fairly safely predicted that, if all shooting were stopped and no potent predator were introduced, the deer in Pennsylvania would be reduced to a fragment of their present numbers within ten to fifteen year, or less. This same catastrophe occurred on the Kaibab Forest in the west, and there is no reason to believe that the same thing could not happen here.

At present, deer management in Pennsylvania is one of extremes. The herd builds up to a point of intolerance within two to three years while only mature bucks are shot, and then, in a desperate effort to save the deer and the farmers crops, an antlerless season is declared. Everyone from fourteen to ninety turns out to kill a "doe." Within one to three days, from 60,000 to 150,000 deer may be killed, and immediately the same hunters who cheerfully aided in the slaughter bemoan the fact that the breeding stock has been wiped out and all is lost. So they sign petitions, send delegations to Harrisburg, and write letters by the thousands until the Game Commission has no recourse but to permit only buck shooting for one, two, or three years. By the third year, the deer are again eating themselves and farmers out of house and home, and another antlerless season is declared. More petitions, letters, and delegations reach Harrisburg, but most of the state may stay open in spite of this deluge. And then the petition signers and letter writers troop joyously to

the mountains for the "big kill", and history has once more repeated itself.

Wouldn't it seem more sensible to eliminate all of the foolish bickering and arguing and have a commonsense season each year which would accomplish the intended purpose without all of the agitation which accompanies the present erratic system of harvest? Wouldn't it be better management to kill 35,000 antlerless deer each year than 100,000 every three years and be spared the objectionable effects of overpopulation? Wouldn't it be wise to have the hunters reap the benefits of the recreational value (and meat) represented by the many thousands of deer which suffer a slow, lingering death from starvation each winter when snows are deep and long-continued? Isn't it probable that there would be less likelihood of killing too few or too many if both sexes were taken each year? Wouldn't this annual surplus cropping eliminate much of the agricultural loss and probably reduce the number of hunting accidents which mar each of the irregular seasons? And, above all, isn't it almost certain that the deer would maintain a greater vigor, a larger average size, and a much more satisfactory sex ratio?

Combination doe and buck seasons are nothing new nor experimental. Many of the Canadian Provinces, Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota and other states in this country have permitted mixed shooting for years, and these provinces and states continue to maintain good-sized, healthy herds year after year without intensive management or sportsman interference. However, because of the excessive number of hunters and the large annual kill of deer (it would probably average 60,000 to 75,000), it is doubtful whether an unrestricted combination season would be wise for Pennsylvania. It is likely that the best alternative would be a separate doe and buck season, with a proper number of days allocated to each type to insure a controlled harvest. This allocation of time for each should be based upon census count by Game Commission personnel and upon the kill figures for the previous seasons.

(Continued on Page 21)



There's nothing slightly about starvation!

IMPROVING PHEASANT AND QUAIL SHOOTING—from Page 6

brush and swamp in ideal proportions for pheasants—a factor which influenced my decision to purchase part of the area, which has since been augmented by surrounding land. The nucleus of the present preserve had, in the past, been used as a game farm. There were pens and other game propagation facilities, which I have since repaired and enlarged to the point where they can be depended upon to produce sufficient pheasants and quail to keep the entire preserve well stocked under heavy shooting, with enough left over to take care of a substantial sale of packaged birds for table consumption, and of live birds for breeding purposes.

Although this was good potential shooting land, I realized that it would be necessary to supplement the natural food supply if I were not to lose a heavy percentage of birds liberated.

Despite the pheasant's amazing ability to utilize a wide variety of foods and to adapt himself to a totally new and unaccustomed type of grains, fruits and insect life, he is quick to leave an area where the food supply is scanty, or where it is less plentiful than in other nearby territory. He is far more likely to roam than our own Bobwhite who will stick it out if conditions are at all tolerable. However, even quail need a great deal of encouragement in the Berkshire foothills, where winters are severe and the food supply not all that could be desired.

Accordingly, I decided upon a rather extensive program of food development and prepared last spring a series of feed patches of approximately one acre each, distributed over the property in strategic locations, bearing in mind the requirements, not only of pheasants but of quail as well.

The Berkshire Feed Patches

Various combinations were used in the feed patches. It had originally been planned to plant corn and sunflowers in alternate rows in a number of these patches, but in view of a cold, wet spring and a short growing season it was felt that the corn would not mature; consequently it was not planted. It will, however, be planted in future years when weather conditions are more favorable.



"Yes, but don't you think he's too well trained?"



A flushing bar is a conservation "must" in all haying operations.

It has been my experience that the soil on most abandoned farms, and land that hasn't been found suitable for farming, is generally acid or deficient in some respect. For that reason the safest practice is to lime the ground adequately and to fertilize generously with a good commercial fertilizer. I found this procedure to be essential on Berkshire.

As the soil on most of the spots selected for patches was acid and generally poor, sites of all patches were well limed, the lime was plowed under, and the soil then given a generous application of a "5-10-5" fertilizer which was followed by harrowing.

Here are a few of the seed combinations employed which were used by pheasants and quail alike:

- (a) Kaffir corn and milo maize mixture—broadcast 25 lbs. to the acre.
- (b) Kaffir corn, milo maize, rape, broom corn and millet mixture—broadcast 20 lbs. to the acre.
- (c) Kaffir corn, milo maize and alfalfa mixture—broadcast 20 lbs. to the acre.
- (d) Kale, brussels sprouts and broccoli mixture—broadcast 15 lbs. to the acre.
- (e) Broom corn, millet and rape mixture—broadcast 57 lbs. to the acre.

The use of rape in a number of the patches—especially those in the areas most attractive to pheasants—served to furnish succulent green feed throughout the summer and to harbor considerable insect life, which is utilized very extensively during the summer months by the birds.

In addition to the small patches, a 15-acre field of buckwheat was planted. This was a dual-purpose patch—to provide food and cover for the birds on a large open field, and for harvesting later. Fifty-foot strips

were cut through the buckwheat. This not only made it easier for hunters to traverse the field—an excellent pheasant hangout, incidentally—but also served to keep the birds from running before the dogs. Pheasants will often run for a long distance through low cover, but are not prone to travel far over open ground, and strips or rides across cover of this kind will generally cause them to flush. When the buckwheat was later harvested, strips were left for the birds. This, with waste left in harvesting, provided food that will be utilized throughout the winter.

Bobwhite Quail liberated on the property found the patches very attractive, and certain covies were put up again and again during the hunting season on patches that they would return to day after day. The pheasants roamed more widely but made good use of the patches. Most of the pheasants shot last fall were put up in the general vicinity of feed patches.

At this point I would like to interject a word of advice as to location of feed patches. They should never be placed out in the center of large open fields far from cover, where the birds would be compelled to expose themselves unnecessarily to predators in order to utilize them. Instead, such patches should border good protective cover, that is, adjacent to woods, swamps or hedgerows. This provides the birds with maximum security against surprise by their enemies before, during and after feeding.

In addition to the use of annuals in feed patches, planting of certain fruit-bearing shrubs and vines will be found useful in providing both food and cover. There are a host of these. One of the very best is Japanese barberry. Honeysuckle is also excellent. Bit-

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JACK MINER'S PHILOSOPHY—from Page 7



Jack Miner stated that seventy-five per cent of the duck eggs laid never produced mature birds.

them in the same proportion. This, man failed to do; and carnivores and birds of prey increased out of all proportion to that which they fed upon." Man does not hunt these species as he does game birds, because game birds are good for food while the hawks, owls and rodents are not.

From the sportsman's point of view, and speaking of game birds, the English or ring-necked pheasant is one of the best illustrations of the success of artificial propagation. These birds all were imported from abroad, raised in captivity and liberated in various areas throughout North America; that is the only way in which they have come to be here—importation and increase through artificial care. Wherever they exist in great numbers they do so because of propagation under man's protection and subsequent liberation. Consider Pelee in Lake Erie: No natural enemies of the pheasants of any kind exist on this small island, and the birds nest and live there undisturbed. As a consequence, in the autumn, for years, hunters have been taking an average annual toll of ten thousand birds. Look at the Dakotas, too: There, man, not God, propagated and liberated the pheasants.

During the last ten years of Jack Miner's life his mailbag was full of letters asking, "What happened the ducks?" Everybody was pointing his finger at the gun as the sole cause of their disappearance, but it was Jack Miner's habit to state from platforms clear across the continent that seventy-five percent of the eggs laid by the ducks never matured to adult birds. Of course, the public ridiculed the statement; they did not know the situation as did he, and they did not want to believe the truth he was telling them. What he knew to be the case was this: The predators, such as crows, skunks, magpies, weasels, minks, northern pike and turtles had increased out of all proportion to the number of ducks and destroyed seventy-five percent of all eggs or young ducks before they had any chance to hatch and mature. He knew whereof he spoke because, back in the late twenties, he crossed Western Canada seven times in five years and saw what was happening. Crows, for instance, were so numerous that they were nesting on the telegraph lines. Had these destroyers been reduced by the hunters in

(Continued on Page 22)

balance Nature or otherwise he is combining his destructive forces with those of the predators. Jack Miner always said, "The minute man put foot on American soil, discharged a gun and shot a bird, he interfered with Nature; thus, it is up to man to balance Nature."

"If the field mice are girdling your fruit trees," he would ask, "is man to wait for God to send a hawk, weasel or owl to kill the mouse; or if the coyotes and wolves begin to prey on your sheep are you supposed to kill the coyotes and wolves or sit back and say Nature will balance itself?" To him it seemed utterly ridiculous for the Provinces to attempt to get rid of wolves and coyotes, by paying a bounty, while at the same time they were protected in the Federal National Parks and anyone shooting one there would be prosecuted. It just didn't make sense. Jack Miner's idea was that the wolves should be shot, wherever located, and the deer be allowed to increase for humanity to see, alive; and, if the deer became too numerous in any given district, that the game wardens then reduce the herd and the meat be used as food in hospitals and state institutions.

A few years before Jack Miner died he was visited by a group of university students whom he described as "back-to-Nature theorists". They were discussing with him Nature's balance and pointed to the fact that in Kaibab Forest all the wolves and other predators were shot and, among the deer, only the bucks allowed to be hunted; and the result was that the deer became overstocked, small and degenerate. How quick Jack Miner was to answer them! Because he had seen Kaibab Forest, of which these students had only read. He was able to explain a situation that, clearly, had been brought about by man's mismanagement. He said: "There are too many deer in the area for the grass, and other available food, to support. Man ought to reduce the herd, using the meat as food for humanity even

though it is that of does and fawns, and not talk of bringing in wolves to effect this reduction. Most certainly the trees have all been browsed down.

"Why? Because a few 'back-to-Nature theorists' would not allow the herd to be shot and reduced in proportion to the amount of food which the Forest produces." One of the last interviews Jack Miner gave was on the situation as it concerns deer in Michigan, and he warned that if the authorities did not reduce the herd by allowing either hunters or game wardens to shoot a number, then the same situation would arise as already existed in Kaibab Forest. To be sure, a pack of wolves would quickly reduce the numbers of the deer. But is it not far better for humanity to have the venison for food than a ravening pack of wolves be allowed to run wild and kill for the mere sport of killing, leaving the meat to rot on the ground?

Jack Miner was a staunch member of the Humane Society and because he was truly humane-minded he said, always; "It is more humane to allow a deer to be shot and given instant death, than to let it, living, be torn to pieces by a horde of hungry wolves." "Or," he said, "isn't it far better for an aged mother-deer to be shot rather than that she should die of infirmity, her teeth dropping out so that she must die lingeringly of starvation?"

No wonder the late Irvin S. Cobb always referred to Jack Miner as "the greatest practical naturalist on the planet!" His theory and philosophy were sound. And he simply put into practice what he believed and taught.

This same group of Nature students said to him: "Look what man did to the Passenger Pigeon!—pigeons that blackened the skies—that were here by the millions!" Jack Miner said, "Yes. When man interfered with Nature by shooting those pigeons, as you say he did, then man ought to have reduced those birds and animals that preyed upon



"We're on the right trail—I remember those two little bushes!"

IMPROVING PHEASANT & QUAIL SHOOTING

(Continued from Page 18)

tersweet, elderberries, rose, choke cherry, mountain ash, bayberry, grape, blackberry, raspberry, viburnum, osage orange, Juneberry or shad bush are a few of many valuable plants in this category. They may be set out in clumps in field corners, in hedges across open fields and along the edges of annual feed patches.

Food-bearing trees are also valuable, and may be set out in strategic locations near cover and adjacent to annual patches. Dogwood, locust, cherry, wild cherry, apple, crabapple and hop hornbeam are among the best of these, although there are many others.

Plantings in and Around Holding Pens

In addition to feed patch plantings scattered over the preserve, two other types of plantings were used at Berkshire, which may prove of interest to game breeders or preserve operators who produce birds on their own property. These were the plantings within holding pens, designed to reduce grain feedings and to provide succulent food and insect life for birds being held, and plantings just outside the pens, designed to dissuade such birds as might escape from the pens from leaving the vicinity.

The fully enclosed wire pens at Berkshire were built high enough so that a tractor could operate beneath the covering wire, and large enough so that birds could develop their wings fully in flying from one end to the other.

In the spring, before the birds were placed in the pens, super-phosphate was sprinkled over the ground to neutralize the droppings from last year's birds. This was followed by a similar sprinkling of hydrated lime. These were plowed in deeply. After this, the pen area was given a heavy application of 5-10-5 fertilizer, which was harrowed into the soil. A mixture consisting of 50 per cent rape and the balance of millet, milo maize, Kaffir corn and sunflower was then broadcast over the prepared soil.

The birds relished this food and the abundance of insects it attracted to the pens. It provided good cover, too, which served to prevent feather picking and kept the birds in excellent plumage, while the opportunity offered for exercising assured vigorous and

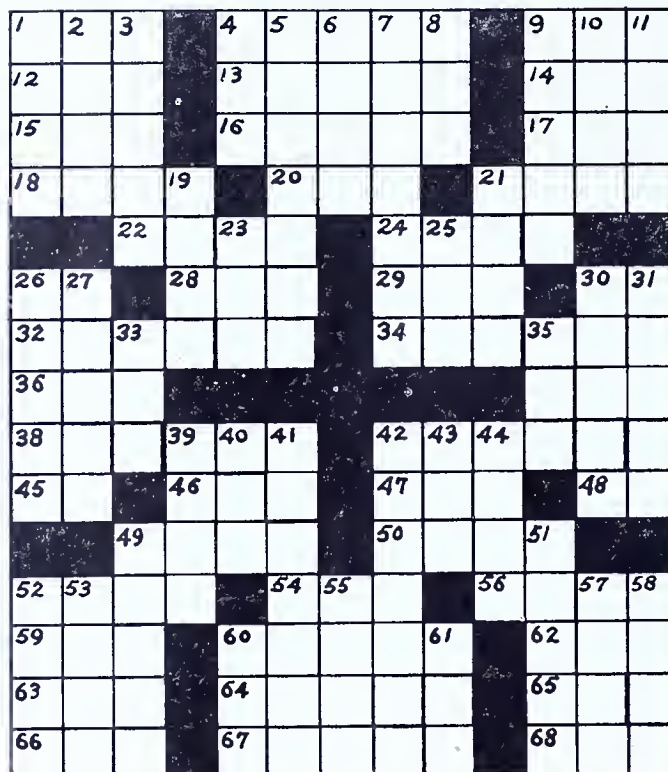
(Continued on Page 23)



"Oh, I'll be O. K. in a few days—I carried a 60 pound pack every day of my vacation!"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



Across

1. Newt
4. Orate
9. Ocean
12. Protected side
13. Build morale
14. Metal fastener
15. Knowledge
16. Savory
17. Raw metal
18. Cease
20. Born
21. Attracted
22. Garment
24. Tidy
26. Behold!
28. Much
29. Bear's home
30. Pronoun
32. Bow missile
34. Arm covering
36. Discharge a debt
37. Apex
38. Guides
42. Globe
45. Electrical engineer (Abbr.)
46. Homo sapiens
47. Anger
48. Biblical pronoun
49. Dumb
50. String instrument
52. Lows
54. Before
56. Egg shaped
59. Fuss
60. O₃
62. Metallic dirt
63. Negative votes
64. Serenity
65. Relative
66. Before
67. Poisonous snake
68. Dine

Down

6. Relieve
7. Is present
8. Lock opener
9. Hunting, fishing, baseball, etc.
10. Ireland
11. Fresh
19. Horse golf
21. Scandanavian
23. Shoots 32 across
25. Long fish
26. Temporary failure
27. Speak formally
30. Elephant teeth
31. Indian's summer home
33. Cereal grass
35. Summer (French)
39. Ostrich-like birds
40. Rodent pest
41. Gesundseited!
42. Lack of sound
43. Use a lever
44. Brave man
49. Largest North American deer family
51. Call forth
52. Horse's neck hair
53. Smell
55. Highway
57. Operatic solo
58. Permitted use of
60. Extinct government price agency
61. Always (poet)

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle



HARVESTING OUR DEER CROP—from Page 17



"Deer hunting can be one of the most glorious forms of outdoor recreation, but let's make it a deer harvest—not a deer slaughter."

To summarize, it is sincerely believed that a carefully controlled annual harvest of both male and female deer in approximately the same proportion as they may exist at the beginning of any one hunting season would result in the following benefits: (1) an increased amount of recreation through a greater annual harvest of deer; (2) an improvement in the size, vigor, and trophy qualities of our deer; (3) a more favorable sex ratio which would eliminate many of the

reproductive abnormalities typical of the herd at the present time; (4) a pronounced reduction of winter mortality caused by malnutrition; (5) a lessening of the amount of crop damage; (6) a decrease in the undesirable effects of overbrowsing upon forest reproduction and succession; (7) an increase in the amount of other forest game species, particularly ruffed grouse, cottontail rabbits, and varying hares which are adversely affected by the overbrowsed condition of the

forests; (8) a better relationship between the sportsmen of the state and the Game Commission; and (9) a saving of lives through the elimination of the periodic antlerless seasons in which, because of the extreme concentration of hunters, a large number of them may be killed and injured.

Deer hunting can be one of the most glorious forms of outdoor recreation. But can it rightfully be called recreation when men are killed through greed and carelessness, when hundreds of illegally killed deer are left lying in the woods, when intelligent herd management is criticized and fought by many of the hunters who are actually benefiting by it, and when sport for some means hardship for others? A well-planned, carefully-controlled harvest of our surplus deer would remove most of the underlying causes for dissension, lawlessness, and poor sportsmanship. And when the pursuit of deer becomes less a matter of "killing" and more a matter of "hunting" in Pennsylvania, then this sport should regain much of its lost prestige. **Let's make it a deer harvest, not a deer slaughter.**

FOXES IN YOUR FOWL?

Are foxes raiding your chicken yard? Well, according to Dayton Parsons, vermin control technician for the Ohio Division of Conservation of National Resources, there is an easy way to keep foxes away from chicken yards without damage to Master Reynard. Cut down the weeds around the chicken yard and encircle the area with a two-foot-wide swath which has been heavily sprayed with a mixture of one quart of turpentine to a gallon of used motor oil. The odor of the mixture is extremely distasteful to foxes, says Mr. Parson.—From the "Sports Afield" Sportsman's Club Newsletter.

SPANIELS AS GUN DOGS—from Page 12

or in water. The superlative field performers are, of course, the highly intelligent, keen nosed, well formed, healthy, courageous and best trained animals.

The spaniel owner need not be as enthusiastic a hunter as the man who owns pointers or setters to share with his dog the joys of hunting. In other words, we assume that when one buys an expensive setter and trains him well, he intends to take his hunting very seriously. Now the man who acquired a spaniel may do so because he wants a pet in the house and yet this individual may train his pet to hunt and spend many pleasant hours afield in and out of season even though the dog may not be a perfectionist in the art of hunting. The outdoor experience is beneficial to the dog and master alike. Exercise, fresh air and relaxation are healthful indeed and allowing the dog to put up birds helps to train him at the same time teaches game to escape (as if they needed experience!) so that they will be more able to take care of themselves on opening day.

The youngster just learning to hunt, the occasional hunter and the specialized gunner all thoroughly enjoy the friendly, lovable

spaniel and he is today taking his rightful place in this greatest of all outdoor sports.

Spaniel enthusiasts, who experience too few legal days in the field, have turned to spaniel field trials for supplemental activity for their dogs. Spaniel trials have accomplished for their breed the same benefits that our quail and grouse trials have achieved for the pointers and setters. Better breeding, more brains, faster action, accuracy, obedience and style are the enhanced qualities developed by the keen competition of field trials. Spaniels are great to own whether you use them as pets, hunters, field trials, water trials or show dogs.

If you have a young spaniel or contemplate acquiring one, go to your local bookstore and get a copy of "Training Your Spaniel" by Clarence J. Pfaffenberger and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. This fine book covers the spaniel as a household companion, a hunter, obedience work, field trials and dog show. The author has owned many exceptional dogs, thoroughly understands them and possesses that rare ability of simplifying methods of training so that the novice may be assured of success in training his affectionate friend.

THAT NEW REMINGTON—from Page 12

hook outside the bolt engaging the groove in the head of the cartridge, the new Remington extractor is a crescent-shaped spring, housed entirely in the recessed portion of the bolt face which surrounds the cartridge head.

The spring has a lip on the inside curve, and once it has engaged the rim it cannot slip off. If the case should stick it would tear the rim off before it would let go. There is no necessity for a cut-away in the rear of the barrel to make room for the extractor, nor for a groove near the front of the bolt for it to ride in. These features add greatly to the strength of the action.

The two locking lugs are solid. There is no slot in the left lug for the ejector, as there is in the Springfield, Enfield and Mauser.

General Hatcher tested the strength of the 721 action in comparison with a Springfield M1903, an Enfield M1917 and a German World War II Mauser. Beginning by firing cartridges with split necks, he gradually increased the severity of the tests. Cases which had been sawed near the base with a longitudinal split extending into the primer pocket caused gas to blow to the rear alongside the bolt in all the guns except the 721.

Regular, high-pressure proof cartridges, designed to give a pressure of around 70,000 pounds per square inch, were fired in all rifles next. Nothing happened.

The overload charge was increased to 54 grains—the case full—of fine-grained, quick-burning powder. With these terrific, souped-up, high-pressure loads, nothing at all happened to the 721. The Springfield, Mauser and Enfield showed severe gas leaks, bent extractors and splintered stocks.

Next he set out to blow up the four rifles. Using this extreme overload, General Hatcher lodged an extra 220-grain bullet in the barrel of each rifle just ahead of the chamber. The 721 was unharmed. The Springfield was locked shut and the receiver bulged. The Mauser and Enfield had plenty of gas blown back, but held together and were used in the next test.

In it two 220-grain bullets were lodged ahead of the proof load. The Mauser couldn't be opened, the Enfield held together and the 721 came through all right.

The next test called for three bullets ahead of the proof charge.

The 721 came through again, but the Enfield finally checked out and could not be opened.

That left only the 721. Four bullets and a proof load worked all right, but five 220-grain bullets finally strained it so that it could not be opened.

Obviously, nobody but a moron would intentionally overload any rifle except in carefully conducted tests, such as General Hatcher performed, and care should be exercised in using the Model 721, the same as any other rifle.

Beside the extra strength, the rifle has several desirable features, which make possible economy of manufacture. It also has a speed lock with fast, short-throw firing pin and a fine, crisp trigger pull, adjustable by turning a screw. The bolt handle is shaped for lowest possible scope mounting, and the thumb-operated safety is on the side, out of the way of a scope. The receiver is drilled and tapped for a received sight or telescope mount.

The stock is not checkered and without sling or sling swivels, but Al Barr commented favorably upon the light weight and nice balance. He took one on a hunting trip to Texas last winter. Sighting in the rifle with 1940 National Match M1 ammunition, Barr got ten-shot groups of 2.51 and 2.68 inches at 100 yards, using the open sights with which the rifle was equipped.

Mounting a scope on the rifle did not improve them. Groups with hunting ammunition of various kinds ranged from three inches to over five at the same range. Further experiments led Barr to conclude that this poor accuracy was due to inferior, post-war hunting ammunition and poor bedding.

Barr slipped a piece of cardboard from a match cover between the end of the fore-end and the barrel. After that he got groups of 2.50 inches with Winchester silvertips, and 2.00 inches with 220-grain Peters loads. The 180-grain Peters grouped in 1.60 inches.

After his return from Texas, Barr rebbed the rifle and checked the accuracy again. At 100 yards the 150-grain Remington bronze point gave a ten-shot group of 1.78 inches, with nine in 1.25 inches.

He stated that he considers that good accuracy for a light sporter. So do I. Few men will be able to hold well enough under hunting conditions to utilize the accuracy of which this rifle is capable when it is properly bedded.

JACK MINER'S PHILOSOPHY—from Page 19

the same proportion as the hunters were reducing the duck population, men would not now be asking, "What happened the ducks?" Man simply combined his efforts with those of the birds and animals of prey instead of reducing the number of the latter as he destroyed the ducks.

I have been greatly interested in the September 1, 1947, issue of *Conservation News* published in Washington. The statement is made, therein, that in the summer of 1947 a group of scientists visited the Canadian breeding grounds of the ducks, found several nests, and examined them from day to day. Of these nests watched, twenty-one percent were destroyed by crows, eleven percent by ground squirrels, and nine percent by skunks. In other words, forty-one percent of them were wiped out before ever the ducklings were hatched. The reader can estimate for himself what percentage of the young would be devoured by snakes, turtles, hawks, owls, fish and other predators, after they were hatched. One is compelled to believe that Jack Miner's statement made twenty-five years ago was accurate and that, in truth, seventy-five percent of the duck eggs laid never produced mature birds to fly out of the country. The scientists are to be congratulated for their research work and for making public their findings. Jack Miner, like other scientists and philosophers of earlier days, made an unpopular pronounce-

ment which has been vindicated by time; he, too, was years ahead of his time.

As Jack Miner always pointed out, this idea of interfering with Nature or upsetting Nature's balance, as you call it, but as he called it assisting Nature, cannot rightly be applied in only one field of thought or endeavor. "It has to apply all the way down the line," he would say. If it did not, then one could not justly use artificial fertilizer on his lawns and fields; one couldn't restock streams with fish; one couldn't operate a sanctuary and provide for birds a place of

safety; this, all, would be interfering with Nature. One couldn't kill a snake or a bed-bug; one couldn't kill anything. He always said that when Christopher Columbus came to the American continent and first cut down a tree, he interfered with Nature; but, that, as for himself, he was thankful that Christopher Columbus did come and that man has made North America a good place in which to live, and made it as God would have it made, not the wild, jungle-like continent it was before the white man came.

Remember always: Jack Miner's philosophy was not mere theory. One needs only to visit his home at Kingsville, Ontario, to realize how intensely practical he was and how completely he developed his philosophy in his physical surroundings. It is a lovely place—a small section of very ordinary earth made into a little heaven. Here, with his own hands, he planted fifty-three thousand evergreen trees. (Of course, people told him they wouldn't grow in that particular soil, but he gave them special care and they did grow!) He hoed out the weeds from his gardens. In June the air is fragrant with the

(Continued on Page 23)



"That call's for you!"

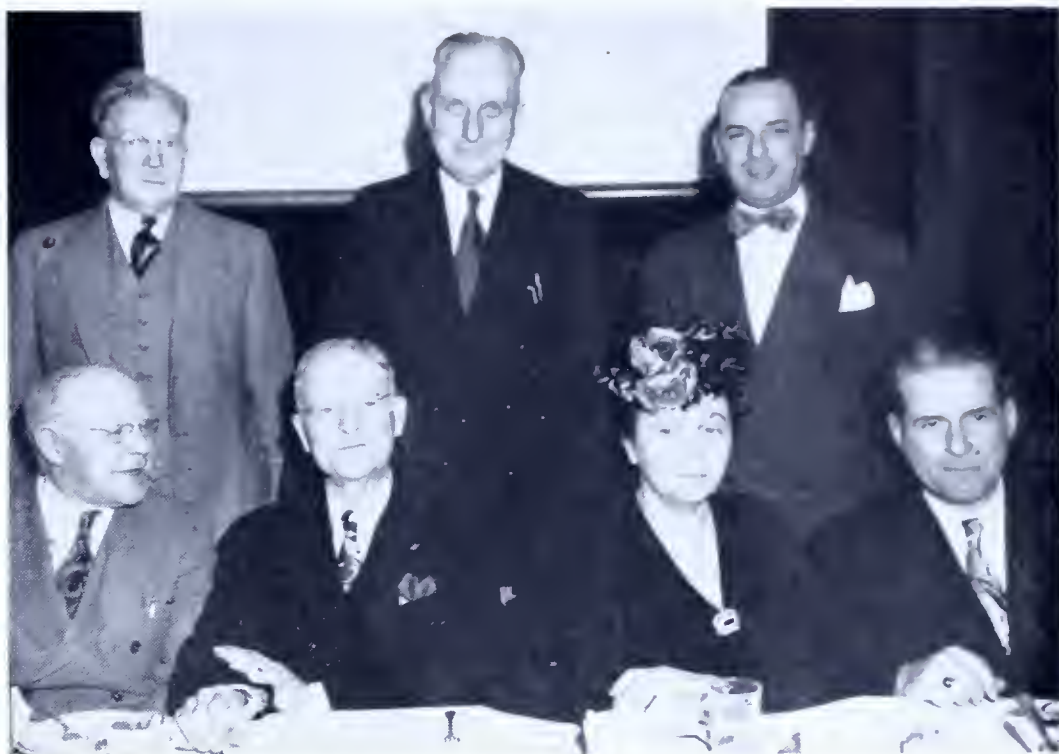
Answers to What's Wrong

1. Penguins occur only in the South Pacific and Antarctic. The walrus lives only in the Arctic.
2. Starlings nest in holes and do not build open nests.

JACK MINER'S PHILOSOPHY—

(Continued from Page 22)

perfumes of the flowers he planted, the trees are filled with the songs of the many kinds of insect-eating birds that love to nest there, while continually during the spring months the song of the cardinal birds can be heard in the tree-tops about his home. Each spring and fall, hundreds and thousands of wild ducks and Canada geese (as well as a few of other species) visit this one small place where they have learned to find protection and welcome, winging in from the lake in the morning and returning there in the evening twilight. During the summer time, frogs and toads, which eat flies and insects, can be heard nightly croaking their evensong. So delightful has his place been made by his system of *assisting Nature* that it is today one of the greatest tourist attractions in Canada. To those who criticize his philosophy: How many people does your place attract? Remember, this did not come about through any mere holding of a theory. Jack Miner had, first, to hoe the weeds out of his garden and kill the weeds of the bird family before his place could become the sanctuary of peace and beauty and joyous song which it is today.



Outstanding guests and speakers at a testimonial banquet in honor of Ralph Liphart, retired Game Protector, given by the Homestead District Sportsmen's Association on February 26. Seated, left to right, are Frank Rutledge, Ralph Liphart, Mrs. Liphart, and Frank Shean, President of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League. Standing, left to right, are J. B. Quigg, President of the Homestead club; Hon. Ross L. Leffler, President, Pennsylvania Game Commission; and Harry A. Sherman, prominent Pittsburgh attorney who served as toastmaster.

IMPROVING PHEASANT AND QUAIL SHOOTING—from Page 20

hardy birds capable of strong, sustained flight when liberated.

We discovered that the rape was eaten greedily; also that if birds were removed after it had been eaten right down to the ground, the rape would stage a rapid comeback and be ready for a new lot of birds in about three weeks.

A similar mixture was planted in strips outside the perimeter of each pen, to hold the birds that might escape. This was found to serve the purpose very well, although it is planned to modify the practice by using corn and sunflower in rows for at least part of these plantings in future years. As I have already explained this was not done in 1947 because of the backward season.

Farmers Can Help

Obviously, planting feed patches over a preserve is an expensive undertaking, but it is highly necessary on many preserves on which farming is not practiced. However, on some areas, where sportsmen or preserve operators have leased farms which are in active operation, it is possible to arrange with the farmer to leave strips or patches of corn or other grain standing near good cover for the birds. This is usually far less costly than planting scattered small patches, and will do wonders in encouraging game birds to "stay put." The main point in this as in patch planting is to provide as varied a winter diet as possible over as much of the area as possible.

Farmers may be shown how planting eroded gullies and stream banks with willow, berries, bushes and shrubs of various kinds will help bind the soil, while providing both food and cover for game birds. Often a satisfactory arrangement can be made whereby the sportsmen will furnish the plants or aid in their purchase, and may even proffer assistance in setting them out.

Often it will be possible to interest the

farmer, or his sons, in the trapping of predatory animals, through the offer of a small bounty on the more harmful species, and by furnishing him with traps, and instructing him as to which predators are most harmful, etc.

Remember, that in any arrangement with the farmer for hunting rights on his property, the utmost in tact is necessary. If you gain and maintain his friendship by treating him fairly and honestly, he can be exceedingly helpful. If you antagonize him by trying to "talk down" to him or by misusing the right to hunt on his property, you will get nowhere. Generally you will find him honest and willing to meet you halfway, but he is independent and will not be browbeaten nor stand for any arrogance on the sportsman's part. He is master of the situation and he knows it. In short, be a true friend to him and he will be one to you.

Sources of Seed Mixtures

Many game departments have worked out seed mixtures that do well in their own states for game bird plantings. The U. S. Wildlife Service also has suggested mixtures and advice for attracting game birds in various parts of the country. The greatest difficulty, however, lies in finding a source of supply for many of the seeds and plants recommended.

I was pleased to discover, however, that there is in New York City a concern that has worked out mixtures for many localities, and that is prepared to furnish seed mixtures for game birds feed patches ready to plant. Furthermore, this concern, The Chandlerlin Seed Company, 601 West 26th Street, New York City, is prepared to recommend and supply mixtures for other sections of the country, when furnished with information as to the type of soil, climate, altitude, game for which it is desired, and other such vital information as can be supplied them.

Conclusion

Of course, provision of adequate feed and cover are not the only game management practices necessary on many areas. A certain amount of predator control, for instance, is usually essential. An area overrun with cats, dogs, foxes, weasels, great horned owls, harmful hawks and other predators will not produce a full quota of birds, regardless of the abundance of food or the availability of good refuge cover.

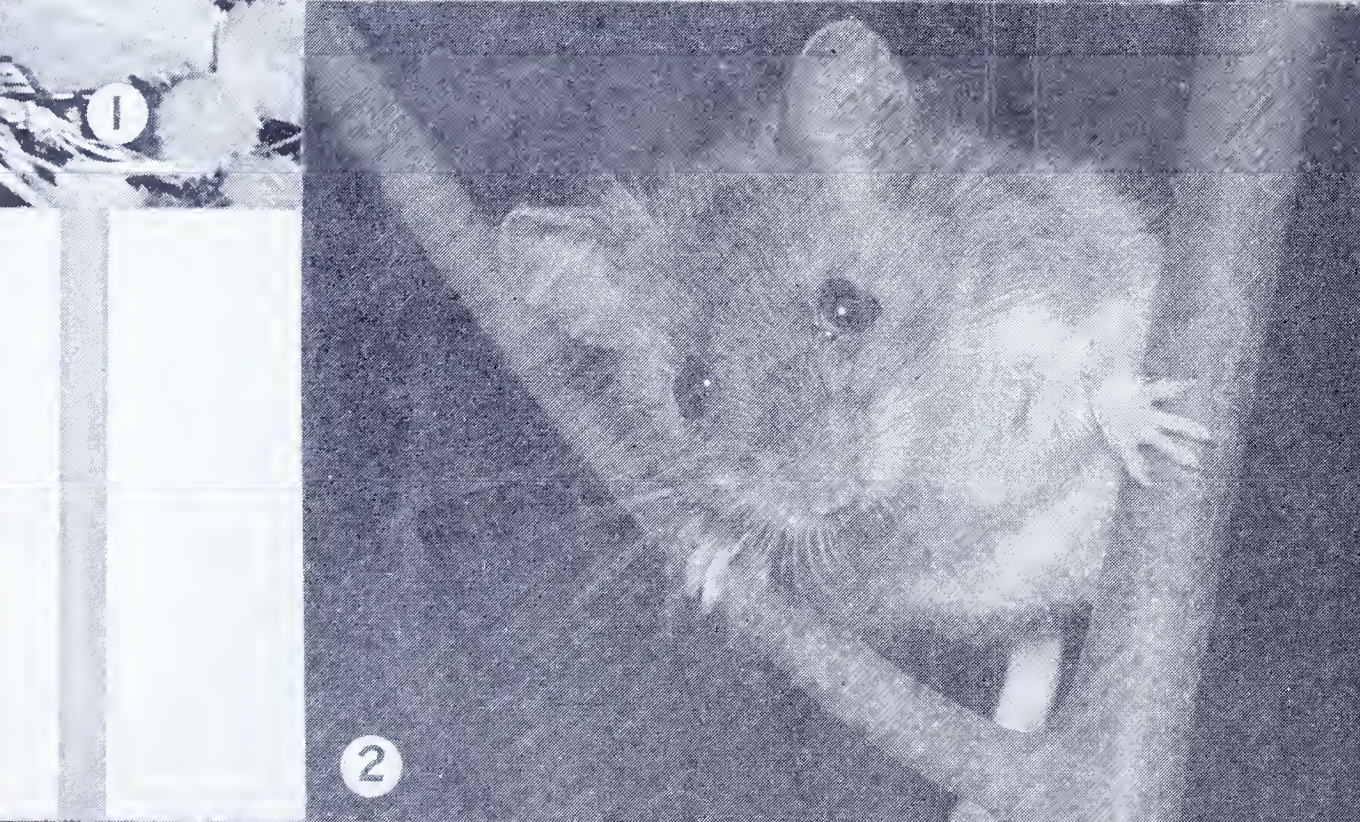
Regulating the area game kill, to keep this within the annual crop of birds or of the number released, is an essential practice everywhere. Hunting from the outside of the area toward the center, where possible, to avoid driving birds from the property; breaking up large fields with hedges to provide nearby refuge cover for birds feeding in the open; cutting "rides" through brush and removing or thinning out encroaching forest growth are other practices that may be employed to good effect on many hunting preserves or areas.

But my experience is that the provision of such food and cover is by far the most important requirement on such areas, and the results of extensive experimentation by many other practical game men and technicians would tend to bear out my own opinion in this respect. Supply plenty of food adjacent to good escape cover and you have taken a long step toward maintaining a maximum population of game birds!

The African black porcupine does not use the same method of attack as that employed by his North American cousin. He charges his enemies by running at them backwards.

A rat is said to do at least one dollar's worth of damage a year on the farm and twice that much in the city. The total annual damage is estimated at \$200,000,000.

Picto

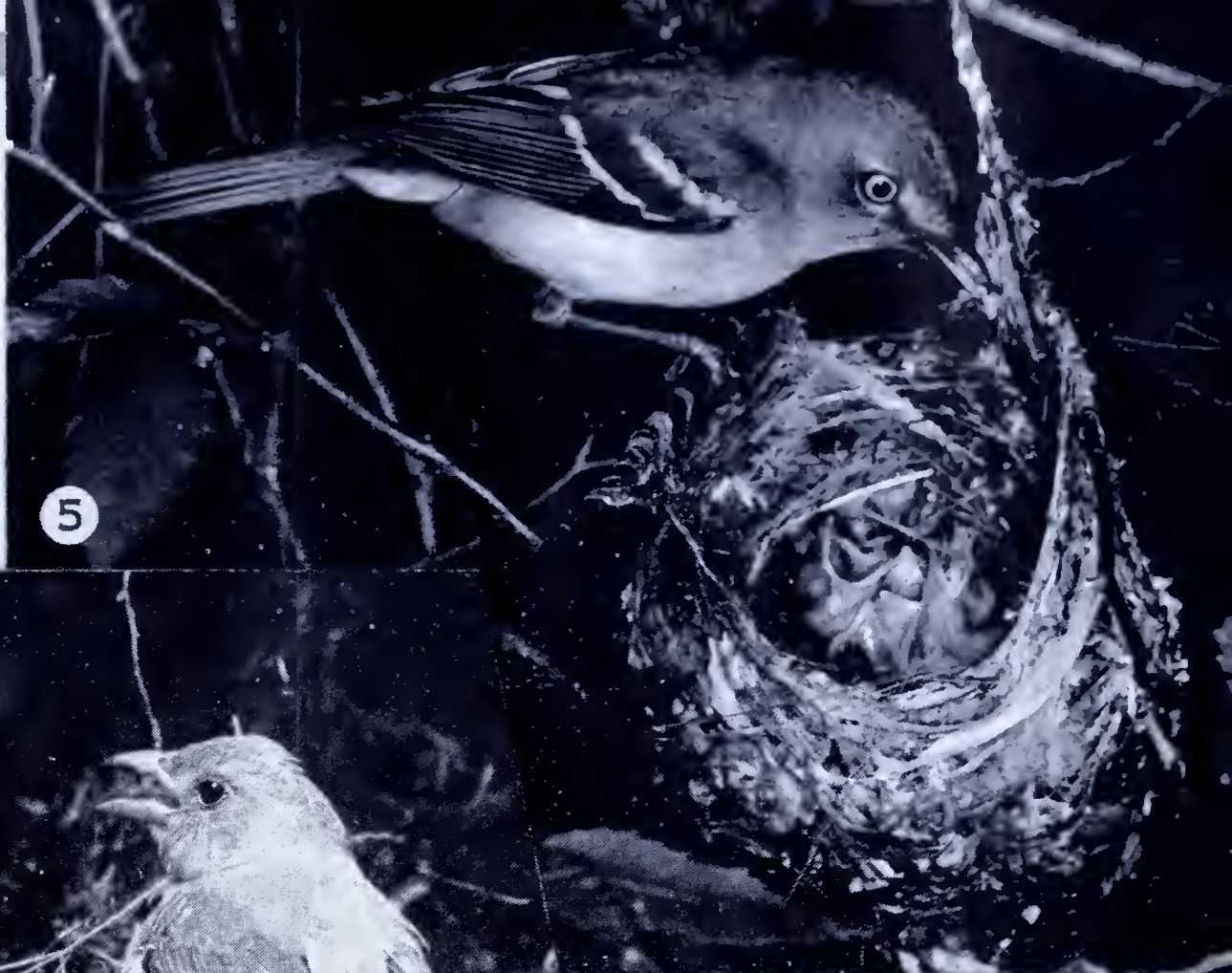


From the keen-eyed camera of a
photographer, come these pictorial
feeds young cowbirds who have be
footed mouse with that spring-f
seasonal favorite of the swamps.
eyed vireo bringing home the "ba
tremolo of the tree frog is raised

rial



Wolowski, nationally famous wildlife
spring. 1. A yellow-breasted chat
invited guests. 2. A deer or white-
in his eye. 3. A spring peeper,
er tanager on the nest. 5. White-
Scarlet tanager. 7. The long, reedy
chorus by mid-May.



5



6



7



Illegal shooting of game cheats everyone, not just one group or organization.

The crime wave in hunting and fishing that plagued the Nation in 1947 left in its wake here in Pennsylvania a regrettable modern-day record in number of violations and penalties imposed. More than 4,000 prosecutions for Game Law violations were made last year by officers of the Game Commission, many of them involving deliberate, flagrant attempts on the part of the defendants to cheat the Commonwealth and their fellow hunters out of an already limited game supply. Many others entailed careless or ignorant acts which endangered the safety of the persons involved, or worse still, the safety and lives of innocent bystanders. As partial compensation to the irreparable loss in game supply and safe hunting conditions, more than \$80,000 was collected by the Commission from violators.

Whether this rising curve of broken laws could be attributed to a general post-war lawlessness, a general public apathy toward fish and game law violations, or, in consequence, a greatly accelerated law enforcement campaign by the Commission's Division of Law Enforcement, the fact remains that thousands of wild game birds and animals were selfishly slaughtered. With hunting pressure at an all-time high, with available wildlife habitat and food at an all-time minimum, this loss in the game supply was irreplaceable.

Realizing that an awakened and aroused public is the best form of insurance against a continuance or repetition of most Game Law violations, the Game Commission has decided to print full information on all but self-reported violators in this magazine. Since the inauguration of this plan at the January meeting of the Commissioners, officials in various departmental bureaus have been busy compiling the record up to the end of 1947. Thousands of case histories were screened and it was found that most game law violations generally fell into certain glaring categories.

Leading the list of the devious methods used to ruin Pennsylvania's famed

hunting were violations of safety regulations. The record for 1947 shows that over 800 persons were guilty of some form of disregard for safety laws. Next most numerous were violations involving killing or possessing game in closed seasons. A total of 481 out-of-season killers were apprehended, 270 for killing small game and 211 for big game. Violations of hunting license regulations followed with 196 cases being listed in addition to 115 infractions of laws relating to non-residents hunting without proper licenses. Others hardly less severe were as follows: 167 violations involving unlawful trapping; 35 cases of spotlighting game, two of which involved the seizure of comparatively new automobiles concerning which appeals are now pending in the courts; 59 attempts to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty; 25 cases of buying or selling carcasses of big game animals; and three persons convicted of killing or possessing cub bears. The balance were miscellaneous violations of the Game Laws, violations which ranged from destroying property to killing hen pheasants.

The list which follows contains names of more than 2700 persons who have been convicted or have signed acknowledgements of guilt of having violated the Pennsylvania Game Law during the year 1947. In future issues of the "Game News" additional lists will appear containing violators apprehended and convicted during the current year. These lists, which embrace case histories running the gamut of human carelessness, wastefulness, and deliberate maliciousness in a sport which should be clean and honorable, are being printed solely in an attempt to awaken public sentiment to the seriousness of the situation. Until each and every citizen and sportsman of Pennsylvania and this Nation becomes law enforcement minded and determines to help stop the "cheaters," the security of our sports afield is seriously endangered.

ONE HUNDRED VIOLATORS AN HOUR

1947 List of Broken Game Laws Establishes
Regrettable Record of Poor Sportsmanship



The careless hunter is a menace to everyone's hunting pleasure.

PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Aber, F. M., Cochran, Setting more than 10 traps for beavers			\$50.00	Baglino, Angelo Patrick, Susquehanna, Possessing doe deer in			
Acker, Chester, Imler, Shooting on closed lands			25.00	close season			100.00
Acrl, Michael, Middletown, Hunting migratory waterfowl with			25.00	Bailey, Glenn Charles, Corry, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
magazine shotgun capable of holding more than 3 shells				Baka, Michael, New Castle, Hunting without a license			20.00
Adamsky, Charles, Connellsville, Hunting game prior to opening			15.00	Baker, Clarence Lester, Corry, Killing doe deer in close season			100.00
hour first day			25.00	Baker, Herbert Duane, Polk, Failure to tag one trap			10.00
Agosti, E. B., Farrell, Possessing pheasant hen			15.00	Baker, Jack Franklin, Williamsport, Possessing loaded rifle in			
Ahlborn, C. M., Burgettstown, Hunting rabbits between hours of			15.00	car standing along highway			10.00
5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			100.00	Baker, Mathew, Puritan, Training dog in close season			10.00
Aikens, Vincent, Edmon, Possessing antlerless deer in closed			25.00	Baker, Melvin, Freeport, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
season				Baker, Melvin A., Saltsburg, Setting untagged traps			10.00
Aitkin, M. M., Lewistown, Dog killing deer			25.00	Baker, Robert Joseph, Worleysburg, Failure to tag traps (2)			20.00
Akers, C. M., Cambridge Springs, Transporting deer improperly			25.00	Ball, Harry Leroy, Warren, Possessing loaded gun in car stand-			
tagged			10.00	ing along public road or highway			10.00
Alcorn, G. E., Vandergrift, Shipping raw fur out of state without			10.00	Baltzer, Edward P., Shanksville, Failing to tag three traps			30.00
tag			10.00	Baltzley, Ronald Kenneth, Gettysburg, Possessing loaded rifle in			
Alexander, H. T., Sylvania, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle stand-			10.00	car standing along highway			10.00
ing on highway			5.00	Bansinger, Wayne Joseph, Montoursville, Failure to maintain			
Allamon, R. E., New Salem, Hunting small game in party of			20.00	complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
more than five			25.00	Baranack, Thomas Gerald, Ramey, Transporting small game			
Allebach, W. Q., Trumbauersville, Hunting without resident			20.00	(rabbit) unaccompanied by owner			10.00
license			25.00	Baraniak, Aleck T., Boswell, Possessing two skins of fur-bearing			
Allen, H. W., Sellersville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in			10.00	animals unlawfully killed (Muskrat)			20.00
motion on highway			10.00	Barbini, Mario, Wilkes-Barre, Failure to tag deer within one hour			
Allen, W. J., East Waterford, Failure to tag deer within one			100.00	after killing			10.00
hour			25.00	Barbus, Andrew George, New Florence, Hunting without resident			
Allergrette, L. D., Wilcox, Attempting to kill a bear in close			25.00	license			20.00
season			25.00	Barkdoll, George E., Fairfield, Failing to tag traps			10.00
Allis, K. K., Rummerville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			25.00	Barker, Earl, Titusville, Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on			
moving on highway			25.00	highway			25.00
Allis, L. L., Rummerville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			25.00	Barley, Elmer Elsworth, Altoona, Training dog on game while			
moving on highway			25.00	carrying gun			10.00
Allison, F. N., Sr., Norvelt, Discharging a deadly weapon with-			5.00	Barner, Clyde Furst, South Williamsport, Using road on State			
in 150 yards of occupied dwelling without owner's consent			5.00	Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic			25.00
Allison, Wylie, Blairsville, Hunting small game in party of more			5.00	Barner, Walter J., Loganton, Possessing parts of deer taken in			
than five persons			15.00	close season			100.00
Allison, Willie G., Blairsville, Hunting small game in party of			10.00	Barnes, Dilce Jasper, Point Marlon, Killing two grouse in closed			
more than five persons			10.00	season			50.00
Allshouse, R. W., Brookville, Shooting at ducks after closing			25.00	Barnes, William Benjamin, Waynesboro, Possessing rifle and shot-			
hour			100.00	gun in vehicle in motion on public highway between 5 P. M.			
Allyn, P. M., Ulster, Raising furbearing animals (mink) for			25.00	and 7 A. M.			25.00
commercial purposes without permit			25.00	Barnhart, Edward W., Pittsburgh, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			
Ambrose, D. G., Nuangola, Using illegal bullet to kill big game			20.00	in motion on highway			25.00
Ambrose, F. S., Harrisonville, Removing, giving eggs (turkey)			10.00	Barnhart, Edward W., Pittsburgh, Using a vehicle to hunt for			
under propagating permit without proper tag attached			10.00	game (Deer)			50.00
Anderson, Acie, Swedesburg, Hunting without resident license			10.00	Barnhart, F. D., Mt. Pleasant, Assisting in possession of parts			
Anderson, C. E., Pittsburgh, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			10.00	of a deer unlawfully killed			100.00
standing along highway			10.00	Barnhart, Ralph J., Pittsburgh, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			
Anderson, J. G., Hunkers, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle			10.00	in motion on highway			25.00
Anderson, O. V., Dagus Mines, Possessing deer taken in closed			10.00	Barnhart, Ralph J., Pittsburgh, Using a vehicle to hunt for game			
season			10.00	(Deer)			50.00
Anderson, R. E., Hunkers, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			25.00	Barnhouse, Floyd Emerson, Ellwood City, Possessing loaded rifle			
Anderson, S. L., Sugar Grove, Killing a woodcock in closed season			5.00	in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Andrasi, George, Hazleton, Hunting small game in party of more			5.00	Baron, Sylvester, Munhall, Hunting small game in party of more			
than 5 persons			5.00	than five persons			5.00
Andrasi, Nicholas, Hazleton, Hunting small game in party of more			5.00	Baroni, Harry, Indiana, Killing grouse in close season			25.00
than 5 persons			15.00	Barry, Wm. Edward, Hallstead, Failure to visit trap within 36			
Andrasock, S. M., Waterman, Killing squirrel between 5 P. M.			100.00	hours			10.00
and 7 A. M.			25.00	Bartholomew, Chester J., Wellsboro, Making false affidavit to			
Andrews, S. F., Blandburg, Attempting to defraud the Com-			5.00	collect bounty. (Two foxes—dates wrong)			20.00
monwealth through the collection of bounty			10.00	Bartholomew, Fred, Richlandtown, Failure to maintain roster of			
Angell, J. M., Danville, Failure to tag deer before removing carcass			10.00	party hunting deer			25.00
Anthony, P. P., Palmerton, Failure to maintain a roster for a			20.00	Barton, George, Jr., Smithfield, Possessing shotgun and single			
party hunting big game			25.00	ball cartridges in vehicle between 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M.			25.00
Anthony, William, Pittsburgh, Possessing loaded rifle in car			25.00	Bashjian, Henry Charles, Bryn Mawr, Possessing a loaded rifle in			
standing along highway			25.00	vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Antonopoulos, Leo, Bulger, Possessing green muskrat pelts in			25.00	Batch, William Henry, Latrobe, Shooting at random in big game			
closed season			25.00	season			10.00
Ansell, H. E., Rockwood, Failure to report shooting accident			20.00	Bava, Patsy J., Bentleyville, Using bullet not of expanding type			
causing injury to another person			10.00	to kill deer			100.00
Appel, M. E., Honesdale, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in			20.00	Baxter, George H., Jr., Lancaster, Failure to visit traps within			
motion			20.00	36 hours			10.00
Appel, M. E., Honesdale, Hunting without license			20.00	Bay, Robert E., Jersey Shore, Attempting to kill a woodchuck in			
Appleman, W. H., Turbotville, Dog chasing small game in closed			10.00	close season			10.00
season			20.00	Bay, Robert Ernest, Jersey Shore, Failure to properly tag a trap			
Ardary, R. L., Jr., Montgomery, Failure to display hunting li-			20.00	set for muskrats			10.00
cense while hunting			10.00	Beach, James Christopher, Roaring Spring, Possessing one rabbit			
Ardary, R. L., Jr., Montgomery, Attempting to kill a squirrel in			25.00	over daily limit			10.00
closed season			25.00	Beamer, Richard Grayson, Aspers, Possessing deer, four point male,			
Ardary, R. L., Jr., Montgomery, Possessing parts of a ringneck			25.00	unlawfully taken			100.00
pheasant in closed season			15.00	Beazell, William Earl, Van Voorhis, Possessing loaded rifle in			
Argeny, J. B., Erie, Transporting parts of big game (deer) un-			10.00	vehicle standing along highway			10.00
marked			10.00	Beck, Lyle C., Reynoldsville, Failure to tag deer within one hour			
Armstrong, J. M., Gipsy, Hunting game prior to opening hour			15.00	after killing			10.00
first day			15.00	Becker, Edward L., Hanover, Shooting within 150 yards of oc-			
Armstrong, W. A., Emporium, Failure to visit traps within 36			10.00	cupied dwelling			25.00
hours			100.00	Becker, James Daniel, Jonestown, Possessing a loaded rifle in			
August, C. K., Titusville, Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and			10.00	vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
7 A. M.			20.00	Beckett, Frederick Sherman, Jr., Pittsburgh, Hunting without			
Auman, H. F., Woodward, Concealing deer unlawfully taken			10.00	license			20.00
Austin, E. L., Canton, Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing			20.00	Beech, Russell Edmond, Somerset, Failure to produce roster of			
more than 3 shells			15.00	party hunting big game			25.00
Austin, W. H., Moween, Hunting without resident license			15.00	Behrie, Douglas Chester, Paoli, Possessing hen pheasant in closed			
Avery, D. G., Millville, Hunting pheasants between 5 P. M. and			15.00	season			25.00
7 A. M.			15.00	Beimel, Anthony Fredrick, St. Marys, Possessing deer doe in close			
Avery, E. E., Millville, Hunting pheasants between 5 P. M. and			10.00	season			100.00
7 A. M.			10.00	Belin, Henry IV, Waverly, Hunting without license			20.00
Avery, L. A., Boswell, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing			10.00	Bell, Delmar Deloss, Emlenton, Making false affidavit to collect			
along highway			10.00	bounty on weasel			100.00
Azar, Thomas, Allentown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle			10.00	Bell, Ivan K., Erie, Hunting without resident license			20.00
standing along highway			100.00	Bell, Orrill W., Forestville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in			
Babcock, Ernest Ace, New Castle, Attempting to defraud the			20.00	motion on highway			25.00
Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			10.00	Bell, William McClelland, Emlenton, Possessing loaded rifle in			
Bachniskl, John Stanley, Pottstown, Hunting without resident			10.00	car while using as a blind to kill game			25.00
license			10.00	Bells, Edward Lewis, Port Allegany, Possessing parts of a deer in			
Backenstoe, Clarence A., Catasauqua, Loaded rifle in vehicle			10.00	closed season			100.00
standing along highway			10.00	Belovarac, Joseph, McKean, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on			
Backus, Hugh G., Roulette, Possessing loaded rifle in car stand-			10.00	highway			10.00
ing along highway							

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Bender, Alden Michael	Mountainhome	Loaded rifle in vehicle on highway	25.00	Bolton, John Milton	Schuylkill Haven	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00
Bender, Arthur Henry	Mountainhome	Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Bopp, Chester	Leechburg	Possessing live game animal. (Groundhog)	10.00
Bender, Edward	Homer City	Setting untagged traps	10.00	Boremam, Wm. McCutchen	Titusville	Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00
Bender, George Blair	Friedens	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Borger, Irwin S.	Kunkletown	Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Bender, Harold Leroy	Shippensburg	Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Borgese, Thomas	Falls	Possessing two song birds	20.00
Bender, William Kenneth	Concord	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Borgese, Thomas	Falls	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Benee, Edward	Boswell	Hunting with hunting license improperly displayed	20.00	Borrell, Joseph	Philadelphia	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Beneke, Alferd	Connellsville	Entering an Auxiliary State Game Refuge with gun and dogs during the open season	25.00	Borrelli, Daniel Anthony	McKeesport	Lending a resident hunting license	20.00
Benge, Donald W.	Sewickley	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	75.00	Bortnick, Peter	Conneautville	Taking a mink in close season	10.00
Benini, Livio	Charleroi	Trapping with untagged traps	20.00	Bortz, Arthur Leroy	Reading	Setting steel trap closer than five feet from hole	10.00
Benjamin, Charles H.	Hawley	Possessing two antlerless deer taken in close season	205.00	Bortz, Myron Harold	Stoneboro	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Bennecker, Glenn Edwin	St. Thomas	Setting one steel trap within 5 feet of a hole	10.00	Bortz, Park Monroe	Stoneboro	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Benner, Andrew, Jr.	Wilkes-Barre	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00	Bosser, Paul	Ellwood City	Alien possessing one shotgun and one rifle	25.00
Bennett, Edwin T.	Harrisburg	Taking raccoon in closed season	25.00	Bossler, Harvey Wellas	Linwood	Possession of doe deer taken in close season	100.00
Bennett, Fred	Millerstown	Cutting and removing tree (red pine) from state game lands	25.00	Boulware, James Doulphous	Farrell	Shooting upon lands of State Park	25.00
Benson, Benjamin Arthur	Three Springs	Aiding in securing hunting license for person not entitled to same	20.00	Bovaird, Hugh D.	Brockway	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on public highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.	25.00
Bentler, Frederick James	Honesdale	Hunting without license	20.00	Boviard, Keith A.	Brockway	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on public highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.	25.00
Beotolet, Chester Keith	Reading	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Bower, W. W.	Alburtis	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Berezansky, Peter Paul	Boltz	Possessing woodcock killed in close season	25.00	Bowers, Albert Carl	Ligonier	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Bergenstock, Bertram Reed	Northumberland	Failure to tag deer before moving from place killed	10.00	Bowers, Charles Robert	Ligonier	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Bergman, James	Blairsville	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Bowers, Robert O.	Canonsburg	Hunting small game in a party of more than five persons	5.00
Berish, John	Scalp Level	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Bowser, Norman Lee	Warren	Possessing 10 muskrat skins taken in close season	100.00
Berkebile, Kenneth P.	Hooversville	Selling a game animal (raccoon) without propagating permit	25.00	Bowie, William	Philadelphia	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00
Berkey, John F.	Boswell	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Boyer, William L.	New Tripoli	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Bernstel, Melvin Henry	Birdsboro	Lending hunting license to another	20.00	Boylan, Vince T., Jr.	Pittsburgh	Hunting game on Sunday	25.00
Bertelsen, Arthur Douglas	Monroetown	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Boyle, Herman	Hazleton	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Best, Robert	Philadelphia	Shooting in park area	25.00	Boyles, Isaac Fuld	Columbia	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Betron, Francis Andrew	Port Allegany	Possessing parts of a deer in closed season	100.00	Bracken, Thomas James	Vintondale	Attempting to kill grouse in close season	25.00
Betsford, Raymond Eugene	Hammersley Fork	Killing deer in close season	100.00	Braden, Oliver Perry	Oil City	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Blanchi, Anthony James	Philadelphia	Hunting without a resident hunters license	20.00	Bradley, Edward	Carnegie	Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00
Biles, Gerald Transure	Athens	Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00	Bradley, Willie	Pottstown	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Bimber, Guy Fairfield	Grand Valley	Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00	Bradt, Herbert	Philadelphia	Lending license and tag to another	20.00
Bimber, Milburn Stanley	Titusville	Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00	Brady, James R.	Commodore	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 P. M.	15.00
Bingaman, Stanley Roger	Sellingsgrove	Failure to tag two traps	20.00	Brady, Leonard W.	Commodore	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 P. M.	15.00
Bishop, Joe M.	Bradford	Attempting to kill deer in closed season	100.00	Brady, Robert Joseph	Philadelphia	Killing wild mallard duck in close season	10.00
Bisi, William L.	Latrobe	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Brandon, George Arthur	Berwick	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Bittle, Theron Amos	Littlestown	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00	Brandt, Henry John	Conneaut Lake	Shooting at wild geese before 7 A. M.	15.00
Black, Lester C.	Manchester	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Brant, Taura F.	Erie	Possessing rabbit in close season	10.00
Blackwell, Woodrow Eli	Aspers	Making false declaration of the date of the killing of one red fox	10.00	Brantner, David Ellwood	Williamsburg	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Blades, James N.	Marcus Hook	Aiding in securing hunting license for person not entitled to same	20.00	Braum, Harry Julius	Pittsburgh	Possessing two red-winged blackbirds	20.00
Blainer, John	Ford Cliff	Hunting game between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Braum, James Edward	Pittsburgh	Possessing two red-winged blackbirds	20.00
Blair, Richard B.	Pottstown	Mounting protected bird (Marsh Hawk) without a permit	25.00	Braum, Julius	Pittsburgh	Shooting at ducks after closing hour	15.00
Blake, Paul G.	Apollo	Possessing live game animal (Groundhog)	10.00	Braum, Robert Frederick	Pittsburgh	Possessing two protected birds. (Red-winged blackbirds)	20.00
Blank, Harold E. C., Jr.	Alburtis	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Breidigam, Paul Edward	Pine Grove	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Blodgett, Wm. Grant	Erie	Killing a male deer in close season	100.00	Breidigan, Claude	Pine Grove	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Bloom, Ira	Ebensburg	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Bresslin, Patrick John	Philadelphia	Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Blouch, Harold Ray	Myerstown	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Bretz, Louis	Hawley	Selling a black bear	100.00
Blough, Robert G.	Houston	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Brewer, Arthur James	Toughkenamon	Possessing a male ringneck pheasant in close season and hunting without resident license	52.00
Blough, Virgil D.	Hollsopple	Possessing woodcock taken in close season	25.00	Bridge, Charles Andrew	North Braddock	Transporting parts of big game (Deer) unmarked	25.00
Blowers, Everette Palmer	Duke Center	Shooting an eight point buck deer from an automobile	100.00	Brierly, Raymond	Berwick	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Blystone, Howard Edwin	Wattsburg	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Brindle, Kenneth Hysong	St. Thomas	Setting three steel traps within five feet of a hole	30.00
Blystone, Owen Charles	Rural Valley	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00	Brink, Carl George	Berwindale	Making false affidavit to collect bounty on a fox	100.00
Bobnar, Frank William	Hermine	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Britton, Paul Lelland, Jr.	Linesville	Failure to tag trap	10.00
Bock, Arthur Correll	Erie	Possessing spike buck deer in closed season	100.00	Broadbent, Henry Benjamin	Mainland	Hunting without resident license. Killing game in closed season. (Ringneck pheasants)	45.00
Bocko, Andrew	Bangor	Possessing deer taken in closed season	100.00	Brockman, Charles Leonard	Shenandoah	Hunting prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Bogert, Paul Oscar	Bethlehem	Killing an antlerless deer in closed season	100.00	Bromberger, John Milton	Lebanon	Killing spike buck deer	100.00
Boggs, Wicher Ward	Butler	Failing to lift or spring traps at close of trapping season for muskrats	10.00	Brookens, John Franklin	Fayetteville	Possessing part of two protected birds. (Mounted)	20.00
Bogusinski, Theresa	Kingsley	Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00	Brooks, Charles J.	Homestead	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Bollinger, Earl H.	Natrona	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Brooks, Raymond	Tamaqua	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00
Bolt, K. C.	Allentown	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Brooks, Robert	Summit Hill	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00
Bolton, Edward Harry	Schuylkill Haven	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00	Brooks, Thomas Kenenth	Hammersley Fork	Killing a doe deer in close season	100.00
Bolton, Emanuel Francis	Schuylkill County	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00	Brooks, William	Brackenridge	Possessing a protected bird (Meadowlark)	10.00
Bolton, Henry Alfred	Schuylkill Haven	Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00				

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Broschious, Donald Paul, Montgomery,		Hunting without first securing a resident hunting license	20.00	Capriotti, Edward Rocco, Philadelphia,		Entering State Game Refuge Auxiliary in open game season	25.00
Broschious, Donald Paul, Montgomery,		Possessing parts of a ring-neck in closed season	25.00	Carbon, Bernard Anthony, Butler,		Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle while standing along highway	10.00
Broschious, Donald Paul, Montgomery,		Attempting to kill a squirrel in closed season	10.00	Cardillo, John, Oakdale,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Brown, Amos Franklin, Sr., Nanticoke,		Possessing parts of a deer female in close season	100.00	Cardillo, John, Oakdale,		Hunting crows with an automatic rifle	10.00
Brown, Christopher, Jr., Paoli,		Killing wild mallard duck close season. Hunting without resident license	30.00	Cardinale, Charles, Leontes Mills,		Setting traps closer than 25 ft. from (beaver) house	50.00
Brown, David Christman, Jr., Lack Park,		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00	Cardino, Nick Joseph, Johnsonburg,		Possessing parts of (deer) in close season	100.00
Brown, Ezra Frank, Ellsworth,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Carfrey, Joseph, Philadelphia,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Brown, George William, Jr., Abington,		Killing ringneck pheasant	25.00	Carl, William, Jr., Pottstown,		Possessing 5 skins (muskrats) in closed season	50.00
Brown, Henry Daniel, New Cumberland,		Hunting migratory game birds (Duck) with magazine shotgun capable of holding more than three shells	25.00	Carlson, Laverne Axel, Wilcox,		Selling two (deer) killed in Pennsylvania	200.00
Brown, Melvin Charles, Columbia,		Hunting game (grouse) on Sunday	25.00	Carlton, Floyd Mason, Jr., Philadelphia,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Brown, Perry Joseph, Athens,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Carnahan, Frank H., Elizabeth,		Transporting parts of (deer) unmarked	25.00
Brown, Ray W., Jr., Bellefonte,		Shooting within 150 yards of building	25.00	Caro, John Michael, Everett,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Brown, Ray William, Meyersdale,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Carr, Frank Dean, New Albany,		Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Browne, Lucien Webster, Reading,		Transporting parts of a deer unmarked	25.00	Carson, Louis, Charleroi,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Brumbaugh, Andrew Levan, Wyalusing,		Killing a deer by use of an artificial light	100.00	Carter, Charles Herman, Strabane,		Possessing green muskrat pelts in close season	50.00
Brumbaugh, George W., Howard,		Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00	Carusi, Nick, Philadelphia,		Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Buck, Wayne Leval, Crafton,		Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00	Cashdollar, Richard, Finleyville,		Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Buffington, John, Punxsutawney,		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00	Cashner, Boyd Byron, Loganton,		Killing male (deer) in closed season	100.00
Bugoloni, William, Hunker,		Possessing loaded rifle in auto standing on highway	10.00	Catanese, Nicholas, Carnegie,		Shooting a spike buck (deer) in closed season	100.00
Buhay, J., Slatington,		Hunting small game (ducks) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Costanzo, Victor, Kittanning,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Bullens, Denision Kingley, Pottstown,		Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Cebula, John L., New Kensington,		Transporting parts of (deer) unmarked	25.00
Bullock, Lewis E., Williamsport,		Possessing parts of two grouse taken in close season	50.00	Cedrone, Joe, Youngsville,		Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Bullock, Lewis E., Williamsport,		Possessing parts of two deer taken in close season	200.00	Cehly, John, Jr., Natrona,		Attempting to defraud Commonwealth through collection of bounty	100.00
Bunce, Edward Thomas, Montoursville,		Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Celmar, Fred Stanley, Reading,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle moving on highway	25.00
Bunch, Barry Cowley, Philadelphia,		Possessing loaded shot gun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Cerimele, Michael J., Nesquehoning,		Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00
Burd, Adna Wilbur, Altoona,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Cesarek, Stanley John, Oil City,		Hunting ducks after closing hr. first day	15.00
Burdick, Howard A., Smethport,		Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Chaff, Andrew Maurice, Sunbury,		Possessing parts of a deer killed in close season	100.00
Burford, Byron Clair, Clarion,		Possessing doe deer in close season	100.00	Challis, George Elise, Prospect,		Hunting ducks between 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 A. M.	15.00
Burger, J. P., Allentown,		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Chamberlin, Francis L., Brookville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on public highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.	25.00
Burhs, Robert Thomas, Pottstown,		Failure to show hunter's license on demand by officer	20.00	Chanadet, Albert Jules, Grove City,		Hunting squirrel between 5 P. M.—7 A. M.	15.00
Burke, Earl, Uniontown,		Hunting game prior to opening hour November 1, 1947	15.00	Chapley, Edward Lee, Collier,		Hunting with firearm, not properly accompanied under sixteen years of age	20.00
Burkley, George Rodger, Cambridge Springs,		Placing trap for beaver closer than 25 feet to water line on a beaver house	50.00	Chapman, Austin Leroy, Wheelerville,		Possessing live (raccoon) in closed season	25.00
Burnheimer, Logan J., Indiana,		Training dogs in close season	10.00	Charney, John, Wimber,		Killing male (deer) not having two points to one antler	100.00
Burns, Arvel, Jr., Corry,		Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00	Chek, William Bela, Duquesne,		Possessing one protected bird (Female Horned Grebe)	10.00
Burns, Hubert Franklin, Waynesboro,		Hunting without license. (Borrowed license)	20.00	Cherry, Lee L., Bellwood,		Hunting game prior to opening hour on first day	15.00
Burnside, Frank, New Castle,		Aiding and assisting in the capture of a live raccoon in close season	25.00	Chmiel, Frank Bernard, Dupont,		Lending hunting license and tag to another	20.00
Burnsworth, Orville Francis, Connellsville,		Entering an Auxiliary State Game Refuge with gun and dogs during the open season	25.00	Chmiel, George W., Wimber,		Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Burrows, Ray Walter, Elgin,		Possessing parts of 22 different muskrats	220.00	Chmiel, Joseph Robert, Dupont,		Hunting without license	20.00
Burt, Bruce J., Pittsburgh,		Possessing dove taken in close season	10.00	Chmiel, Theodore A., Wimber,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Burt, Vernon A., Smethport,		Setting trap closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00	Christiana, Arnold Edward, Paxinos,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Burwell, G. Carl, Tyrone,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Christy, Frank, Burgettstown,		Using a road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Bush, Gale E., North Apollo,		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling	25.00	Chupela, Emil Thomas, Hazleton,		Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Bush, Gale E., North Apollo,		Killing groundhog from automobile	10.00	Cippollone, James Anthony, Elizabeth,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Bush, Ralph C., Port Allegany,		Setting two traps with jaw-spread exceeding 6½ inches	20.00	Ciocco, Vincent, Edge Hill,		Attempting to kill 2nd deer in one season	100.00
Butler, George Wallace, Wellsboro,		Staking out two muskrat traps prior to open season	20.00	Clapper, Leo Samuel, Susquehanna,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Button, Henry Howard, Wellsboro,		Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Clark, Anuel U., Wellsboro,		Hunting squirrels on Sunday	25.00
Byerly, Herbert Victor, Erie,		Failure to tag trap	10.00	Clark, Bert Edward, Ligonier,		Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Byers, Roy W., Quarryville,		Transporting parts of big game (deer) unmarked	25.00	Clark, Charley, Mercersburg,		Failure to maintain roster of party hunting (deer)	25.00
Byers, Russell Harrison, Clarion,		Possessing doe deer taken in close season	100.00	Clark, Edward, Leckrone,		Hunting without resident License	20.00
Caccamo, Joe, Grove City,		Made false statement to secure license	20.00	Clark, Harry A., Blairsville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Calabrese, Gene E., Blairsville,		Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion, not securely wrapped during the hours of 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M.	25.00	Clark, Howard, Greensburg,		Failure to visit traps within 36 hours	10.00
Caldwell, Ernest J., Coudersport,		Possessing green pelt of (muskrat) in close season	10.00	Clark, Thomas, Sharon,		Killing (woodchuck) in closed season	10.00
Cameron, Walter C., Homer City,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Clark, Wm. Edward, Elwood City,		Hunting ducks before opening hr.	15.00
Cameron, Wilbur B., Volant,		Possessing a live raccoon without a permit	25.00	Cleaver, Harry H., Pittsburgh,		Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Campanese, Guiseppe, Paoli,		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Cleaver, Harry H., Pittsburgh,		Killing snowshoe rabbit in closed season	10.00
Campbell, Dale Glenn, Derry,		Failure to tag trap	10.00	Clee, Alfred Beagrum, Oxford,		Shooting within 150 yards of Occupied buildings	25.00
Campbell, Sidney, Castle Shannon,		Hunting small game in a party of more than five persons	5.00	Clemens, William, Portage,		Permitting dogs to chase game in closed season	10.00
Campbell, William, Castle Shannon,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Clepp, John Frank, Wilcox,		Selling a (deer) killed in Pennsylvania	100.00
Cancelliere, Antonio, Lansdale,		Failure to display license tag while hunting. Possessing parts of game taken in closed season. (ringneck hens & cocks—Pheasants)	45.00	Clever, Harry, Vandergrift,		Hunting game between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Cane, Harry Milton, Rockwood,		Failure to tag one trap	10.00	Clingerman, John Henry, Artemas,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Cap, John, Edinboro,		Failure to tag trap	10.00	Clover, Charles Hays, Mercersburg,		Hunting doves without a resident license	20.00
Capizzi, Francis, Norristown,		Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00				

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Cobb, Jack, Grays Landing, Shooting at and wounding a human being in mistake for a squirrel			50.00
Cobb, Robert Purl, Wyalusing, Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Coble, George I., Chambersburg, Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle in motion upon public highway			25.00
Coble, Henry Albert, New Oxford, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			10.00
Cochran, Lawrence, Livermore, Setting untagged traps			10.00
Cockley, Clyde E., 33 N. Hanover St., Killing male ringneck pheasant in closed season prior to opening date and hour			25.00
Cohen, Joseph, Philadelphia, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
Colbert, Woodrow Wilson, Necktown, Failure to tag traps			10.00
Colehower, Richard Moore, Chester Springs, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
College, Lawrence Earl, Defiance, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Collins, John Jerome, Shenandoah, Hunting prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Collins, Louis Albert, Norristown, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Collotly, George, Ashley, Hunting damaging property			25.00
Colyer, Lawrence Albert, McAlisterville, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle along a highway			10.00
Colyer, Lawrence Alvert, McAlisterville, Failure to maintain a roster of a party hunting big game			25.00
Comfort, Earl Victor, Sunbury, Killing a (doe deer) in closed season			100.00
Compton, Victa H., Smethport, Permitting dog to chase (deer) ..			25.00
Conklin, Wm. Joseph, Tidioute, Killing a deer thru. use of an art. light			100.00
Conklin, Wm. Joseph, Tidioute, Selling one deer killed in Pennsylvania			100.00
Conrad, Michael, Jr., Worthington, Possessing 2 muskrat pelts in closed season			20.00
Conrad, Wilbur William, Danville, Transporting parts of big game (deer) unmarked			25.00
Cook, Jay, Kingsley, Possessing wild rabbit in closed season			10.00
Cook, Richard L., Wimber, Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00
Cool, Carl W., Bethlehem, Hunting deer with automatic firearm ..			100.00
Cooper, Arthur Elmer, Muir, Presenting skin of fox held captivity for bounty			25.00
Cooper, Ernest D., Loganton, Possessing male (deer) taken in closed season			100.00
Copeland, Henry O., Pitcairn, Shooting at random in Big Game Season			10.00
Copeland, Walter Dower, Philadelphia, Failure to display license tag while hunting			20.00
Corazza, Richard, Freeland, Training dog on game while carrying shot gun			10.00
Corle, Arthur Wayne, Imbler, Shooting upon lands of Park			25.00
Cornelius, Fagley Dyser, Meadville, Attempting to take a raccoon—closed season			25.00
Cornell, George Vernon, Clearville, Possessing parts of doe deer in closed season			100.00
Cornell, Walter Max, Clearville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Corrill, Raymond J., Lake Ariel, Possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle in motion between hours 8:30 P. M. and 7:30 A. M.			25.00
Corsi, Ernest Henry, West Aliquippa, Dog chasing small game in closed season			10.00
Coudriet, James A., Morrisdale, Possessing one red (squirrel) in closed season			10.00
Coudriet, James A., Morrisdale, Possessing skin of fur bearing animal unlawfully killed			10.00
Coughenour, Clarence Calvin, Uniontown, Hunting small game in party of more than five			5.00
Coulter, Glen Montgomery, Grove City, Possessing loaded rifle on vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Cousin, Jack, Kittanning, Hunting (woodchuck) after 7:30 P. M.			15.00
Covely, C. L., Allentown, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Coven, Donald D., Cowansville, Attempting to kill crow from an automobile			10.00
Covert, Albert Coulter, Harmony, Staking out traps for fur bearing animals before the opening hour so fixed			10.00
Cowburn, William George, Ulysses, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Cowmeadow, Willis Benj., New Castle, Carrying shotgun while training a dog			10.00
Cox, Clarence Howard, Altoona, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Cox, T. G. Jr., Bethlehem, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Cramer, Guy Edgar, Jr., Shippensburg, Transporting illegal deer, (spike buck)			100.00
Cramer, Ward C., Scottdale, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			100.00
Crawford, Thomas Lee, Forestville, Attempting to collect bounty on weasels by deception			100.00
Crea, Frank, Rush, Killing male deer in closed season			100.00
Crise, Albert, Irwin, Shooting at unprotected target in big game season			10.00
Crissey, Clyde Charles, Manns Choice, Carrying .22 cal. rifle while training dog			10.00
Crissey, Isiah W., Ralphton, Hunting without resident license ..			20.00
Croft, Albert C., Mineral Point, Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00
Cronemiller, Alvin L., Boswell, Possessing live (raccoon) without permit			25.00
Crouse, Charles Andrew, Big Cove Tannery, Possessing 2 skins of fur bearing animal (muskrat) unlawfully killed			20.00
Crouse, Donald Jacob, Big Cove Tannery, Possessing 3 skins of fur bearing animal (muskrat) unlawfully killed			30.00
Crouse, Robert Lewis, Jr., Williamsport, Possessing 2 (skunks) in closed season			20.00
Crowe, Roger June, Elwood City, Hunting ringneck pheasant after 5 P. M.			15.00
Croyle, Glean R., Kantner, Failing to tag three traps			30.00
Cunningham, Jack, Erie, Failure to report killing a bear within 5 days following close of season			2.00
Cunningham, Regis Albert, Bellevue, Shooting at unprotected target during big game season			10.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Curry, Frederick, Johnstown, Shooting at and killing human being in mistake for a bear			1,000.00
Cutlip, Robert Lee, Wellsville, Possessing spike buck deer unlawfully taken			100.00
Czyck, Steve, Johnstown, Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands ..			25.00
Dailey, Wm. R., Tunkhannock, Hunting without license			20.00
Dalto, Joseph, Philadelphia, Shooting upon lands of Washington Crossing Park			25.00
Dalykas, A. A., Scranton, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Dambaugh, C. C., Evans City, Defrauding by making false declaration of date of killing weasel			10.00
Dampman, Oscar, Pottstown, Killing doe deer in closed season ..			100.00
Dams, H. L., Sturgeon, Killing skunk with automatic pistol			10.00
Danish, J. S., Mt. Union, Possession of deer meat taken in closed season			100.00
Danley, E. E., Trout Run, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Danner, E. R., Wellsville, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Darby, C. H., Hibbs, Dog chasing small game in closed season ..			10.00
Darby, C. H., Dawson, Possessing parts of a deer taken in closed season			100.00
Dargan, T. H., Pittsburgh, Possessing one protected bird (meadow lark)			10.00
Davis, F. M., Avondale, Killing male ringneck pheasant in closed season			25.00
Davis, G. L., Scranton, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Davis, H. E., Maplewood, Shooting in park area			25.00
Davis, K. W., Mansfield, Possessing a deer in closed season			100.00
Davis, L. J., Brownsville, Hunting in special dog training area ..			25.00
Davis, N. A., Meadville, Killing a rabbit in closed season			10.00
Davis, Jr., Stanley, Uniontown, Hunting without resident license ..			20.00
Davis, T. I., Roulette, Possessing deer unlawfully killed			100.00
Davis, Wm. N., Mifflintown, Assisting to use vehicle to take game (rabbits)			50.00
Day, J. O., Vestaburg, Dog pursuing rabbits in closed season			10.00
Deem, C. R., Midland, Hunting game (squirrels) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00
Deemer, I. R., Reynoldsville, Attempting to take (rabbits) with box traps			10.00
Deeter, J. A., Cochran, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
DeHaven, E. R., Conshohocken, Hunting game squirrels with a semi-automatic rifle, 22 Cal.			10.00
Delegal, B. H., Philadelphia, Killing a protected bird (Black-crowned Night Heron)			10.00
Delporto, George, Erie, Attempting to kill a (deer) in closed season			100.00
Demniak, Emil, McClellandtown, Hunting without resident license ..			20.00
Dempsey, V. J., Corry, Possessing loaded gun in car standing along highway			10.00
Deneen, Ivan, Hooversville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Dengle, D. J., Erie, Possessing illegal deer			100.00
Dennis, A. G., Dunbar, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Depoalo, Constantine, Hazelton, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Depola, V. J., Hazelton, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Depto, W. R., Hastings, Fraudulent Bounty Claim			40.00
Deray, Mark, Tower City, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
DeRosato, D. P., Bridgeport, Shooting at unprotected target in big game season			10.00
Derr, Albert, Montgomery, Attempting to kill a game bird (duck) after 5 P. M.			10.00
DeSalvo, F. J., Carrolltown, Dogs chasing small game in closed season			10.00
DeSalvo, S. A., Spangler, Dogs chasing small game in closed season ..			10.00
DeSanth, E. E., Erie, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
Deshong, R. L., McConnellsburg, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Dettery, J. J., Ringtown, Killing one wild (duck) over daily bag limit			10.00
Dentach, L. A., Conaway, Hunting ducks after closing hour ..			15.00
DeVictor, J. J., Linden, Killing one pheasant over the daily limit ..			25.00
De Vita, Tony, Philadelphia, Shooting at a protected bird (American Egret)			10.00
De Vore, A. G., Cambridge Springs, Possessing part of muskrat in closed season			10.00
Dial, Elmer, Mill Run, Hunting game (squirrels) prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Dickerson, R. E., Smethport, Shooting a deer in closed season ...			100.00
Dickey, L. W., Beech Creek, Killing doe deer in closed season ...			100.00
Dickinson, W. E., Saxton, Setting trap for muskrat prior to the opening hour			10.00
Dickson, Wm. S., Patton, Hunting without license			20.00
Diehl, C. A., Hellertown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Diehl, H. E., Portage, Digging woodchucks from ground not under cultivation			10.00
Diffenderfer, G. B., Mercersburg, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on public highway			25.00
Digan, P. L., Milton, Failure to show hunting license to land owner on demand			20.00
DiGiammarino, D. J., East Brady, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Dileo, Jr., F. J., Allentown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Dill, D. F., Williamsport, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Dille, C. B., West Flinley, Altering date of bounty affidavit to come within the four month period			10.00
Dillon, L., Carnegie, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00
Diltz, R. L., Unityville, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Dimeo, Anthony, Philadelphia, Possessing a loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along public highway			10.00
Dinorscia, A. J., Landenberg, Training a dog on game while carrying a shotgun			10.00
Dinsmore, H. F., Somerset, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
De Salvo, Petro, Philadelphia, Possessing protected bird (Bohemian Waxwing)			10.00	Ellenberger, Raymond, Warriors Mark, Possessing buck (deer) unlawfully killed			100.00
Di Stasi, A. V., Jersey Shore, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Elliott, L. I., Butler, Killing a ringneck pheasant hen			25.00
Ditz, L. Wm., Fryburg, Possessing parts of male deer taken in closed season			100.00	Elliot, C. D., Greencastle, Hunting rabbits on Sunday			25.00
Dixon, Albert R., Tyrone, Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun			10.00	Ellis, J. J., Blairsville, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Dixon, L. M., West Decatur, Attempting to kill (deer) in closed season			100.00	Ellison, Walter, Philadelphia, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Dixon, Luther, West Decatur, Attempting to kill deer in closed season			100.00	Elslager, P. A., Clarion, Possessing shotgun not securely wrapped in vehicle			25.00
Diinick, Andrew, Revloc, Raising mink for commercial purposes without permit			25.00	Elwood, Norman, Halifax, Digging out woodchuck without required consent			10.00
Dodson, E. C., Johnstown, Killing male ringneck pheasant in closed season			25.00	Elwood, Woodrow, Halifax, Digging out woodchuck without required consent			10.00
Dohmen, J. J., Tarentum, Possessing male deer taken in closed season			100.00	Ely, H. A., Sugar Run, Possessing deer unlawfully taken			100.00
Dolney, E. J., Hartstown, Trapping for beaver without license			20.00	Emahiser, E. E., Apollo, Training dog in closed season			10.00
Dolovacky, J. M., Smithfield, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Emerson, F. W., Duke Center, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			10.00
Dolovacky, M. T., Smithfield, Possessing 30-30 rifle and cartridges not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion between 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M.			50.00	Emery, Forrest C., Mifflinburg, Failure to stop motor vehicle upon signal of officer			10.00
Domiano, Jr., M. R., Old Forge, Help kill doe deer in closed season			100.00	Emery, Gene R., Lewisburg, Failure to tag traps			10.00
Donahue, D. P., Rush, Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of firearm			100.00	Emery, R. L., Uwchland, Possessing hen pheasant in closed season			25.00
Donahue, D. P., Rush, Possessing shotgun shells with pellets larger than BB			25.00	Emrick, D. W., Jonestown, Dog chasing small game in closed season			10.00
Doncevic, J. S., Harrisburg, Training dogs on small game in closed season after 9 P. M.			10.00	Engle, J. F., Lititz, Shooting within 150 yards of building			25.00
Donelli, John, Aveila, Possessing loaded shotgun in a vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Englert, Alfred, Lock Haven, Distributing traps of another			25.00
Donio, Andrew, Braddock, Shooting at an unprotected target in big game season			10.00	English, Raymond, Brakenridge, Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing on road			10.00
Dorazio, Dominick, Uniontown, Failure to maintain roster of party hunting big game			25.00	Enis, Carl, Erie, Dumping rubbish, garbage and trash on State Game Land No. 109			25.00
Dorney, Edward J., Milford Square, Attempting to kill male ringneck pheasant in closed season			25.00	Erb, C. R., Roaring Spring, Possessing one rabbit over daily limit			10.00
Doutt, V. N., Polk, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from beaver dam			50.00	Erhardt, G. L., Honesdale, Hunting without license			20.00
Dowling, D. K., Uniontown, Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Erhardt, G. L., Honesdale, Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion			25.00
Downs, R. E., Felton, Possession of two male ringnecks over the daily limit			50.00	Erhorn, G. C., Lebanon, Dog chasing small game in closed season and killing a rabbit			15.00
Drake, Robert, Union City, Transporting deer not marked			25.00	Ernst, M. L., Bethlehem, Training dog while carrying shotgun			10.00
Dreher, Wm. C., Palmerton, Loaded gun in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Eroh, Merrill, Nescopeck, Setting steel trap closer than five feet from hole			10.00
Driesbach, R. H., Stiles, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00	Eroh, Merrill, Nescopeck, Failure to tag traps			10.00
Driver, Willard G., Avis, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Ertwine, A. W., Salladasburg, Making false statement to secure resident hunting license			20.00
Drumbeller, Howard, Ringtown, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Ertwine, A. W., Salladasburg, Hunting without first securing non-resident hunting license			50.00
Dubbs, Frederick, Jonestown, Shooting at ducks before opening hour			15.00	Eschenbach, A. C., Bethlehem, Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Duda, Carl P., Nicholson, Hunting game (raccoon) on Sunday			25.00	Esh, O. J., Belleville, Attempting to defraud by making false date in killing of one red fox			10.00
Duke, E. A., Clearfield, Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M.			25.00	Ettaro, R. J., Clearfield, Hunting on a borrowed license			20.00
Dumire, Clintis, Austin, Transporting a deer unlawfully killed			100.00	Etter, S. E., Chambersburg, Possessing parts of a cottontail rabbit taken in closed season			10.00
Dungy, Archa, Rockton, Killing a deer in closed season			100.00	Evans, D. E., Chambersburg, Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than three shells			10.00
Dunkle, M. R., Jersey Shore, Possessing three muskrat skins in closed season			30.00	Evans, D. F., Valley Forge, Setting traps (muskrat) prior to opening hour			20.00
Dunkle, M. R., Jersey Shore, Setting traps for muskrats prior to the open season			30.00	Evans, L. J., Huntingdon, Hunting without a resident license			20.00
Dunlap, Everet D., Glen Campbell, Killing deer in closed season			100.00	Everetts, N. H., Six Mile Run, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Dunlap, I. J., New Stanton, Training dog on game while carrying a rifle			10.00	Everetts, N. H., Six Mile Run, Attempting to kill deer in closed season			100.00
Dunn, C. H., Ford Cliff, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Evers, Ralph, Mill Hall, Possessing wild (turkey) taken in closed season			25.00
Dunn, Frank R., Kingston, Killing doe deer in closed season			100.00	Ewell, Wm. L., Oxford, Possessing two cock pheasants above daily bag limit			50.00
Dunn, G. F., Monroeton, Attempting to kill a wild duck in closed season			10.00	Exley, H. W., Reno, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Dunnick, G. H., Red Lion, Using a motor vehicle to hunt or kill game (rabbit)			50.00	Fahrner, H. H., Springdale, Shooting at ducks before opening hour			15.00
Duritsky, Wm., Oliver, Hunting game prior to opening hour—Nov. 1, 1947			15.00	Fake, R. D., Jonestown, Possessing squirrel in closed season			10.00
Durmach, Peter, Linesville, Taking a rabbit in closed season			10.00	Fallat, J. J., Atlas, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Durmach, Peter, Linesville, Possessing ringneck pheasant in closed season			25.00	Farewell, W. K., Oreland, Hunting pheasants before opening hour and possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			35.00
Durst, F. H., Windber, Failure to maintain complete roster of hunting party			25.00	Farrell, James (Italian), Edinburg, Alien Possessing firearm			25.00
Durst, H. H., Windber, Failure to maintain complete roster of hunting party			25.00	Farrera, Salvatore, Hop Bottom, Possessing wild rabbit in closed season			10.00
Durst, R. E., Windber, Failure to maintain complete roster of hunting party			25.00	Fasceski, Alex, Honesdale, Taking muskrat in closed season			10.00
Duzen, J. P., Dupont, Fishing in Brady's Lake between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M.			25.00	Fasceski, Frank, Honesdale, Taking muskrat in closed season			10.00
Duzyk, Stanley, Penn., Possessing loaded rifle standing along highway			10.00	Fausey, C. W., Jersey Shore, Possessing parts of deer killed in closed season			100.00
Dyke, F. G., Youngsville, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth by bounty			100.00	Fausey, C. W., Jersey Shore, Killing deer in closed season			100.00
Dzeskewicz, Joe, McKean, Disturbing trap of another			25.00	Faust, G. R., West Leesport, Shooting at game on highway			25.00
Early, C. V., Ohio Pyle, Dumping refuse on State Game Lands No. 51			25.00	Faust, Robert, Perkiomenville, Disturbing traps of another			25.00
Eaton, T. Z., Livermore, Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than three shells			10.00	Fautz, Willy, Point Pleasant, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Ebersole, F. C., Martinsburg, Using an automobile to kill rabbits			50.00	Feathers, C. H., Duquesne, Failure to display license tag while hunting			20.00
Eby, A. F., Campbelltown, Setting two traps for muskrat in closed season and taking one muskrat in closed season			30.00	Feathers, Elvie, Imier, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Eck, C. H., Williamsport, Carrying .22 rifle (loaded) while training dog			10.00	Federoff, Edward, Chester, Killing spike buck (deer)			100.00
Eck, W. F., Easton, Taking two muskrats in closed season			20.00	Fee, Judson H., Indiana, Dogs chasing game in closed season			10.00
Eckert, A. A., St. Marys, Setting two steel traps with teeth in jaws			20.00	Fell, D. J. G., Laurel Garden, Possessing loaded rifle in auto standing on highway			10.00
Edenfield, E. J., Uniontown, Shooting at and killing human being in mistake for deer			1000.00	Felix, R. J., Philadelphia, Hunting without a resident license			20.00
Edward, A. O., Oil City, Hunting ducks before opening hour first day			15.00	Fell, Arthur, Wilkes-Barre, Hunting without license			20.00
Eglinton, William, Philadelphia, Shooting at game (rabbit) on highway			25.00	Fenstermacher, Raymond, Allentown, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
Elder, A. S., Lecontes Mills, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Ferguson, M. P., Franklin, Possessing pheasant in closed season			25.00
Elek, Jr., Steve, Ronco, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Ferrori, Hubert, Fredericktown, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Elliott, Mines, Ganister, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing on highway			10.00	Fettermen, I. D., Rossiter, Killing deer in closed season			100.00
Ellenberger, Chester, Warriors Mark, Possessing buck (deer) unlawfully killed			100.00	Fike, Lester W., Ursina, Refusing to accompany officer after arrest			100.00
				Fike, Lester W., Ursina, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
				Filippi, Joseph, Philadelphia, Alien possessing shotgun			25.00
				Filippi, Joseph, Philadelphia, Alien killing a deer			100.00
				Filler, I. M., Nisbet, Shooting within 150 yards of an occupied building			25.00
				Fink, E. L., Meadville, Attempting to take a racoon in closed season			25.00
				Finkbeiner, R. J., Butztown, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion			25.00
				Finkbinner, Stuart H., Spring City, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle on highway			10.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Fischer, H. W.	Williamsport	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00	Gallagher, J. P.	Somerset	Possessing loaded rifle in auto standing along a highway	10.00
Fischer, J. H.	Rices Landing	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through collection of bounty	100.00	Gallagher, U. S. G.	Somerset	Possessing loaded rifle in auto standing along a highway	10.00
Fisher, Jr., C. A.	Selinsgrove	Killing a bear in closed season	100.00	Gallaher, J. W.	Barnesboro	Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Fisher, Daniel R.	Lewistown	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Galloway, Edith L.	Wyalusing	Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00
Fisher, D. W.	McClure	Failing to stop upon signal of an officer	10.00	Garber, G. R.	Boyetown	Hunting without a license (resident)	20.00
Fisher, Jr., F. J.	Minersville	Hunting deer between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Gardner, E. L.	Johnstown	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fisher, P. H.	Lewistown	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Garlick, F. R.	Everett	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Fisk, R. M.	Scranton	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Garis, R. H.	Souderton	Loaded rifle in auto in motion on highway	25.00
Fite, Edward	Wapwallopen	Killing deer with antlers visible—by mistake	25.00	Garlitz, H. E.	Somerset	Hunting on special wildlife refuge	25.00
Fitzgerald, G. E.	New Kensington	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth by collection of bounty	25.00	Garman, P. F.	Johnstown	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fitzgerald, J. F.	Leeper	Failure to stop motor vehicle upon signal of Game Protector	10.00	Garner, Jr., Cressman	Perkasie	Trapping muskrats in closed season	10.00
Flaiani, Domenick	Danville	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle parked along public highway	10.00	Garrett, G. G.	Howard	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Flamm, Jr., T. C.	Philadelphia	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Gates, E. H.	Martinsburg	Killing a protected bird	10.00
Flasher, Vinton	Hollsopple	Trapping without resident license	20.00	Gates, G. R.	Johnstown	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Flasher, Vinton	Hollsopple	Possessing skin of muskrat unlawfully killed	10.00	Gatewood, J. W.	Philadelphia	Possessing a protected bird (Red-winged Blackbird)	10.00
Flasher, Vinton	Hollsopple	Failure to tag two traps	20.00	Gatto, G. P.	Brockway	Attempting to kill deer in closed season	100.00
Fletcher, Wayne	Wellsboro	Disturbing trap of another	25.00	Gazvoda, Louis	McDonald	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Flowers, E. J.	Atlas	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Gearhart, G. H.	Williamsport	Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Flood, Logan P.	Frenchville	Attempting to kill ringneck (Pheasant) hen	25.00	Gearhart, I. L.	Williamsport	Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Flynn, Frank	Ulysses	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00	Gearhart, Roy, Marion		Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer	25.00
Focht, J. B.	Tyrone	Killing deer (male) in closed season	100.00	Gearhart, Varden	Greencastle	Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer	25.00
Foor, R. I.	Breezewood	Killing one rabbit in closed season	10.00	Gearhart, William	Williamsport	Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Ford, Custer L.	Six Mile Run	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Gearhart, Wm. I.	Richfield	Killing two gray squirrels in closed season	20.00
Forney, Robert	Harrisburg	Disturbing wild life (ringneck pheasants) in safety zone	25.00	Geckle, A. E.	Hunker	Failure to produce license on demand	20.00
Forry, H. R.	Myerstown	Killing duck in closed season	10.00	Gelsinger, D. H.	Chambersburg	Hunting game prior to opening hour on first day	15.00
Forsberg, D. P.	Penbrook	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling	25.00	Genell, Tony	Old Forge	Help kill a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Forshaw, Herbert	Williamsport	Killing male deer in closed season	100.00	Gentile, Domenico	Philadelphia	Failure to display hunting tag while hunting	20.00
Foster, J. E.	Fleetwood	Killing duck between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	George, John	Johnstown	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Fowler, J. H.	Mercer	Transporting untagged deer	25.00	George, P. A.	Greensburg	Taking one muskrat in closed season	10.00
Fowler, M. W.	Indiana	Hunting ducks after closing hour first day	15.00	Gephart, Henry	Elizabeth	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Fox, C. E.	Campbelltown	Setting two traps for muskrat in closed season	20.00	Gerberich, E. W.	Annville	Lending hunters license tag to another	20.00
Fox, E. J.	Weedville	Selling a deer killed in Pennsylvania	100.00	Gerhard, F. B.	Weedville	Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	20.00
Foyle, John	Pottsville	Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00	Gerhardt, C. W.	Mt. Pleasant	Discharging a deadly weapon within 150 yards of occupied dwelling without the owner's consent	25.00
Frampton, H. E.	Acosta	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Gerhardt, H. L.	Somerset	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion	25.00
Francis, W. J.	Philadelphia	Hunting and attempting to kill three pheasants in closed season on Sunday	100.00	Gerlach, G. W.	Lancaster	Transporting small game unaccompanied by the owner	10.00
Frank, Charles	Harrisburg	Possessing loaded gun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Gesser, H. C.	Sharon	Shooting target more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season	10.00
Frank, Charles	Harrisburg	Possessing parts of ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00	Geyer, A. R.	Lancaster	Assisting to conceal male deer unlawfully killed	100.00
Frank, S. J.	Boswell	Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00	Ghrist, P. W.	Adamsburg	Transporting parts of deer untagged	25.00
Frankhouser, F. S.	Reedsville	Possessing two raccoon skins taken in closed season	50.00	Gibbard, E. E.	Quintin	Entering State Game Refuge with firearms	25.00
Franklin, Charles	Williamstown	Possessing female deer killed in closed season	100.00	Gibson, A. J.	Chester	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Franks, Jr., J.	Wilkes-Barre	Entering State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00	Gilbert, Donald A.	Erie	Failure to display tag while hunting	20.00
Fravel, G. S.	Howard	Possessing two muskrats in closed season	20.00	Giles, Jr., T. P.	Erie	Attempting to kill spike buck	100.00
Frederick, L. M.	Sugarloaf	Hunting without license	20.00	Gill, Raymond	Wilkes-Barre	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Freezer, G. W.	Hughesville	Attempting to kill a game bird after 5 P. M. (duck)	10.00	Gills, W. J.	Murreysville	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00
Freiwald, R. R.	Johnstown	Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicles	25.00	Glaser, J. E.	Sharon	Hunting ducks before opening hour	15.00
Fresh, C. W.	Rockwood	Possessing one gray squirrel unlawfully taken	10.00	Glass, C. R.	Freeburg	Possessing a protected bird (Bittern)	10.00
Frey, E. W.	Nazareth	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00	Glauser, Wm. E.	Fleetwood	Killing duck between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Frey, G. O.	Stewartstown	Hunting game (pheasant) on Sunday	25.00	Glatz, Theodore N.	Corry	Possessing two Muskrats in closed season	20.00
Frie, G. J.	Pottsville	Hunting without resident license. Taking raccoon in closed season	45.00	Gleason, H. J.	Galeton	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Fritz, A. L.	Adamstown	Transporting an untagged deer	25.00	Glick, V. P.	Smoketown	Buying raw furs without a license	100.00
Fritz, Jr., Robert	Greensburg	Lending hunting license tag to another	20.00	Glod, Stanley	Quakertown	Failure to tag trap	10.00
Fritz, Sr., Robert F.	Greensburg	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Gober, A. R.	Edwardsville	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00
Fritz, R. H.	Lebanon	Hunting on special dog training area	25.00	Gocal, J. H.	Union City	Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00
Frownfelter, L. B.	Cumberland	Hunting migratory waterfowl (duck) with magazine shotgun capable of holding more than three shells	25.00	Godeck, John	Bethlehem	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Fry, H. K.	Latrobe	Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	Goedeok, J. P. W.	Freemansburg	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Frye, Leon J.	Williamsburg	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Goho, Elmer R.	Reading	Failure to display license tag while trapping	20.00
Frye, R. H.	Mt. Carmel	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Goldberg, R. M.	Darby	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fuchs, R. W.	Polk	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Golinsky, Stanley	Coral	Killing game between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Fuller, C. E.	Erie	Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00	Good, Arthur W.	Reading	Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00
Fuls, G. C.	Bangor	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Goodman, W. J.	Oil City	Traning dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00
Fultz, C. B.	Lewistown	Assisting in killing doe deer by use of artificial light	100.00	Goodwin, C. W.	Erie	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Funk, L. H.	Columbia	Shooting game with the use of a tractor	50.00	Goodwin, J. E.	Rushville	Taking muskrat in closed season	10.00
Furarl, Gaitone	Johnstown	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Gorman, R. E.	Endeavor	Possessing 22 rifle in vehicle standing on highway at 11 P. M.	10.00
Furin, V. J.	Alliquippa	Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00	Goss, G. H.	Lewistown	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Furman, L. E.	Cogan Station	Taking seven muskrats in closed season	70.00	Gotshall, H. H.	White Deer	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Fusco, P. L.	Philadelphia	Hunting game between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Gower, W. H.	Williamsport	Hunting without a resident license	20.00
Galence, George	Castle Shannon	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Grabiak, J. W.	United	Failure to have beaver skin tagged	50.00
Galence, John	Castle Shannon	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Graciano, R. A.	Pittsburgh	Hunting on a borrowed license	20.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Gradi, J. L.	St Marys,	Possessing deer doe in closed season	100.00	Harris, Samuel N.,	Philadelphia,	Possessing a loaded shotgun in vehicle while standing along highway	10.00
Graham, Major J.,	Mercer,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Harrison, James E.,	Erie,	Hunting without license	20.00
Graham, R. J.,	Mifflintown,	Assisting to use vehicle to take game (rabbits)	50.00	Hart, Harold M.,	Montrose,	Throwing light upon deer while possessing firearm	100.00
Graham, V. L.,	Clearfield,	Killing male deer not having two points to one antler	100.00	Hart, Harold M.,	Montrose,	Possessing shotgun shells with pellets larger than BB	25.00
Graham, Wm. E.,	Philadelphia,	Hunting ducks between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Hart, Wayne M.,	Greensburg,	Possessing 5 green muskrat pelts closed season	50.00
Grant, Earl W.,	St. Marys,	Killing rabbit in closed season	10.00	Harter, Kenneth T.,	Lock Haven,	Attempting to kill deer with artificial light	100.00
Grasso, H. O.,	Drexel Hill,	Possessing two doves in closed season	20.00	Harter, Ralph L.,	Northumberland,	Removing ringneck pheasants under propagating permit without proper tag	25.00
Gray, C. W.,	Coatesville,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Hartley, Edward V.,	California,	Dog pursuing rabbits in closed season	10.00
Gray, E. L.,	Muncy,	Assisting to conceal a deer unlawfully taken	100.00	Hartman, Charles R.,	Oak Ridge,	Hunting with firearm while under the influence of liquor	25.00
Gray, J. F.,	Hughesville,	Assisting to conceal a deer unlawfully taken	100.00	Hartman, Edward G.,	Mechanicsburg,	Shooting without 150 yds. of occupied dwellings	25.00
Greathouse, E. A.,	Stoystown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Hartmann, Joseph,	Columbia,	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Green, R. D.,	Avoca,	Killing a duck from motor boat	10.00	Hartranft, Harry C.,	Williamsport,	Possessing 2 skunks in closed season	20.00
Greenawalt, W. H.,	Grove City,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Harvey, Francis J.	Patton,	Hunting without license	20.00
Greenwood, J. A.,	Dilliner,	Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Harvey, Gerald C.,	Altoona,	Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Greer, C. M.,	Carnegie,	Hunting doves without resident hunting license	20.00	Harvey, Paul B.,	Harrisburg,	Attempting to kill deer with bullet not of expanding type	100.00
Gregory, J. P.,	Forty Fort,	Using motor vehicle to hunt game. (rabbits and ringnecks)	50.00	Haskins, Irving,	Coudersport,	Collecting bounty on foxes killed in New York State	100.00
Grencavich, J. A.,	West Hazleton,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Hassler, Lloyd W.,	Lebanon,	Hunting without resident license ..	20.00
Grencavich, W. J.,	Hazleton,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Hatfield, John A.,	Erie,	Failure to display license	20.00
Grenolds, M. A.,	Smethport,	Offering for sale a wild game animal (deer)	100.00	Haugh, James M.,	Wrightsville,	Staking out traps for furbearers other than beaver or otter prior to opening hour	10.00
Griffin, General Lee,	Philadelphia,	Possessing hen pheasant in closed season	25.00	Hausman, H. H.,	Allentown,	Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Grim, Jr., C. H.,	East Berlin,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling	25.00	Havens, Delbert C.,	Austin,	Taking 3 muskrats in closed season ..	30.00
Groff, C. J.,	Ammaus,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Havens, Elmer F.,	E. Stroudsburg,	Failure to stop vehicle upon signal of Game Protector	10.00
Groff, Jr., I. U.,	Lancaster,	Assisting to conceal male deer unlawfully killed	100.00	Haverstick, Steve J.,	Clearfield,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle on highway	25.00
Gromlev, Wm. M.,	South Fork,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Hawthorne, John,	Paoli,	Possessing green raccoon skin more than 10 days after close of season	10.00
Gross, Francis,	Philadelphia,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Haxton, Elmer R.,	Coudersport,	Taking 6 muskrats in closed season ..	60.00
Grosser, Henry,	Halifax,	Possessing deer more than sixty days after close of season	50.00	Hay, Claude A.,	Allentown,	Transporting parts of deer unmarked ..	25.00
Grossman, O. P.,	New Castle	Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	Hay, Claude A.,	Allentown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00
Grove, C. W.,	Hollidaysburg,	Killing woodchucks on Sunday	25.00	Hay, Claude A.,	Scot Run,	Killing doe in closed season	100.00
Grove, Levi W.,	Connellsville,	Hunting without resident license ..	20.00	Hay, Dean S.,	Rockwood,	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle used as blind to kill game	25.00
Groves, Lawrence,	Bedford,	Possessing part of a deer in closed Season	100.00	Hay, Jr., Samuel,	Canadensis,	Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion ..	25.00
Guerro, Joseph,	Pen Argyl,	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Haynes, Glen E.,	Hughesville,	Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Guianen, A. N.,	Erie,	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Haynes, Kenneth E.,	Hughesville,	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Guinther, R. P.,	Reading,	Setting steel trap closer than 5 feet from hole	10.00	Hays, Robert F.,	Stratford,	Failure to display license while trapping ..	20.00
Guise, T. R.,	Biglerville,	Attempting to kill protected bird ..	10.00	Hebel, George O.,	Hazleton,	Fishing in Brady's Lake after Oct 1 ..	25.00
Gumaer, Robert,	Dalton,	Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Heckman, Kenneth R.,	Quakertown,	Entering Auxiliary State Game Refuge in open game season ..	25.00
Gummo, E. P.,	Monument,	Setting (beaver) traps on breast of dam ..	50.00	Heigel, Thomas A.,	Kersey,	Attempting to defraud on bounty ..	100.00
Gustafson, F. A.,	Smethport,	Selling deer killed in Pennsylvania ..	100.00	Heinel, Karl R.,	Philadelphia,	Possessing hen pheasant	25.00
Gutzessell, Wm.,	Philadelphia,	Hunting in Safety Zone	25.00	Heinle, William G.,	Reading,	Removing deer without tagging	25.00
Haas, Charles J.,	Danville,	Failure to tag trap	10.00	Heintz, Francis J.,	Emsworth,	Hunting rabbits with more than 3 shells in repeating shotgun	10.00
Haas, Harvey H.,	Lebanon,	Killing grouse in closed season	25.00	Heintzelman, Reno I.,	Port Trevorton,	Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Haas, Harvey H.,	Lebanon,	Killing grouse from car	25.00	Heintzelman, Reno I.,	Port Trevorton,	Hunter injuring livestock (shot & killed 2 chickens)	25.00
Haas, Jesse S.,	Conneautville,	Possessing flesh of male deer taken in closed season	100.00	Hellwig, Andrew,	Ambridge,	Hunting game prior to opening hour ..	15.00
Hachick, James,	Sagamore,	Possessing 2 muskrat pelts in closed season	20.00	Helmick, Clarence P.,	Masontown,	Killing protected nighthawks	20.00
Hack, Fred S.,	Mapleton Depot,	Attempting to kill deer with gun propelling more than ball at a time	100.00	Helms, David C.,	Croydon,	Killing 2nd deer in one season	100.00
Hack, Fred S.,	Mapleton Depot,	Possessing loaded shotgun in car in motion on highway	25.00	Helms, David C.,	Croydon,	Failure to display license	25.00
Hadix, John, Jr.,	Winber,	Making false declaration of date of killing fox to collect bounty	10.00	Helms, David C.,	Croydon,	Killing 3rd deer in one season	100.00
Hafenbrack, Christopher,	Canonsburg,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00	Hemler, Jr., Albert J.,	Hanover,	Attempting to kill pheasant with an automatic 22 cal. rifle	25.00
Hager, William E.,	Greencastle,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Hench, Eugene E.,	Loysville,	Failure to tag deer within 1 hour ..	10.00
Hague, Lewis L.,	Bradford Woods,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Hendrickson, Harry O.,	Cochranville,	Setting traps for muskrats in closed season	20.00
Hale, Frank L.,	Seneca,	Training dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00	Henne, Arlan W.,	Hamburg,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Hall, James K.,	Lewisburg,	Hunting from a turkey blind	25.00	Hennings, Karl A.,	Tobyhanna,	Killing doe during closed season ..	100.00
Hall, John H.,	Ortanna,	Resisting inspection	100.00	Hensell, Glenn M.,	Homer City,	Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of firearm	100.00
Hall, Stewart W.,	Connellsville,	Attempting to defraud through the collection of bounty	100.00	Herman, William H.,	Millmont,	Using vehicle to transport deer illegally killed	50.00
Hambrosky, Richard S.,	Latrobe,	Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings	25.00	Herman, William H.,	Millmont,	Possessing parts of illegally killed deer	100.00
Hamilton, Clarence J.,	Duboisstown,	Depositing garbage & rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00	Hershberger, Carl E.,	Mt. Pleasant,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Hampton, Robert G.,	Haws,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Herzog, Bernard,	Lakeville,	Selling deer	100.00
Hancock, Charles E.,	Monongahela,	Hunting in group over 5	5.00	Herzog, Richard,	Bradford,	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing on highway	10.00
Hancox, Gregory J.,	Oil City,	Setting 1 beaver trap closer than 25' from beaver house	50.00	Herzog, Richard P.,	Shillington,	Hunting without resident license Taking raccoon in closed season	45.00
Hank, Charles,	Bentleyville,	Hunting in group over 5	5.00	Hess, Blair R.,	Lykens,	Hunting without resident license ..	20.00
Hanks, Harry N.,	Amaranth,	Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00	Hess, Eugene G.,	Franklintown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Hann, Brice D.,	McConnellsburg,	Raising, selling or otherwise disposing of turkeys without propagating permit	25.00	Hess, Louis A.,	Boothwyn,	Possessing doe deer in closed season ..	100.00
Hannas, Joseph N.,	Philadelphia,	Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00	Hetrick, Wesley S.,	Dayton,	Possessing 1 muskrat pelt in closed season	10.00
Hanson, William S.,	Warren,	Possessing 1 live raccoon without permit	25.00	Heysham, Logan A.,	Galeton,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Harnish, Kenneth E.,	Mercersburg,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	High, John A.,	Gouglersville,	Dog chasing small game	10.00
Harp, Wayne L.,	Marienville,	Possessing parts of 2 deer in closed season	200.00	Hightower, Willis,	Philadelphia,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle ..	10.00
Harper, Frank,	Pittsburgh,	Shooting at ducks before opening hr. ..	15.00	Hightower, Willis,	Philadelphia,	Possessing squirrel in closed season & while rights have been denied	40.00
Harper, Kenneth F.,	Bradford,	Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings	25.00	Hildenbrandt, Chas. A.,	Nazareth,	Removing Commission sign on farm game project	10.00
Harper, Oron E.,	Wellsboro,	Possessing live raccoon without permit ..	25.00	Hill, Herbert W.,	Orwigsburg,	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Harris, Calvin B.,	Altoona,	Possessing doe taken in closed season ..	100.00	Hill, Robert E.,	New Brighton,	Possessing 1 spike buck in closed season	100.00
Harris, Joseph,	Philipsburg,	Staking out traps for muskrat prior to opening hour	10.00	Hill, William V.,	Philadelphia,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Hillegass, Paul J., Manns Choice,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Hugney, Joseph, Frenchville,		Setting traps closer than 25' from	
Hilliard, Earl L., Stroudsburg,		Possessing parts of deer in closed	100.00	beaver house			50.00
Hilling, William R., Hollidaysburg,		Hunting on special dog train-		Hulley, Charles M., Cochranon,		Giving false dates on Bounty	20.00
ing area			25.00	Claim			25.00
Himes, Benjamin, Jr., Kersey,		Possessing parts of deer in closed	68.00	Hultz, James A., Pittsburgh,		Transporting untagged deer	200.00
season (Committed 32 days)			25.00	Humberson, Vernon V., Confluence,		Possessing 2 doe taken in	
Hinchcliffe, John A., Benton,		Disturbing traps of another	10.00	closed season			10.00
Hlneline, Ronald G., Johnstown,		Killing a robin	25.00	Humphray, Eugene L., Greenville,		Possessing loaded gun in	
Hirst, Ralph C., Allentown,		Failure to maintain roster of big game	100.00	vehicle standing along highway			10.00
hunting party			25.00	Humprey, Bert L., Greenville,		Possessing loaded gun in vehicle	10.00
Hitchcock, Bryce, Fairdale,		Possessing parts of illegal deer	100.00	standing along highway			100.00
Hitchcock, Bryce W., Fairdale,		Throwing light upon deer while in	100.00	Hunt, Donald C., Linesville,		Possessing parts of deer in close season	15.00
possession of a firearm			100.00	Hunt, John H., Sharon,		Hunting squirrels between 5 PM & 7 AM	
Hitchcock, LaVerne, Rush,		Possessing parts of illegal deer	25.00	Hunt, William E., Temple,		Attempting to kill 3 & possessing 1	50.00
Hixenbaugh, Curtis H., Harwick,		Hunter killing poultry while	10.00	hen pheasant			10.00
hunting			25.00	Hunter, Grant D., Indiana,		Failure to tag traps	25.00
Hoagland, Paul D., Williamsport,		Deposting rubbish on State	25.00	Huntzinger, Charles F., Tremont,		Failure to produce roster of	
Game Lands			25.00	party hunting big game			100.00
Hodge, Walter E., Scottdale,		Possessing 6 muskrat pelts in closed	60.00	Hutchins, Robert F. Sr., Brockport,		Possessing deer taken in close	25.00
season			15.00	season			25.00
Hoenes, James M., Erie,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and	25.00	Hutchins, Robert G., Jr., Brockport,		Possessing loaded rifle in	25.00
7 A. M.			25.00	vehicle			25.00
Hoffecker, Paul G., Phoenixville,		Possessing live raccoon no permit	10.00	Hutton, Elmer C., Marion Center,		Shooting within 150 yds. of	25.00
Hoffman, Carson E., Sunbury,		Setting traps for fur-bearers other	20.00	building			50.00
than beaver or other prior to opening		hour	10.00	Huzar, Edward A., Erie,		Using unlawful motor boat to hunt ducks	25.00
Hoffman, Herbert A., Winber,		Killing 2 gray squirrels over limit	20.00	Hyer, Dewey F., Pittsburgh,		Hunting game on Sunday	10.00
Hoffman, Howard, Jersey Shore,		Hunting without resident license	100.00	Hynicka, Charles F., Johnstown,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle	
Hoffman, Howard, Jersey Shore,		Killing a male deer in closed	10.00	standing on highway			10.00
season			10.00	Irwin, Donald Clinton, Oil City,		Possessing (deer) not properly	10.00
Hoffman, John B., Latrobe,		Possessing loaded rifle in car along	25.00	tagged after killing			25.00
highway			10.00	Irvin, Richards D., Brockway,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle	100.00
Hoffman, Lee, Coolspring,		Killing woodchuck on Sunday	5.00	in motion on public highway between 8:30 PM and 5 AM			25.00
Hoffman, Melvin B., Fairmount City,		Assisting in concealing	10.00	Isenberg, Joseph, Boalsburg,		Killing a female (deer) in closed	
squirrel unlawfully killed			15.00	season			10.00
Holbin, Allen W., New Tripoli,		Hunting small game in party	10.00	Isrel, James, Philadelphia,		Failure to tag deer within one hour	25.00
more than 5			15.00	after killing or before it had been removed from wood			10.00
Holbrook, Frank C., Montrose,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M.	10.00	Ives, Alvin Albertas, Genesee,		Possessing unloaded rifle namely	
and 7 A. M.			10.00	30-06 Enfield, not securely wrapped in vehicle, in motion on		highway between 5 PM and 7 AM	20.00
Holbrook, George B., Montrose,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M.	10.00	highway			20.00
and 7 A. M.			10.00	Jack, Charles G., Munhall,		Hunting without license	10.00
Holcomb, Fred E., Garland,		Failure to visit traps every 36 hrs.	100.00	Jackson, Ernest D. Sr., Marysville,		Training dog on game while	10.00
Holdren, Dean L., Hughesville,		Assisting to conceal deer unlaw-	30.00	carrying shotgun			10.00
fully taken			25.00	Jackson, George W., Philadelphia,		Killing a wild duck (Black	
Hollenshead, John A., Needmore,		Possessing, aiding to conceal,	25.00	Duck) in close season			10.00
attempting to transport 3 gray squirrels in closed season			25.00	Jacobs, Donald Hehl, Joanna,		Throwing artificial light upon deer	100.00
Holler, Donald E., Manns Choice,		Hunting raccoon on Sunday	25.00	while in possession of firearm			1.00
Holsappel, Robert L., Sharon,		Hunting and discharging firearm	25.00	Janessa, Arthur A., Coraopolis,		Failure to sign license	100.00
within 150 yds. of occupied dwelling			15.00	Jay, Herman Emerson, Clearville,		Possessing parts of doe deer in	100.00
Holton, Don B., Saegertown,		Hunting duck between 5 P. M. and	25.00	close season			10.00
7 A. M.			25.00	Jayne, Samuel C. Jr., Wilkes-Barre,		Possessing loaded rifle in	10.00
Homewood, Russel B., Auburn,		Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	20.00	vehicle standing along highway			20.00
on highway			20.00	Jeffrey, Marsall S., Mt. Carmel,		Hunting without resident license	100.00
Hood, Elmer, Clairton,		Failure to tag 2 traps	25.00	Jenkins, Charles Howard, Six Mile Run,		Possessing parts of deer	25.00
Hoover, Charles E., Nowelt,		Possessing antlerless deer unlawfully	100.00	taken in close season			25.00
taken			25.00	Jenkins, Claude Wilson, Penbrook,		Shooting within 150 yards	25.00
Hoover, William E., Saxton,		Dog killing deer	50.00	of occupied dwelling			25.00
Hopkins, Edward B., Hughesville,		Placing 5 muskrat traps before	20.00	Jestat, Wm., Washington,		Shooting in safety zone	10.00
opening hour			20.00	Jerfie, Stephen, Plainsville,		Hunting rabbits with shotgun con-	
Hopkins, Henry L., Sewickley,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	taining more than three shells			20.00
Hopper, Jesse R., Berwick,		Hunting without resident license	100.00	Jewart, Lawrence Ross, Chicora,		Possessing rabbits more than 60	
Hormel, James L., Hickman,		Possessing male deer taken in closed	100.00	days after close of season (4 rabbits) half penalty			25.00
season			100.00	Johnson, Clarence Ira, Jr., Somerset,		Possessing loaded shotgun in	
Hornbaker, Amos V., Mercersburg,		Possessing parts deer in closed	100.00	vehicle in motion in highway			25.00
season			20.00	Johnson, Enguell G., Houtzdale,		Using road on State Game Lands	25.00
Horne, Wallace S., Sharpsville,		Lending hunting license to	10.00	closed to vehicle traffic			25.00
another			10.00	Johnson, Harry, Bellefonte,		Possessing loaded gun in vehicle	25.00
Horner, Clarence, Johnstown,		Taking muskrat in closed season	25.00	in motion			25.00
Horner, Donald, Pleasant Gap,		Shooting within 150 yds. of	10.00	Johnson, Robert, Oakdale,		Hunting small game in a special dog	
buildings			25.00	training area			10.00
Horner, Nathan P., Washington,		Possessing live raccoon without	25.00	Johnson, Robert Emery, Willow Grove,		Hunting woodchuck with	
permit			10.00	a shotgun containing more than 3 shells			100.00
Horning Fredrick I., Phoenixville,		Failure to tag traps properly	10.00	Johnson, Rudolph, Ridgway,		Attempting to take a (bear) by	
Horrell, Edgar S., Blairsville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle	10.00	using unlawful device			25.00
standing on highway			15.00	Johnson, Russel Andrew, Wattsburg,		Possessing loaded rifle in	25.00
Horsh, Floyd M., Chambersburg,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M.	15.00	vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
and 7 A. M.			15.00	Johnson, Walter, Republic,		Hunting in Special Dog Training Area	
Horsh, John A., St. Thomas,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M.	15.00	Jones, Clarence Paul, Nottingham,		Hunting without resident	20.00
and 7 A. M.			15.00	license			100.00
Houch, Frank E., Smethport,		Hunting game prior to opening hour	100.00	Jones, Donald E., Dillsburg,		Throwing artificial light upon deer	
Houck, Omar L., Paradise,		Attempting to kill bear in closed	25.00	while in possession of firearm			25.00
season			10.00	Jones, Harold Donald, Shippensburg,		Possessing loaded 22 rifle in	25.00
Houk, Walter S., Ellwood City,		Shooting within 150 yds. of dwelling	10.00	vehicle in motion on highway between 5 PM and 7 AM			10.00
Householder, Levern D., New Kensington,		Dog chasing small game	10.00	Jones, Laurence V., Tarentum,		Training dog in close season	20.00
in close season			50.00	Jones, Maurice Eugene, New Castle,		Hunting without a license	5.00
Houseknecht, Gerald R., Hughesville,		Placing 5 muskrat traps be-	10.00	Jones, Thomas Joseph, Summit Hill,		Hunting small game in party	40.00
fore opening			10.00	more than five			10.00
Houser, Carl A., Emporium,		Killing a deer close season (102 days	100.00	Jordan, Ray, Wilkes-Barre,		Possessing muskrat in close season	10.00
in county jail)			50.00	Jordan, Richard Wm., Wilkes-Barre,		Possessing rabbit in close	10.00
Hovarth, Alexander J., Commodore,		Hunting without non-resi-	50.00	season			25.00
dent license			10.00	Jordan, Richard Wm., Wilkes-Barre,		Possessing loaded shotgun in	25.00
Howard, John L., Liberty,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle on	20.00	vehicle in motion			25.00
highway			20.00	Joseph, Abe, Brownsville,		Hunting in special dog training area	100.00
Howard, Silas, Bear Lake,		Killing 2 ducks in close season	10.00	Joseph, Kenneth Earl, Conneautville,		Possessing male deer taken	
Howell, William Jr., Pen Argyle,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle	10.00	in close season			25.00
on highway			100.00	Joseph, Robert Leroy, Mapleton Depot,		Hunting injuring livestock	
Hower, Arthur M., Lewistown,		Possessing, concealing & transport-	100.00	(cow) (Hunter)			10.00
ing 1 doe taken in close season			100.00	Jubara, Paul Mike, Lilly,		Possessing loaded firearms in vehicle	25.00
Howsare, Vernon L., Sharpsburg,		Possessing doe deer taken in	100.00	standing along highway			10.00
close season			100.00	Jurcevich, George, Irwin,		Possessing a raccoon in close season	15.00
Hubany, Steve A., Uniontown,		Hunting with firearms under in-	25.00	Jurkowski, Stanley, Sr., Ambridge,		Hunting game prior to opening	10.00
fluence of intoxicating liquor			25.00	hour (9AM) on opening day			25.00
Huber, Emanuel M., Lancaster,		Hunter injuring livestock (ducks)	100.00	Kaiser, Joseph J., Hamburg,		Failure to tag trap	25.00
Huff, Walter V., Oil City,		Possessing male deer in close season	100.00	Kaiser, Lloyd George, Williamsport,		Failure to maintain complete	
Huffman, Dean P., South Fork,		Killing game in close season	100.00	roster of party hunting big game			100.00
Huffman, Paul R., South Fork,		Killing game in close season	100.00	Kalp, Frank, Melcroft,		Assisting in possession of Game animal	
Hugh, Robert, Tower City,		Killing deer in close season	15.00	(Deer) unlawfully killed			40.00
Hugh, William G., New Bethlehem,		Hunting ducks after closing	20.00	Kalp, Robert David, Mt. Pleasant,		Securing hunter's license while	
hour			25.00	hunting rights have been denied			20.00
Hughes, Charles M., Coatesville,		Shooting within 150 yds. of		Kalivoski, Paul, Clarence,		Hunting without Resident license	
building				Kammerer, Fred Charles, Williamsport,		Failure to maintain com-	25.00
				plete roster of party hunting big game			

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Kanyuck, George Lewis, Townville, Hunting while hunting rights have been denied			40.00	Klinghoffer, Carl, Spring Mount, Shooting at Wild Ducks after 4.19 P. M. and Sunrise of following days and failure to have Repeater Shot Gun Plugged for hunting and shooting at wild ducks, migratory water fowl			25.00
Karasch, Charles M., Latrobe, Shooting at random in big game season			10.00	Klinginsmith, John Anderson, Conneaut Lake, Failure to visit traps within 36 hours			10.00
Kasprzyk, John, Spring Creek, Failure to visit traps every 36 hours			20.00	Klump, Francis S., Easton, Disturbing Wildlife on State Game Propagation Area			25.00
Kasunic, W. J., Allentown, Hunting without resident license			10.00	Knabe, Sylvester Victor, Needmore, Killing 2 rabbits in close season			20.00
Katchmar, John M., Hollsopple, Failure to tag one trap			25.00	Knapik, John, Starford, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Kauffman, William Elmer, Lewistown, Disturbing traps of another			100.00	Knapik, John, Starford Failure to visit trap within 36 hours			10.00
Kavalick, John, Taylor, Did attempt to kill doe deer in close season			20.00	Knecht, Roy, Galeton, Possessing loaded rifle in motion on highway			25.00
Keefer, Charles W., Jr., New Cumberland, Hunting without resident license			15.00	Knepp, Lindsay Lewis, Sand Patch, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Keefer, John Vernon, Elizabeth, Shooting at ducks before opening hour			10.00	Knepp, Theodore Otis, Seneca, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Keexer, John T., Ft. Loudon, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			200.00	Knight, Taylor Floyd, Jr., Oil City, Killing male (Deer) in closed season			100.00
Kehler, Russel Nelson, Mt. Carmel, Possessing parts of two illegally killed (deer)			25.00	Knisley, Charles Clayton, Red Lion, Using a motor vehicle to transport game (rabbit) illegally killed			50.00
Kehn, Joseph Blair, Jr., Hickory, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway open to the public			10.00	Kniseley, Gerald Eugene, Kane, Taking (beaver) in close season			50.00
Keim, Ernest, Salisbury, Hunting squirrels with shotgun containing more than 3 shells			50.00	Knolles, Donald Francis, New Albany, Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Keim, George David, West Salisbury, Using motor vehicle to hunt deer			20.00	Knolles, Donald Francis, New Albany, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle moving on highway			25.00
Keith, Isaih Harvey, Paoli, Hunting without resident license			100.00	Knupp, Charles, Boswell, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			100.00
Keller, Arthur Jacob, Tarrs, Possessing male (Deer) taken during the closed season (spike buck)			10.00	Knoupp, Ernest Eugene, Bolivar, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Keller, David F., Jr., Shoemakersville, Dog chasing small game in closed season			25.00	Knoupp, John Scott, Canonsburg, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Keller, Winfield H., Richlandtown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			100.00	Kohl, Herbert E., Reading, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings			25.00
Kelley, Dennis J., Jr., DuBois, Shooting across highway while hunting game (deer)			50.00	Kohl, Oliver F., Reading, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Kelley, Truman Edward, Mercersburg, Possessing parts of deer (doe) in close season			10.00	Kohler, John Henry, Jamestown, Setting traps for (beaver) closer than 25 ft. from beaver dam. (on dam)			50.00
Kelly, Dale A., Branchton, Attempting to take beaver in close season			10.00	Kokko, Elmer Paul, Fairview, Transporting parts deer unmarked			25.00
Kelly, Dolbert Sylvester, Warren, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle while standing along public highway			10.00	Kontrye, Louis Steven, Paoli, Failure to show license on demand			20.00
Kelly, Ernest E., Sayre, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			20.00	Kopta, Joseph, Stoneboro, Making false statement to secure hunters license, and hunting without non-resident hunters license			70.00
Kelly, James Howard, Grove City, Lending hunting license to another			25.00	Korch, Arthur, Lacey Park, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Kelly, Oliver Joseph, Sellersville, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Kosic, Joseph A., Stoystown, Possessing loaded shot gun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Kenna, John P., New Philadelphia, Possessing one male pheasant over daily limit			20.00	Koski, Edwin Jacob, Monessen, Fishing in State Game Refuge			25.00
Kenner, John W., South Connellsville, Lending hunting license to another			10.00	Koss, Joseph Arnold, Ebensburg, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Kennison, Floyd Marion, Smithfield, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Kotcho, John, Jessup, Possessing loaded shot gun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Kenyon, Floyd, Coudersport, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			10.00	Kountz, Lewis, Freeport, Possessing one untagged trap			10.00
Kephart, William K., Burnham, Killing spike buck deer in closed season			100.00	Kovach, John, Sharpsville, Lending hunting license or tag to another			20.00
Kereh, Paul, Boswell, Raising a furbearing animal a (mink) for commercial purposes without permit			25.00	Kovacs, Karl Frederick, Erie, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Kerr, Donald Earnest, Blain, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on public highway			10.00	Kowalewski, Joseph John, Pattersonville, Killing one wild (duck) over the daily bag limit			10.00
Kibe, James Hayes, Lemoyne, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Koven, Ludolph Oscar, Riegelsville, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Killinger, Malcom Roy, Mill Hall, Attempting to kill (Deer) with artificial light			100.00	Kowlezyk, Stanislaw, Vandergrift, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling			25.00
Kimiski, Paul M., Nanticoke, Hunting without license			20.00	Krachanko, Michael, Factoryville, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Kimmel, Harry O., Boswell, Hunting wild ducks against the proclamation of the Governor			100.00	Kramer, Howard, Mohnton, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Kimmell, Ralph M., Sagamore, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Kramer, Paul Timothy, Pine Grove, Staking out or setting trap for fur-bear other than beaver or other prior to opening hour			10.00
King, Charles Lionel, Fredonia, Shooting at ducks before opening hour			15.00	Kramyecz, Charles John, Jr., Bethlehem, Failure to produce roster of party hunting deer			25.00
King, Paul Randall, Mt. Pleasant, Failure to display license tag while hunting			20.00	Kraus, Floraine Lewis, Etna, Shooting at ducks before opening hour			15.00
King, Tobias S., Gordonville, Possessing a loaded shotgun in a vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Kreider, Elvin, Manheim, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			10.00
Kinley, Robert J., Williamsport, Failure to stop auto on signal from Officer			10.00	Kreiser, Richard Earl, Lebanon, Failure to display license tag			20.00
Kinney, Theodore Maurice, Smethport, Trapping for (beaver) without a resident hunting license			20.00	Kreiser, Richard Earl Lebanon, Possessing 4 rabbits and 1 ringneck pheasant unlawfully killed			65.00
Kinter, Lavere N., Franklintown, Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of firearm			100.00	Kreitner, Eugene L., Keating Summit, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Kirin, Marko, Burgettstown, Transporting parts of cut-up deer without being tagged			25.00	Kremer, Clair F., Bloomsburg, Raising one (mink) for commercial purposes without permit			25.00
Kirk, Allan Frank, Riegelsville, Possessing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Kress, Robert Thomas, Littlestown, Trying to smoke squirrel out of den tree			10.00
Kirlin, Edgar, Douglassville, Destroying trees (or shrubs) on SGL			25.00	Kriebel, Melvin Durell, Cedars, Failure to produce a roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Kiser, Robert Richard, Alum Bank, Making a false declaration in the date of the killing of one red fox and one weasel			20.00	Kristman, Charles Tony, Upper Darby, Loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Kiser, Ronald Dan, Shippenville, Hunting crows with automatic firearm .30 cal. m-1 Carbine			17.00	Kromer, Joseph Thomas, East Millsboro, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Kisner, Willard Ellsworth, Hughesville, Attempting to kill game bird after 5 P. M. (duck)			13.00	Kromer, Martin, Washington, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Kitchart, Martin K., Portland, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Kuczynski, Walter Joseph, Zions Grove, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Kittle, Glen Harry, Jersey Shore, Shooting within 150 yards of an occupied building			25.00	Kuczynski, Walter Joseph, Zions Grove, Attempting to kill (deer) by use of artificial light			100.00
Klanica, Joseph M., Leechburg, Attempting to defraud Commonwealth through collection of bounty			10.00	Kuder, John J., Scranton, Obstructing emergency road on S.G.L. closed to vehicular traffic			25.00
Kleese, Henry, Factoryville, Loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway			15.00	Kudrey, Joseph, Mt. Carmel, Shooting across highway while hunting game			25.00
Klein, Carl Jacob, Shenandoah, Hunting prior to opening hour first day			10.00	Kuenstner, Herman William, Collegeville, Taking fur-bearing animals (muskrats) from traps of another. Two muskrats on different dates			50.00
Klein, Wm. E., Temple, Killing canada goose over daily limit			25.00	Kuhn, Roy, South Fork Possessing one squirrel over daily bag limit			10.00
Klemek, George Frank, Dupont, Attempt to defraud Commonwealth through collection of bounty			25.00	Kuhn, Warren, Greeley, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Kletzing, Joseph Calvin, Sellersville, Possessing loaded rifle on vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Kulesa, Stanley Joseph, Pattersonville, Killing one (1) wild (duck) over the daily bag limit			10.00
Kline, George, Sagamore, Possessing 2 muskrat pelts in close season			20.00	Kulesza, Edward, Lakewood, Loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway			10.00
Kline, John Charles Colver, Hunting rabbits in propagation area			25.00	Kulp, Martin, Campbelltown, Hunting without residence hunters license. Hunting game between 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. and transporting and concealing rabbit illegally killed			45.00
Kline, John Henry, Jr., Orangeville, Failure to tag traps (3)			30.00				
Kline, Theodore, Harrisburg, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00				
Klingensmith, Andrew, Kelly Station, Possessing live raccoon without permit			25.00				

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Kulp, Paul Howard,	Cressona,	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Leunes, Peter,	Honesdale,	Training dog in violation of Governor's proclamation	20.00
Kupper, Adam Edward,	Philadelphia,	Failure to display license tag	20.00	Levan, Paul H.,	Fleetwood,	Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00
Kuronya, Stephen,	Bethlehem,	Entering State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00	Levandowski, Leonard,	Glen Lyon,	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00
Kurtz, Walter William,	Lamartine,	Giving false date on bounty affidavit	10.00	LeVecchia, Frank A.,	Pittsburgh,	Possessing an antlerless (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00
Kusiak, Joe Stephen,	Union City,	Placing trap for beaver closer than 25 ft. to water line on a beaver dam	50.00	Lewis, Dorris David,	Byersdale-Baden,	Possessing Hen (pheasant)	25.00
Kusnick, Henry Stanley,	Atlas,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00	Lewis, John,	Philadelphia,	Shooting at game (rabbit) on highway and attempting to kill rabbit in closed season	35.00
Kwiatkowski, Francis Vincent,	Atlas,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00	Lewis, Otis William,	Shippenville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00
LaBar, Randolph,	Bangor,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Lewis, Ralph Fred,	Pottersdale,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00
LaBate, Vincent,	Philadelphia,	Killing a protected bird. (Red-winged Blackbird)	10.00	Lewis, Sherman Clifford,	Unityville,	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Laborie, Emile William,	Butler,	Hunting game (rabbit) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Lichvar, Michael A.,	Manns Choice,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Lachette, Wm. Anthony,	White Haven,	Poss. pheasant hen	10.00	Lidwell, Bernard J.,	Ashville,	Possessing shotgun in vehicle in motion after 5 P. M.	25.00
Lachman, Elmer Wm.,	Pittsburgh,	Killing a bear less than one year old (cub bear)	100.00	Lieb, Mark J.,	Nicktown,	Attempting to trap muskrats in close season	20.00
Lagle, Dewey Grantville,	Williamsport,	Making false statement to secure resident hunting license	20.00	Light, Robert J.,	Hummelstown,	Killing gray squirrel in closed season	10.00
Lake, Fred Bernard,	Plymouth,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Lindenberg, Francis,	Indiana,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Laimbeer, Frank Effingham,	Pittsburgh,	Hunting doves without a resident license	20.00	Lingenfelter, Ellwood Cornelious,	Holidaysburg,	Possession of one squirrel in close season	10.00
Laird, William E.,	Chester,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Lisiewski, Bernard Joseph,	Mt. Carmel,	Possessing (pheasant hen)	25.00
Lambert, Alvin I.,	Winber,	Possessing (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00	Littell, Gregory Barrett, Jr.,	Waverly,	Hunting without license	20.00
Landis, Dale Newton,	Harrisburg,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00	Lister, Louis C.,	York Springs,	Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Lagoda, Joseph,	Carbondale,	Failure to show hunters license on demand	20.00	Litz, Fred Clair,	Clearfield,	Possessing doe (deer) taken in closed season	100.00
Lapatka, Steve,	Wampum,	Hunting ducks before opening hr.	15.00	Lloyd, Clarence Walter,	Mars,	Training dog on game while carrying shotgun	10.00
Larish, Clifford L.,	White Mills,	Poss. parts deer in closed season	104.00	Locke, Arthur D.,	Upland,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Larkin, Albert Andrew,	Elizabeth,	Shooting at ducks after closing hour	15.00	Lockett, Robert Stephen,	Frackville,	Possession of a (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00
Lasky, Joseph J.,	Trucksville,	Did wilfully remove property (wire) from state game propagation area	25.00	Lomison, Jacob R.,	Howard,	Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Laugherty, Ralph Carlton,	Glenice,	Possessing doe deer taken in close season	100.00	Lodge, Donald Keith,	Pittsburgh,	Shooting ducks after closing hr.	15.00
Laughlin, Lloyd L.,	Weedville,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while standing along highway	10.00	Long, Donald Edward,	Erie,	Hunting woodchucks on Sunday	25.00
Laughlin, Stanley,	Medix Run,	Setting traps closer than 25 ft. from (beaver) house	50.00	Long, James Edgar,	Erie,	Hunting rabbits between 5 P.M. and 7 A.M.	15.00
Lauver, Sidney George,	Lewistown,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00	Longo, Ralph A.,	Penfield,	Possessing loaded gun in vehicle on highway	25.00
Lawrence, Henry E.,	Clarksville,	Using vehicle to hunt or kill game (deer)	50.00	Longo, Salvatore Carman,	Norristown,	Possessing wild rabbit in closed season taken illegally	10.00
Lawrence, Thomas Y.,	Lewisburg,	Hunting (turkeys) with shotgun containing more than three shells	25.00	Lohenitz, John, Jr.,	Janesville,	Hunting ducks at 5:50 P.M.	25.00
Laws, Roy Leroy,	Normalville,	Hunting game (rabbits) prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Losinger, E. Louis,	Wellsboro,	Attempting to kill one (doe deer) in closed season	100.00
Laws, Roy Leroy,	Normalville,	Possessing part of fox squirrel in close season	10.00	Lossell, James W.,	Williamsport,	Setting (beaver) traps on breast of dam	50.00
Layser, Earle Franklin,	Lebanon,	Possessing an illegally killed (deer)	100.00	Love, John M.,	DuBois,	Failure to maintain roster of hunting party	25.00
Leach, Louis Edwin,	Reading,	Disturbing wildlife within a safety zone	25.00	Lovett, George Brewer,	Plumsteadville,	Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
League, Leslie L.,	Bedford,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while in motion on highway	25.00	Lovett, George Brewer,	Plumsteadville,	Entering Auxiliary State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00
League, Leslie L.,	Bedford,	Killing male deer in closed season	100.00	Lowenthal, Harry Norman,	Philadelphia,	Taking 3 (muskrats) in close season	30.00
Leasure, Floyd Alvie,	Hopwood,	Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of a firearm	100.00	Lownsberry, George Leonard,	Mansfield,	Killing a protected bird (meadow-lark)	10.00
Leasure, McKinley Roy,	Amaranth,	Possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle not securely wrapped in motion on highway between 5 P.M.-7 A.M.	25.00	Loynd, Harry,	Brackenridge,	Killing protected bird (meadow-lark)	10.00
Leasure, McKinley Roy,	Amaranth,	Possessing 30 cal. shells in broken carton	25.00	Lubaczewski, Walter,	Sellersville,	Possessing hides of 4 raccoons and 3 skunks taken in closed season and 2 squirrels and 1 rabbit in closed season	160.00
Lebo, Clyde Thomas,	Chambersburg,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Lucas, William,	Dunbar,	Training dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00
Lebzelter, Carl W.,	Johnstown,	Digging live game out of place of refuge	10.00	Luchs, Daniel Roland,	Ridgway,	Taking (beaver) in closed season	50.00
Leiby, Eugene Jack,	Lancaster,	Assisting to conceal male deer unlawfully killed	100.00	Ludwig, George R.,	Keating Summit,	Selling (deer) killed in Pennsylvania	100.00
Leidy, Wilbur Blair,	Pittsburgh,	Transporting parts of big game (deer) unmarked	25.00	Ludwig, George Rufus,	Keating Summit,	Killing a second (deer) in one season	100.00
Lee, Herman Edward,	Essington,	Killing a human being in mistake for game	815.40	Lumpkin, Willie,	Indiana,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Lefevre, Kenneth K.,	Hanover,	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Lusk, Frank,	Bentleyville,	Hunting in group over five	5.00
Leiniger, Ira James,	Greencastle,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Luzier, James Elmer,	Lecontes Mills,	Attempting to kill ring-neck (pheasant) hen.	25.00
Leipertz, Donald,	Natrona Heights,	Possessing green pelts of muskrats taken in close season	10.00	Lyman, Lewis A.,	Roulette,	Possessing rifle in car not in case between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	10.00
Leigey, Elmer J.,	Frenchville,	Setting traps for (beaver) prior to the opening hour	50.00	Lynch, Donald James,	Montoursville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Leigey, Hugh Dennis,	Lecontes Mills,	Interfering with State Officer in performance of duty	99.00 plus 1 day in jail	Lynn, Fred Calvin,	Saxton	Failure to properly tag trap	10.00
Leike, Paul M.,	Coatesville,	Possessing loaded gun in auto in motion	25.00	Lynn, Ralph Sylvester,	Williamsburg,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Leitzel, Ellsworth Ellis,	Richfield,	Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Lytle, Herbert Paul,	Ohiopyle,	Training dog while carrying shotgun	10.00
Lengle, Hermit Allen,	Pine Grove,	Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	40.00	McAlevy, Dwight Anderson,	Franklin,	Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marks attached.	25.00
Lenhart, Edward L.,	Listonburg,	Possessing male deer taken in close season	100.00	McCabe, John R.,	Strong,	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Lentz, George Winter,	Williamsport,	Possessing parts of a male (deer) in closed season	100.00	McCachran, Charles Ray,	Freedom,	Shooting at ducks after closing hour	15.00
Leonardi, Ernest C.,	Quen Creek,	Possessing loaded rifle in auto standing on highway	10.00	McCahan, Grant Lee,	Tyrone,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Lepley, Edward L.,	Boswell,	Shooting at mark more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season	10.00	McCahan, John Theodore,	Tyrone,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Letcher, Samuel Blair,	Blandburg,	Killing (raccoon) in close season	25.00	McCanna, Audley C.,	Youngsville,	Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Lett, Adolph,	Meadville,	Poss. a raccoon taken in close season	25.00	McCartney, Keith Robert,	Clarks Mills,	Possessing one muskrat in closed season	10.00
Lerew, Vernon R.,	Dillsburg,	Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of firearms	100.00	McCleary, John Davis,	Stewartstown,	Possessing rabbit taken in closed season	10.00
				McClimon, William James, Jr.,	Phoenixville,	Failure to display license tag	20.00
				McClockey, Wm. P.,	Holidaysburg,	Killing woodchucks on Sunday	25.00
				McCollough, Eden Fred,	Karns City,	Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle, standing on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	10.00
				McCloskey, Floyd Edward,	Jersey Shore,	Hunting game (woodchucks) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
				McConnell, John Francis, Jr.,	New Castle,	Shooting at ducks before opening hour	15.00
				McCorkle, William,	Elizabeth,	Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
McCormick, Edward Jerome,	Philadelphia,	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Markle, Lenord Nelson,	Ellwood City,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
McCormick, Robert Daniel,	Philadelphia,	Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00	Marks, Peter, Vestaburg,		Dog pursuing rabbits in closed season	10.00
McCormick, Robert Wilson,	Lewistown,	Hunting game (rabbits) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Maronich, George,	Port Allegany,	Allen possessing two rifles	50.00
McCormick, Robert Wilson,	Lewistown,	Killing game (rabbit) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Martin, George Kenneth,	Meadville,	Hunting rabbits on Sunday	25.00
McCormick, Robert Wilson,	Lewistown,	Transporting game (rabbit) unlawfully taken	10.00	Martz, Alvey, Jr.,	Glence,	Possessing doe deer taken in close season	100.00
McCue, Thomas Joseph,	Shohola,	Hunting when rights were denied by Comm.	40.00	Martz, Daniel David,	Pottstown,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
McCullough, Galen Pressley,	Warren,	Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00	Martz, Robert Wellington,	Monroeton,	Attempting to kill wild duck in closed season	10.00
McCullough, Michael,	Mercer,	Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00	Martz, Wayne Earl,	Bloomsburg,	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00
McCune, John Calvin,	Madison,	Failure to produce license on demand	20.00	Maskrey, Frederick Carlyle,	Ellwood City,	Hunting ringneck pheasants after 5 P.M.	15.00
McDonald, Laverne Caryle,	Eldred,	Possessing parts of three deer in closed season	300.00	Mason, Charles,	Wellsboro,	Possessing wild turkey killed in closed season	25.00
McDonnell, Allen Bailey,	Gettysburg,	Transporting part of deer out of the State	100.00	Mason, Robert Morely,	Sewickley,	Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
McDonnough, Jack T.,	Emporium,	Training a dog on game while carrying a loaded shotgun	10.00	Mathews, Bert T.,	Osceola Mills,	Possessing parts of a deer in closed season	100.00
McElwain, Richard Edward,	Ellwood City,	Hunting game prior to the opening hour first day	15.00	Matternas, Edward Lee,	Pine Grove,	Hunting with firearms not properly accompanied when under 16 years of age	20.00
McGavish, Leonard H.,	Smethport,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Matthews, Ray,	New Castle,	Shooting at wild ducks before opening hour	15.00
McGinnis, John,	Mountain Top,	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00	Mattison, Wayne,	Galeton,	Failure to maintain complete roster of hunting party	25.00
McGonigal, Glenn Edward,	Leontes Mills,	Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant hen	25.00	Matson, Charles W.,	Harrisburg,	Attempting to kill second deer in one season by standing on watch	100.00
McGrain, Claude Curtin,	Williamsport,	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Mauss, Richard Charles,	Biglerville,	Attempting to kill protected bird	10.00
McGrain, Claude Curtin,	Williamsport,	Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00	Maydary, Charles,	Bethlehem,	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
McHugh, Paul Lewellyant,	Washington,	Failure to visit a trap within 36 hours	10.00	Mayhugh, Kenneth A.,	Elizabeth,	Selling (ringnecks) without a propagating permit	25.00
McIntire, Paul L.,	Creekside,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Mays, Sam,	Clarington,	Possessing deer unlawfully taken	100.00
McIntosh, Kenneth A.,	Punxsutawney,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Mayton, John Leonard,	Fredericktown,	Loaded gun in automobile	10.00
McIsaac, Edward W.,	Keating Summit,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Mazzetti, Joseph A.,	Pittsburgh,	Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
McKee, Thomas, Patton,		Dumping refuse on State Game Lands	25.00	Mecca, Paul, St. Marys,		Killing a doe (deer) in close season	100.00
McKlveen, Emory Eugene,	Latrobe,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Meier, Frank W.,	Philadelphia,	Transporting untagged deer	25.00
McKlveen, William Joseph,	Masontown,	Killing protected birds (Nighthawks)	20.00	Mellinger, Charles Jacob,	Felton,	Hunting game (pheasant) on Sunday	25.00
McLaughlin, Daniel P.,	Summit Hill,	Hunting small game—party more than five	5.00	Mellor, Frank Raymond,	Centerville,	Possessing loaded rifle on vehicle standing along highway	10.00
McLaughlin, Robert N.,	Freeport,	Attempting to defraud Commonwealth through collection of bounty	100.00	Mellott, Cam Harry,	Needmore,	Killing deer in close season	100.00
McMann, Thomas,	Eldred,	Possessing and using deer unlawfully killed	100.00	Melnick, Michael,	Waterford,	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00
McMichael, Lester Grant,	Williamsport,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Menkins, David McFarland,	Malvern,	Failure to show license on demand	20.00
McMichael, William Paul,	Norristown,	Failure to maintain a roster for party hunting big game	25.00	Menig, Douglas E.,	Minersville,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
McNamara, Donald Albert,	Meadville,	Presenting skin of fox held in captivity for bounty	100.00	Merkel, Harold L.,	New Tripoli,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
McNeil, Edward Valentine,	Elkins Park,	Lending license and tag to another	20.00	Merkel, Paul M.,	Mertztown,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
McNelis, John Robert,	Lancaster,	Hunter injuring livestock (ducks)	25.00	Merkle, Warren Melvin,	Clearville,	Possessing parts of doe deer in close season	100.00
McQuown, Bernon V.,	Hillsdale,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Merritts, Taylor Stanton,	Williamsburg,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
McQuown, James E.,	Rochester Mills,	Possessing 6 muskrat pelts in closed season	60.00	Merryman, Robert Earl,	Farmington,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
McQuown, Terrence V.,	Hillsdale,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Mesesan, Mike,	Rochester, Pa.,	Shooting at ducks before opening hour	15.00
Mackey, Wm. V.,	Fallen Timber,	Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00	Messina, Bernard Angelo,	Oil City,	Attempting to take deer in close season	100.00
Mackling, John Holmes,	Chambersburg,	Possessing one ringneck hen	25.00	Meyer, Francis Jerome,	Rutledge,	Possessing of parts of deer in close season	100.00
MacLean, Robert Marshall,	Philadelphia 44,	Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	Meyers, Elwood M.,	Easton,	Training dog in close season	10.00
Maddelena, Daniel Cataldo,	Greensburg,	Possessing five Green Muskrat Pelts in close season	50.00	(None), Michael,	Tower City,	Killed deer in closed season	100.00
Maddy, Michael,	Central City,	Possessing woodcock taken in close season	25.00	Michaels, John Ellis,	Sidman,	Aiding in securing a license for person not entitled to same	20.00
Madea, T. F.,	Allentown,	Possessing 3 skins of fur-bearing animal (Muskrat) unlawfully killed	30.00	Mika, Frank,	Ashley,	Using road on state game lands—closed to vehicle traffic	25.00
Madea, T. F.,	Allentown,	Trapping without resident license	20.00	Milah, Pete,	Rices Landing,	Failure to tag one trap (steel)	10.00
Magas, Albert J.,	Dixonville,	Killing pheasant hen in close season	25.00	Miller, Adrian Michael,	Cammal, Pa.,	Selling a deer killed in Pennsylvania	100.00
Magda, Steve,	Dupont,	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Miller, Charles Leroy,	Lewistown,	Hunter injuring livestock (cow)	25.00
Maines, Calvin Grant,	Mineral Springs,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Miller, Donald,	Indiana,	Hunting with firearm not properly accompanied, when under 16 yrs. of age	20.00
Mains, Jack Timothy,	Westmoreland City,	Possessing spike buck	100.00	Miller, Floyd Eugene,	Bedford,	Hunting deer on Sunday	25.00
Major, Leslie Dean,	Ellwood City,	Entering safety zone on Farm Game Project in pursuit of game	25.00	Miller, Fred Dean,	Glenside,	Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Marklev, Elwin Clarence,	Covington,	Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle standing on a highway	10.00	Miller, Harry Cleveland,	Kinzua,	Loaded shot gun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Malcusky, John Albert,	Zions Grove,	Attempting to kill deer by use of artificial light	100.00	Miller, Herbert W.,	Rochester Mills,	Shooting at rabbit on highway	25.00
Malcusky, John Albert,	Zions Grove,	Hunting without resident license	20.00	Miller, Jack Oscar,	Pottsville,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5	5.00
Malenich, Robert H.,	Fair Oaks,	Failure to tag traps	30.00	Miller, James A.,	Boswell,	Possessing live (raccoon) without permit	25.00
Maleshefski, Ralph J.,	Glen Lyong,	Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Miller, James Ross,	Bedford,	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Maley, John J.,	Monongahela,	Failure to show hunters license on demand of land owner	20.00	Miller, John N.,	Mill Run,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Mangold, Arthur Eugene,	Erie,	Failure to display license	20.00	Miller, Kenneth Halton,	Clearville,	Possessing parts of doe deer in close season	100.00
Mantz, Francis,	Sunbury,	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Miller, Kingdom Kennedy,	Philadelphia,	Failure to show hunter's license to property owner on demand	20.00
Marco, John Francis,	Pulaski,	Hunting deer without resident hunting license	20.00	Miller, Lee Arthur,	Marienville,	Taking 5 muskrats in close season	50.00
Marcucci, Pete,	Hershey,	Transporting—removing untagged deer	25.00	Miller, Max Leroy,	Essington,	Transporting doe deer taken in close season	100.00
Marett, Herbert,	Philadelphia,	Lending license, tag and certificate to another	25.00	Miller, Paul Herbert,	Somerset,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Marinch, Joseph H.,	Connellsville,	Camping on State Game Lands	25.00	Miller, Robert E.,	N. Cumberland,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Markle, Lawrence Laclede,	New Castle,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Miller, Robert Henry,	Hazleton,	Hunting without license	20.00
				Miller, Wayne,	Somerset,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
				Miller, William Nelson,	Somerset,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
				Mills, Chester Stanley,	Waynesburg,	Killing one rabbit in close season	10.00
				Mills, Wilbur M.,	Mt. Union,	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing on highway	10.00
				Mindler, Amos,	Bethlehem,	Transporting untagged deer	25.00
				Minnich, John McClellan,	Harrisburg,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
				Minich, Richard Franklin,	Waynesboro,	Lending license to another	20.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Minnicks, Charles J., E. McKeesport, Shooting at unprotected target in big game season			10.00	Murphy, Joseph, Jr., Lewisburg, Possessing one wood duck over daily limit			10.00
Minor, Thomas Edward, Pt. Marion, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Murphy, Walter J., Birchardville, Possessing hen pheasant			25.00
Minor, Thomas Edward, Pt. Marion, Transporting untagged deer			25.00	Murray, Curtis William, Harrisburg, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings			25.00
Minto, Thomas, Jr., Clymer, Possessing loaded firearm in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Murray, William, Salisburg, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Mirmer, Francis Ray, Jr., Pittsburgh, Shooting at ducks after closing hour			15.00	Musselman, Abraham L., Elysburg, Using artificial light to take raccoon			25.00
Misko, George, Sharon, Failure to produce identification on demand of officer			20.00	Musselman, Harman, Greencastle, Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway			25.00
Misturak, Nicholas, Chester, Assisted in killing a spike buck (deer)			100.00	Musselman, James, Mercersburg, Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer			25.00
Mitchell, Edgar E., Confluence, Disturbing traps of another			25.00	Musselman, Nelson, Greencastle, Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer			25.00
Mitchell, James J., Smethport, Possessing pelts of fur-bearing animals (muskrats) unlawfully taken			40.00	Musselman, Paul, Mercersburg, Failure to maintain roster of hunting party (deer)			25.00
Mitchell, Roy Allen, Middleburg, Carrying a gun while training a dog			10.00	Musselman, Preston, Waynesboro, Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer			25.00
Mitolo, Tony, New Castle, Pa., Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Musselman, Robert, Mercersburg, Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer			25.00
Mociejewski, Edward Walter, West Leesport, Disturbing wildlife within a Safety Zone			25.00	Muthler, Donald L., Beech Creek, Killing male ringneck (pheasant) in close season			25.00
Mociejewski, Stanley, Reading, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00	Mutzabaugh, John, Lancaster, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00
Modrick, John Peter, Lansford, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Mutzabaugh, Paul, Washington Boro, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00
Moffit, Walter, Philadelphia, Killing a protected bird (robin)			10.00	Mutzabaugh, Samuel Wilson, Columbia, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00
Mogle, Gene D., Indiana, Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of firearm			100.00	Myers, Chester, Oil City, Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion			25.00
Molenko, Moses E., Kingsley, Possessing parts of deer taken in close season			100.00	Myers, Harry Robert, New Stanton, Failure to produce license on demand			20.00
Momberger, P. L., Allentown, Using a vehicle to hunt for and take game—rabbits			50.00	Myers, John Glenn, Portersville, Shooting at random in big game season			10.00
Momberger, P. L., Allentown, Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00	Myers, Joseph Paul, Glen Lyong, Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing			10.00
Monace, Joseph Phillip, Philadelphia, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Myers, Lester Luther, Ortanna, Killing spike buck in closed season			100.00
Monahan, Gerald J., Lilly, Shooting at game on highway			25.00	Myers, Robert A., Flemington, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Monath, Frederick Titus, Jr., New Castle, Pa., Killing a ringneck (pheasant) hen			25.00	Myers, William Oliver, South Fork, Shooting into live tree in big game season			10.00
Monberg, Neal Harold, Erie, Possessing spike buck (deer) in closed season			100.00	Nale, William Brice, McKeesport, Transporting parts of big game (deer) unmarked			25.00
Monos, James Peter, Harrisburg, Hunting on special dog training area			25.00	Narby, Earl William, Emporium, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons			5.00
Monsey, Ralph James, Tunkhannock, Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken			100.00	Naso, Joseph Earl, Sellersville, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Montgomery, Frank Stanley, Charleroi, Entering refuse with gun			25.00	Nause, V. S., Shamokin, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Moody, Henry, Freeport, Permitting dog to pursue game in close season			10.00	Navatsky, Frank, St. Michael, Possessing skins of furbearing animals unlawfully killed (muskrat)			10.00
Moore, Arnold F., Wilkes-Barre, Shooting into live tree during big game season			10.00	Naylor, Harold M., Philadelphia, Attempting to kill deer with 22 cal. rimfire cartridge			100.00
Moore, Ernest T. W., Somerset, Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of firearm			100.00	Neff, Willard M., Howard, Shooting across highway while hunting			25.00
Moore, Harry Zell, Erie, Unloaded rifle larger than .22 cal. long, not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			25.00	Neeff, Richard, Jr., Coudersport, Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway			25.00
Moore, Harry Zell, Erie, Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of firearm			100.00	Neer, Burl W., Rosston, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			25.00
Moore, Russell T., Listie, Failure to display license tag while hunting			20.00	Neide, Horace Vernon, West Chester, Setting traps for muskrats in close season			20.00
Moore, Walter Irwin, Jr., New Salem, Hunting small game in party of more than five			5.00	Neidhardt, Edward F., Philadelphia, Attempting to kill deer with 22 cal. rimfire cartridge			100.00
Morell, Louis Leonard, Dunmore, Failure to produce satisfactory identification			20.00	Neidlinger, Robert Henry, Lebanon, Failure to wear tag while trapping and failure to tag trap			30.00
Morgan, Donald J., Lake Ariel, Possessing parts deer in close season			100.00	Neldrick, Albert J., Philipsburg, Killing male (deer) not having two points to one antler (spike buck)			100.00
Morningstar, Jacob D., Hanover, Killing squirrel in closed season			10.00	Neiger, Melvin F., Brockway, Unlawful dispose of carcass of deer			100.00
Morowsky, Wm. S., Plains, Possessing one grouse in close season			25.00	Nelson, Robert, Halifax, Digging out woodchuck without required consent			10.00
Morris, Cliff T., Irvona, Possessing one grouse in close season			25.00	Nesbitt, Edwin, Cambridge Springs, Possessing parts of deer illegally taken			100.00
Morris, John Ashley, Middletown, Attempting to shoot ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Nestler, Max F., West Leepport, Taking and possessing live raccoon in closed season			25.00
Morrison, Lane, Emlenton, Killing one ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Neville, Ralph, Six Mile Run, Attempting to kill deer in close season			100.00
Morrison, Rolland Jacob, Susquehanna, Taking four muskrats in close season			41.50	Newquist, Oscar, Philadelphia, Possessing loaded shot gun in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Morse, Robert James, Altoona, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Newman, John Edwin, Herndon, Making false declaration of date of killing three weasels to collect bounty			30.00
Martin, John H. E., Philadelphia, Shooting in park area			25.00	Nicholas, Francis Budd, Trout Run, Disturbing 4 traps of another			100.00
Moser, John S., Reading, Failure to tag deer in 1 hour			10.00	Nicholas, Jack F., Wellsboro, Damaging personal property (automobile) while hunting			25.00
Moshier, David Merl, Spartansburg, Pa., Possessing 1 muskrat in close season			10.00	Nichols, Charles Edward, New Salem, Hunting small game in party of more than five			5.00
Mosher, Leonard Anson, Grand Valley, Disturbing traps of another			25.00	Nichols, William Clarence, Williamsport, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Mosley, Robert Delmar, Mercer, Hunting without a resident license			20.00	Nicholson, William Howard, Connellsville, Entering an Auxiliary State Game Refuge with gun and dogs during the open season			25.00
Motter, Fred W., Columbia, Hunting game (grouse) on Sunday			25.00	Niederitter, Ambrose Sebastian, Marble, Possessing deer more than 60 days after close of season without permit			50.00
Motter, William Lloyd, Columbia, Hunting game (grouse) on Sunday			25.00	Nieport, William Henry, Bolivar, Possessing muskrat pelts in close season			50.00
Motter, William Lloyd, Columbia, Killing one grouse in close season			25.00	Niezgoda, Edward W., Trucksville, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
Mowery, Harold D., Elysburg, Using artificial light to take raccoon			25.00	Nill, Charles (NMN), Johnstown, Training dog in close season			10.00
Moyer, Donald W., Adamsburg, Failure to produce roster by party hunting big game (deer)			25.00	Nine, Homer Roosevelt, New Brighton, Dog chasing small game in closed season			10.00
Moyer, Martin Franklin, Mountain Top, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00	Niver, Cleon, Coudersport, Transporting untagged deer			25.00
Moyer, Webster George, Hummels Wharf, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings			25.00	Noble, Alvin Russell, Pottstown, Possessing hen pheasant in closed season			25.00
Moyer, Webster George, Hummels Wharf, Shooting across highway while hunting small game			25.00	Noll, Burton A., Tafton, Removing stone from State Game Lands No. 183			25.00
Mruk, Leon, Kane, Possessing six (muskrat) pelts in closed season			60.00	Nonnemaker, Robert Charles, Bethlehem, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Mruk, Walter, Kane, Possessing parts of deer in closed season			100.00	Novakovich, Jacob Nick, Monessen, Hunting without license			20.00
Muldoon, Thomas J., Johnstown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Nowak, Anthony, Freeland, Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Mull, Arthur Edward, Middleburg, Staking out or setting traps for fur-bearer (muskrat) prior to opening hour			20.00	Nussbaum, Richard Henry, St. Marys, Killing a rabbit in close season			10.00
Mull, Donald Russell, Montoursville, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00	Nye, Harold Edward, St. Thomas, Transporting parts of a big game (deer) unmarked			25.00
Mullin, Lloyd H., Smethport, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00	Nye, Howard Lee, Annville, Taking 2 skunks in closed season			20.00
Mulnelx, William Earl, Renfrew, Killing one spike buck in closed season			100.00	Oberling, Kermit Rosewell, Mifflinburg, Possessing an unloaded rifle (38-40 cal.) not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			25.00
Murgie, Charles, Pittsburgh, Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Obrien, Joseph Asby, West Chester, Having in possession an illegal deer			100.00
Murphy, Gerald J., Little Meadown, Attempting to take wild ducks in close season			10.00				
Murphy, John Robert, Castle Shannon, Shooting into live tree during big game season			10.00				

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
O'Donnell, Charles, Freeland,		Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Perry, John B., Philadelphia,		Shooting at a protected bird (Black Crowned Night Heron)	10.00
Ogle, Virgel, Manheim,		Training dog in closed season	10.00	Peterman, Lenneth Willis, Progress,		Killing and possessing 5 rabbits over daily limit	50.00
Ohler, Charles J., Aliquippa,		Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00	Peterman, William J., York Springs,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Ohmer, Jack Edward, Erie,		Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Peters, Arthur Nelson, Springfield,		Shooting at ducks before opening hour	15.00
Okey, Edward Arlin, Harborcreek,		Transporting deer unmarked	25.00	Peters, Walter Elick, Plymouth,		Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Olin, John Augustus, Gettysburg,		Possessing loaded shotgun in car standing along highway	10.00	Peterson, Harry, Cambridge Springs,		Killing antlerless deer in closed season	100.00
Oliver, Shirley, Jr., Palmyra,		Entering State Game Refuge with firearm	25.00	Petticord, George, Hillsdale,		Possessing 15 muskrat pelts in closed season	10.00
Ollar, Sam. Alex., Jr., Jonestown,		Possessing deer in closed season	100.00	Petre, John, Berlin,		Possessing unloaded shotgun, not securely wrapped, in vehicle, in motion on highway	25.00
Olsafsky, Jack, Edinboro,		Failure to visit trap within 36 hrs.	10.00	Petrosky, Francis M., Sykesville,		Hunting without a resident license	20.00
O'Neill, Harry Allen, Flemington,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Petrosky, Paul Raymond, Sykesville,		Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Orndorff, Howard A., Howard,		Possessing two deer unlawfully taken	200.00	Petrow, Wiswald Oscar, Havertown,		Possessing hen pheasant in closed season	25.00
O'Rourke, Charles Michael, Irwin,		Killing a deer (antlered) in close season	100.00	Pfaff, Donald Leroy, Force,		Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00
Orris, Carson Theodore, Ickesburg,		Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00	Pfaff, Geo. Jacob, Force,		Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00
Osborne, Harry Laverne, New Milford,		Shipping raw skin (mink) out of State without tag	10.00	Pharr, Paul E., Pittsburgh,		Possessing and concealing doe deer unlawfully killed	100.00
Osborne, Theodore Wilbert, Sharpsville,		Failure to tag big game animal (deer) before transporting	25.00	Phenicle, Isaac W., Shanksville,		Hunting squirrels with shotgun containing more than three shells	10.00
Oshinsky, William Edward, Jr., Chestnut Ridge,		Hunting without a license	20.00	Piccard, Eloy G., Frenchville,		Setting traps closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00
Ottey, Charles A., Plymouth Meeting,		Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along a public highway	10.00	Pickel, Paul Neff, Sr., Harrisburg,		Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Ottolini, Joseph N., Butler,		Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along a public highway	10.00	Pico, John, Philadelphia,		Transporting deer not properly tagged	25.00
Paczkowski, Walter, Nanticoke,		Possessing skin of muskrat unlawfully killed	10.00	Piccolini, Paul W., Homer City,		Setting untagged traps	10.00
Paganoff, Frank, Erie,		Failure to tag one trap	10.00	Picquadio, Salvatore, Connellsville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Page, Stanley Robert, Hibbs,		Dog chasing small game in closed season	10.00	Pierce, Guard Earl, Warren,		Killing one deer in closed season	100.00
Paley, Ralph James, Woodbine,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Pierzga, Frank, Nazareth,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Page, William Henry, Lancaster,		Hunter injuring livestock (ducks)	25.00	Pilner, George Ralph, Enon Valley,		Carrying shotgun while training a dog	10.00
Palic, John Andrew, Uniontown,		Dumping refuse on State Game Lands No. 138	25.00	Pina, John, Indiana,		Killing male deer not having two points to one antler	100.00
Palmer, Harry Dunham, Erie,		Failure to tag trap	10.00	Pinci, Pedro M., Marysville,		Killing deer (button buck) in closed season	100.00
Palmer, William, McKees Rocks,		Possessing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00	Pine, Charles, Volant,		Aiding and assisting in the capture of a live raccoon in closed season	25.00
Palney, Stanley, Wilkes-Barre,		Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00	Pinkhouse, Robert L., Meadville,		Killing a pheasant hen	25.00
Palya, John Andrew, Uniontown,		Killing male ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00	Pitcher, Glenn LeRoy, Warren Center,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Palya, John Andrew, Uniontown,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Pizzuto, John, Nazareth,		Trapping muskrats on State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Palya, Andrew Wm., Jr., Uniontown,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Place, Gordon Newman, DuBois,		Killing bear less than one year old cub	100.00
Panisak, George, Hazleton,		Hunting ducks at 5:50 P. M.	25.00	Plumley, Wm. Avery, Lawrenceville,		Possessing deer (Part) unlawfully taken	100.00
Paolinelli, Herman J., Wilkes-Barre,		Transporting parts of big game (deer) unmarked	25.00	Pluta, Jos. James, Gibbons Glade,		Loaded rifle (.300 Sav.) in vehicle in motion	25.00
Pappas, John H., Brackenridge,		Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00	Poe, Alfred Leroy, St. Thomas,		Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Pappas, John H., Brackenridge,		Alien hunting	25.00	Polefka, Jos. Peter, Warrior Run,		Failure to tag traps properly	10.00
Parenti, Primo Drazio, Plains,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Polinsky, Jos., Homer City,		Failure to tag bear within one hour after killing	10.00
Parker, George Junior, West Brownsville,		Loaded in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Pollock, James Herron, Washington,		Dogs chasing deer	25.00
Parker, Louis Franklin, Pittsburgh,		Possessing one woodcock in closed season	25.00	Pomponi, Jos. Peter, Blandon,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Parker, Robert A., Derry,		Possessing muskrat pelt in closed season	10.00	Pontzer, Gerald E., Kersey,		Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of a firearm	100.00
Parker, Wallace Bruce, Bloomsburg,		Killing male ringnecks (2) in closed season	50.00	Pope, Edward, Wilkinsburg,		Hunting within a safety zone	25.00
Parker, Harley, Oakdale,		Killing male deer in closed season	100.00	Pope, Wm. Millard, Warren,		Attempting to kill one spike buck	100.00
Parkhurst, Charles, Centerville,		Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through collection of bounty	100.00	Popernack, Theo., Somerset,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Parkinson, James M., Shickshinny,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle on highway	25.00	Popevich, Michael, Berlin,		Possessing skin of fur-bearing animal (nine muskrats) taken in closed season	90.00
Parmer, Alvin M., Halifax,		Hunting raccoon on Sunday	25.00	Porter, H. Lester, Hummelstown,		Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Parziale, Senes A., Weedville,		Selling a deer killed in Pennsylvania	100.00	Porter, Raymond B., Media,		Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion	25.00
Pastor, George Joseph, Pitcairn,		Transporting big game (deer) without marker attached	25.00	Porterfield, John R., Normalville,		Hunting game (squirrels) prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Pataki, Steve Theo., Berwick,		Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	Porev, Walter W., High Rock,		Aiding and assisting in the transporting of untagged deer	25.00
Patrick, Robert E., Jr., Stoystown,		Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00	Potochniak, Steve J., New Florence,		Possessing one rabbit over daily limit	10.00
Patterson, David Waid, Mercer,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Potosky, Alexander, Guy Mills,		Possessing antlerless deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Patterson, Kenneth, Lancaster,		Using a motor vehicle to transport a ringneck pheasant illegally killed	50.00	Potvin, Wm. L., Lemoyne,		Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Parry, Glen Alex., Philadelphia,		Using a motor vehicle to transport squirrel illegally killed	50.00	Powlas, Chas. Thomas, Nescopeck,		Failure to tag trap	10.00
Paul, Frank Herman, Jr., Point Marion,		Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00	Powley, Jack C., Mifflintown,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Paulus, Harold E., Butztown,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00	Pratt, Ivan Emerson, Millerton,		Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Payne, Robert E., Harrisburg,		Disturbing wildlife (ringneck pheasants) in safety zone	25.00	Presensky, Joseph, Iselin,		Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than three balls	10.00
Pearlman, Alvin I., Philadelphia,		Firing at random in big game season	10.00	Pribesh, Albert M., Homer City,		Taking 6 muskrats in closed season	60.00
Pearson, Emmet, Harrisburg,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Price, Ordie Edw., So. Gibson,		Possessing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Peasley, Mark D., Smethport,		Possessing rifle larger than .22 not securely wrapped, in vehicle, standing on highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M.	10.00	Prince, Calvin Carr, Jersey Shore,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on the highway	25.00
Peck, Ernest, Rockwood,		Assisting in possession of parts of deer unlawfully killed	96.00	Priest, Kenneth J., Wellsboro,		Setting one trap not tagged	10.00
Peifer, Ray Calin, Lewisburg,		Possessing loaded shotgun on motor vehicle in motion on a state highway	25.00	Pritts, Harry, Melcroft,		Assisting in possession of parts of a deer unlawfully killed	98.00
Pekarsky, John L., Plains,		Possessing one grouse in closed season	25.00	Prosseda, John B., Jr., Montgomery,		Shooting at game within 150 yards of an occupied building	25.00
Penrose, Robert, West Lebanon,		Setting traps in holes	10.00	Prutzman, Wm. Oliver, Mifflinburg,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on a highway	25.00
Pepperman, Elmer, Cogan Station,		Training dogs on game while carrying a rifle	10.00	Pugh, Louis, Wilkes-Barre,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle along highway	10.00
Pepperman, Glen Merel, Jersey Shore,		Using a vehicle (tractor) to hunt rabbits	50.00	Pursel, Geo. Clifton, Malvern,		Possessing grouse in closed season	25.00
Perrett, Richard John, Oil City,		Possessing loaded rifle on vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Puskarich, Jos. C., Aliquippa,		Offering a raccoon for sale	25.00
Perry, Clair Albert, Susquehanna,		Possessing one wood duck over limit	10.00	Pusateri, Angelo, Pittsburgh,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Perry, Eugene Edward, Susquehanna,		Possessing one wood duck over daily limit	10.00	Pyle, James Emerson, Connellsville,		Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00

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Pysz, Wesley, Elizabeth,	Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00	Rhodes, M. A., Somerset,	Possessing loaded rifle in auto standing along highway	10.00		
Quarteroni, Rudy,	Luzerne, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Rhodes, R. M., Point Marion,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00		
Quethera, James,	Clearfield, Setting traps closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00	Ricci, Domenic,	Philadelphia, Killing a protected bird (Herring Gull)	10.00		
Quist, Ray W.,	Hastings, Shooting at Protected Bird	10.00	Rice, M. D., Williamsport,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00		
Racey, K. S.,	White Deer, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Richard, H. R.,	Hooversville, Failure to maintain complete roster of hunting party	25.00		
Radko, John,	Springdale, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Richardson, Charles,	Portage, Permitting dog to chase game in closed season	10.00		
Ragster, John,	Farrell, Possessing four protected birds (redwing blackbirds)	40.00	Richie, A. F.,	Exeter, Hunting without resident license	20.00		
Rainey, L. B.,	Indiana, Possessing an illegally killed deer	100.00	Ricial, Lucial,	Cheswick, Possessing green pelts of muskrats taken in closed season	50.00		
Rajala, G. A.,	Monessen, Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00	Riddick, S. A.,	Philadelphia, Hunting pheasant during the closed season	25.00		
Ralston, H. G.,	Tyone, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Ridge, Jr., Guy L.,	Harrisburg, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00		
Rames, J. F.,	Simpson, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Riek, Joseph,	Johnstown, Possessing a illegal deer	100.00		
Ramsey, J. L.,	Johnstown, Hunting without resident license	20.00	Rine, D. M.,	Mill Hall, Attempting to kill (deer) with artificial light	100.00		
Ranalli, John,	Philadelphia, Killing protected bird (Flicker)	10.00	Ringler, H. H.,	Somerset, Hunting without resident license	20.00		
Randall, W. R.,	Edinboro, Setting five traps for muskrats before open season	50.00	Ripple, D. G.,	New Bethlehem, Hunting Red Squirrels in closed season	10.00		
Ranieri, J. A.,	Bridgeport, Hunting without resident license	20.00	Ritchie, G. A.,	Titusville, Hunting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00		
Ransom, P. A.,	Nicholson, Hunting game (raccoon) on Sunday	25.00	Ritchey, A. C.,	Robertsdale, Possessing unloaded rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	25.00		
Raplee, L. R.,	Canton, Shooting at a target, more than 200 yards from headquarters, during big game season	10.00	Roadman, Jr., C. W.,	Ligonier, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00		
Ray, Jr., John D.,	Beaver Falls, Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Robbins, E. L.,	Orangeville, Making false declaration of date of killing in bounty claim	10.00		
Ray, Jr., R. J.,	Shamokin Dam, Setting traps for muskrat prior to opening hour	20.00	Roberts, C. H.,	Cambridge Springs, Dog chasing and killing ring-neck in closed season	15.00		
Rayhorn, L. G.,	Montoursville, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Roberts, H. V.,	Washington, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00		
Reabold, R. A.,	Germansville, Hunting without resident license	20.00	Roberts, Kenneth E.,	Washington, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00		
Read, R. C.,	Woodland, Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00	Robinson, C. E.,	West Monterey, Killing one doe deer in closed season	100.00		
Ready, C. H., Jr.,	Shamokin, Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Robinson, G. H.,	Philadelphia, Possessing squirrel in closed season and possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while standing on highway	20.00		
Reagan, V. H.,	Pittsburgh, Buying buck deer	100.00	Robinson, G. H.,	Artemas, Possessing parts of doe deer taken in closed season	100.00		
Ream, C. W.,	Somerset, Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00	Robison, F. A.,	Home, Training dog in closed season	10.00		
Rearick, W. L.,	Butler, Dog chasing small game in closed season	10.00	Roblsson, Jasper,	Philadelphia, Hunting woodcock during closed season	25.00		
Rearigh, A. R.,	Vandergrift, Possessing seven muskrat pelts in closed season	70.00	Rock, C. E.,	Chambersburg, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00		
Reasbeck, R. R.,	Meadville, Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00	Rodman, Joseph,	Wilmerding, Attempting to kill one hen pheasant	25.00		
Rebuck, R. D.,	Newburg, Possessing loaded 22 rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	25.00	Roeger, Otto M.,	Andalusia, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00		
Receskey, E. A.,	Indiana, Possessing three muskrat pelt in closed season	30.00	Roell, M. E.,	Castle Shannon, Shooting into a live tree during the big game season	10.00		
Receskey, E. A.,	Indiana, Failure to tag three traps	30.00	Rogers, L. G.,	Bellefonte, Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	40.00		
Recker, G. S.,	Northampton, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion	25.00	Rohrbach, M. S.,	Lewisburg, Hunting (turkeys) from a turkey blind	25.00		
Recker, J. F.,	Northampton, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00	Rohrer, E. M.,	Paradise, Killing bear in closed season	100.00		
Redcay, H. A.,	Mt. Joy, Possessing 11 green muskrat skins in closed season	110.00	Roman, John,	Stoystown, Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than three shells	10.00		
Redline, E. E.,	Bloomsburg, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Romanozuk, B. A.,	Dupont, Fishing in Brady's Lake between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M.	25.00		
Redmond, E. B.,	Erie, Shooting at ducks before opening hour	15.00	Rome, John,	Fenelon, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along a public highway	10.00		
Reed, C. M.,	Harrisburg, Hunting migratory game birds (ducks) with magazine shotgun capable of holding more than three shells	25.00	Rood, C. C.,	Fairview, Hunting wild game in violation of Governor's Proclamation after 12:01 A. M. October 27, 1947	20.00		
Reed, Clarence,	Emporium, Possessing parts of buck (deer) killed during the closed season	100.00	Rosa, Pete,	Philadelphia, Aiding and assisting in taking and concealing game (pheasant) unlawfully killed	25.00		
Reed, D. W.,	Waterford, Making false statement to secure license	20.00	Rosenberry, R. S.,	Dushore, Failure to tag two traps properly	20.00		
Reed, Jr., F. L.,	Williamsport, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Rosengrant, L. L.,	Tunkhannock, Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken	100.00		
Reed, G. F.,	Hughesville, Assisting to conceal a deer unlawfully taken	100.00	Rosentrater, Fred,	Warren, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00		
Reed, J. H.,	Latrobe, Hunting deer with an automatic rifle	100.00	Ross, Elmer H.,	Indiana, Possessing 8 muskrat pelts in closed season	80.00		
Reed, Kermit, L.,	Coatesville, Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Ross, Issac D.,	West Fairview, Hunting without resident license	20.00		
Reed, R. A.,	Clarion, Transporting parts of two deer unlawfully killed	200.00	Ross, J. R.,	Ambridge, Hunting game prior to opening hour (9 A. M.) on opening day	15.00		
Reep, J. H.,	Lawrenceville, Hunting without resident license	20.00	Ross, R. T.,	Grover, Possessing muskrat in closed season	10.00		
Reese, C. D.,	Apollo, Hunting without resident license	20.00	Roswurn, D. W.,	Altoona, Shooting at random in big game season	10.00		
Reese, F. L.,	Jersey Shore, Hunting woodchucks without a resident license	20.00	Roth, C. F.,	Johnstown, Digging live game out of place of refuge	10.00		
Regner, J. C.,	Modena, Possessing hen pheasant in closed season	25.00	Roth, C. F.,	Johnstown, Training dog in closed season	10.00		
Reichenbach, W. L.,	Mt. Pleasant Mills, Hunter injuring livestock	25.00	Roth, Sylvester F.,	Mohnton, Dog chasing small game	10.00		
Reickert, C. M.,	Harrisburg, Disturbing wild life (ringneck pheasants) in safety zone	25.00	Roum, G. E.,	Dunbar, Training dogs in closed season	10.00		
Reigle, Fred,	Lewistown, Hunting prior to opening hour the first day	15.00	Roussey, C. J.,	Royersford, Possessing raccoon without a permit. Transporting game in container not properly marked	50.00		
Reimer, D. S.,	Bath, Taking two muskrats in closed season	20.00	Rowan, Clair,	Natrona Heights, Possessing green pelts of muskrats taken in closed season	20.00		
Reiner, H. W.,	Lebanon, Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Rowles, M. L.,	Montoursville, Hunting three days while hunting rights have been denied	120.00		
Reitzel, N. L.,	Jersey Shore, Possessing muskrat skins in closed season	20.00	Roy, Jesse B.,	Chester, Killing a protected bird (Flicker)	10.00		
Rennie, C. W.,	Pittsburgh, Hunting without resident license	20.00	Rozenhshle, G. S.,	Shamokin, Possessing loaded shotgun on top of car standing along highway	10.00		
Rennie, H. W.,	Lawrence, Lending hunting license to another	20.00	Rua, A. G.,	Philadelphia, Hunting game between 5 A. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00		
Renwick, Kenneth,	Brockport, Failure to stop vehicle upon signal of protector	10.00	Rubinstein, S. M.,	West Chester, Issuing hunter's license without satisfactory identification	20.00		
Renwick, S. C.,	Edmon, Killing livestock (cow) while hunting	25.00	Rudolph, J. R.,	Endeavor, Possessing 410 gauge shotgun in vehicle standing on highway at 11 P. M.	10.00		
Repistak, F. D.,	Brockway, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.	25.00	Ruhl, C. W.,	Shamokin Dam, Setting traps for muskrat prior to opening hour	20.00		
Repka, John,	Homer City, Trapping for muskrats in closed season	10.00	Rummell, A. L.,	Johnstown, Taking three muskrats in closed season	30.00		
Resciniti, C. A.,	Washington, Possessing loaded rifle in auto while standing along the highway	10.00	Rump, E. E.,	Shannon, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00		
Ressler, M. L.,	Johnstown, Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicle traffic	25.00	Rump, Harlan L.,	Wanamakers, Hunting ducks between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00		
Reville, Peter,	Ridgway, Dumping garbage and refuse on State Game Land	25.00	Runge, Joseph K.,	Gouglersville, Dog chasing small game	10.00		
Rex, J. D. F.,	Andreas, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00					
Reynolds, Kenneth,	Vandergrift, Hunting without resident license	20.00					
Rhines, B. L.,	Emporium, Possessing and transporting a doe deer unlawfully taken	100.00					
Rhines, R. E.,	Franklin, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00					
Rhinevault, J. R.,	South Montrose, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00					
Rhoads, Blair,	Salix, Possession of game killed in closed season	100.00					
Rhoads, V. D.,	South Fork, Killing game in closed season	100.00					

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Runk, B. Q.,	Mechanicsburg,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwellings	25.00
Russell, Allen,	Emporium,	Fishing within a State Game Refuge	25.00
Russell, W. E.,	Vandergrift,	Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Russo, Angello,	North Bend,	Possessing parts of deer in closed season	100.00
Ruth, Donald R.,	Craigsville,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Ruth, R. M.,	Craigsville,	Making false statement to secure license	20.00
Rutherford, J. G.,	Marietta,	Hunting game (ringneck pheasants) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Rutkoski, J. B.,	Minooka,	Training dog on (rabbit) in closed season	10.00
Rutt, Harry N.,	Ephrata,	Buying raw furs without a license	100.00
Ruzicka, Martin,	Palmerton,	Fishing from boat prior to July 1, on Brady's Lake	25.00
Ryen, Ellsworth,	Mahaffey,	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
Saar, Margaret Mary,	Nisbet,	Making false declaration to date of killing (fox) to collect bounty	10.00
Saar, Richard Jacob,	Nisbet,	Killing a (deer) in closed season	100.00
Saba, Nesley,	Croydon,	Borrowing license and big game tag from another	25.00
Saba, Nesley,	Croydon,	Possessing deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Saba, Nesley,	Croydon,	Attempting to kill second deer in one season	100.00
Sabello, Joseph John,	Edinboro,	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Sabo, Bernard G.,	Brownsville,	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	100.00
Sadawoski, William,	Benezette,	Resisting inspection	100.00
Sadowski, Joseph A.,	Dickson City,	Failure to display license while hunting	20.00
Sagatti, Attalio,	Pen Argyl,	Possessing 2 hen pheasants	50.00
Saline, Raymond,	Kersey,	Possessing (deer) taken in closed season	100.00
Sallot, Raymond Frederick,	Erie,	Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00
Saltsglver, Anthony F.,	Patton,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Samanas, John E.,	Luzerne,	Killing second deer in one season	100.00
Sanders, Chester Ira,	Gettysburg,	Loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
Sanders, Harry G.,	Pleasant Mills,	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Sandolini, Arnold,	Graceton,	Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Sandy, Vincent,	Clifton Heights,	Possessing male ringneck pheasant in closed season. Hunting game (pheasants) on Sunday. Using motor vehicle to transport game (pheasant) illegally killed	120.00
Sanguinetti, Eugene, Jr.,	Philadelphia,	Shooting at ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Sankovic, Edward,	Glenshaw,	Possessing green pelts of muskrats taken in closed season	140.00
Sanna, Frank,	Mineral Point,	Possession of protected birds	20.00
Sarfini, Dominic,	Renovo,	Setting more than ten traps for (beaver)	50.00
Sarver, Harry A.,	Berlin,	Using a vehicle to hunt for game (deer)	50.00
Sauder, Harvey Martin,	Ephrata,	Hunting without resident hunter's license	20.00
Sauers, William, Jr.,	Phoenixville,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Saulley, Charles Irvin,	Lebanon,	Using motor vehicle to hunt small game (woodchucks)	50.00
Saver, William,	McDonald,	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Savitski, Anthony Thomas,	Kulpmont,	Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Saxe, Daniel Eugene, Jr.,	New Albany,	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Saxe, Richard Paul,	New Albany,	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Saxman, Harry Merle,	Doylestown,	Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on public highway	10.00
Sayers, Joseph Frederick,	Frenchville,	Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Scarborough, Emerson Ell,	Morris,	Possessing (deer) taken in closed season	100.00
Scarborough, William Bryan,	Morris,	Possessing (deer) taken in closed season	100.00
Schaeffer, Frank Wm.,	Schuylkill Haven,	Dog chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Schaeffer, Meade White,	Hunker,	Failure to produce license on demand	20.00
Schemerhorn, Eugene L.,	Hallstead,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Schettler, Donald Lee,	Grove City,	Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marker attached	25.00
Schiffer, C. L.,	Allentown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Schier, George,	Homer City,	Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00
Schill, Leonard Wm.,	Lucinda,	Possessing parts of 1 female deer taken in closed season	100.00
Schlager, Martin, Jr.,	New Castle,	Killing a second (deer) in one season	100.00
Schlegel, Harry Edwin,	Herndon,	Hunting without a resident license	20.00
Schmoke, Maynard,	Pine Glen,	Shooting within 150 yards of buildings	25.00
Schmoke, Maynard,	Pine Glen,	Shooting at (wild turkey) in closed season	25.00
Schnell, Stanley	Kintnersville,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Schoening, LeRoy Melvin,	Reynoldsville,	Possessing parts of a male (deer) taken in closed season	20.00
Schoffstall, Charles C.,	Pottsville,	Hunting without resident license. Taking raccoon in closed season	45.00
Schoten, David Van Veen,	Erie,	Hunting wild ducks after 1 hour before Federal Sunset	15.00
Schrack, Henry A.,	Mill Hall,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Schrecengost, Earl D.,	Spring Church,	Attempting to defraud Commonwealth through collection of bounty	100.00
Schreck, Albert Milo,	Meadville,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Schrecongost, Burton J.,	Fenelton,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Schrelber, Elmer Francis,	Duboisstown,	Possessing two (muskrat) skins in close season	20.00
Schuch, Otto,	Philadelphia,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Schuler, Harry Canilla,	Philadelphia,	Shooting at squirrels not plainly visible	10.00
Schuler, John Gootlieb,	Philadelphia,	Shooting at squirrels not plainly visible	10.00
Schultz, Harry Robert,	North East,	Killing button buck deer in close season	100.00
Schultz, Victor A.,	Allentown,	Obstructing emergency road on State Game Lands—closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Schum, Paul,	Derry,	Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Schwartz, Bernard Gustiv,	Venango,	Loaded rifle in vehicle along highway	10.00
Schrey, Donald Franklin,	Selinsgrove,	Failure to tag two traps	20.00
Schultz, Edward Charles,	Canonsburg,	Failure to maintain roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Scott, Walter John,	Johnstown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Scott, Winslow Enlow,	West Finley,	Altering date of bounty affidavit to come within the four-month period	10.00
Seip, Paul Faniel,	Pennsburg,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Seabloom, Joseph Carl,	Fayetteville,	Killing 3 ducks (Mergansers) in close season	30.00
Seamans, John C.,	Edinburg,	Possessing a live raccoon without a permit	25.00
Seaman, John Herbert, 3rd,	Chester,	Attempting to take pled billed grebe	10.00
Search, George Bruce,	Towanda,	Training dogs on game while carrying .22 cal. rifle	10.00
Sebasovich, Stephen,	Sunbury,	Possessing parts of a doe (deer) taken in close season	100.00
Sebring, Elmer,	Keating Summit,	Possessing and transporting a (deer) during the close season	100.00
Sedor, Paul,	Clairton,	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	100.00
Seebold, Floyd Edward,	Mifflinburg,	Transporting parts of an untagged deer	25.00
Seesheltz, Grant James,	Johnstown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Seibert, Harry Monroe,	Fredericksburg,	Possessing deer in closed season	100.00
Seibert, Edward Carl,	Palmyra,	Failure to tag trap	10.00
Sellhamer, Charles Leroy,	Chambersburg,	Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Sekora, Joseph P.,	Greensburg,	Possessing male (spike) deer taken in close season	100.00
Sellers, Palmer Eugene,	Lewistown,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Semcka, Wm. Henry, Jr.,	North East,	Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to another	25.00
Seneca Beagle Club,	by Mervin O. McKinley, Pres.,	Clarion, Holding field trial without permit	25.00
Serfass, Lloyd Henry,	Kunkletown,	Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Serra, Frank N.,	Hazleton,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle on highway	10.00
Seulke, Charles,	Quakertown,	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
Sewzak, Stephen Francis,	New Castle,	Possessing one ruffed grouse in close season	25.00
Shade, Franklin Luther,	Alburtis,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Shady, Kenneth,	Lock Haven,	Setting trap within 25 ft. from (beaver) house	50.00
Shaffer, Charles Elmer,	Oil City,	Possessing doe (deer) taken in close season	100.00
Shaffer, Earl Vernon,	DuBois,	Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00
Shaffer, George F.,	Mayport,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Shaffer, Gerald A.,	DuBois,	Possessing doe (deer) in close season	100.00
Shaffer, Robert James,	Montgomery,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Shaffer, Robert W.,	Lock Haven,	Killing wild turkey in close season	25.00
Shaffer, Walter Jesse,	Volant,	Entering a State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00
Shambach, Harold E.,	Mifflinburg,	Possessing loaded rifle (.22 cal.) in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Shaner, Wesley,	Leechburg,	Training dogs while carrying shotgun	10.00
Shannon, John,	Salina,	Possessing squirrel in close season	10.00
Sharer, Franklin,	Pleasant Gap,	Attempting to collect bounty by deception	100.00
Shaulis, Richard G.,	Jennerstown,	Hunting wild ducks against the proclamation of the Governor	100.00
Shaw, Braham Foster,	Parkers Landing,	Possessing loaded rifle in car while using as a blind to kill game	25.00
Shaw, Charles A.,	Indiana,	Training dogs in close season	10.00
Shaw, Lester Sylvester,	Sheffield,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Shawlis, Harry E.,	Somerset,	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Shay, Paul E.,	Eldred,	Taking 5 (muskrats) in close season	50.00
Shearer, Leroy H.,	Akron,	Killing male ringneck in close season	25.00
Sheffer, Rooney Jay,	York,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Sheffy, Paul Alfred,	Lebanon,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Shepk, Pete,	Monongahela,	Possessing one male 4 point buck in close season	100.00
Sheppard, Chas. Cyrus,	Pittsburgh,	Entering safety zone on farm project in the pursuit of game	25.00
Sheptic, Theodore A.,	Boswell,	Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00
Sherbondy, Merle Victor,	Mt. Pleasant,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Sherman, Thomas T.,	Josephine,	Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Shermatl, Andrew,	Salisbury,	Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
Sherry, Maurice,	Barnesboro,	Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle while standing along a public highway	10.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Sherwood, John Collins, Hughesville, Assisting to conceal a (deer) unlawfully taken			100.00	Smith, Gerald Wayne, Emlenton, Giving a false date on a bounty affidavit			10.00
Sherrard, Mrs. Hugh, Anna, Lancaster, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Smith, Harris Surls, Bulger, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			100.00
Shetrone, Melvin J., Harrisburg, Dog chasing small game (rabbits) in close season			10.00	Smith, Harry Herbert, New Castle, Hunting ducks before opening hour			15.00
Shields, Arthur W., Blairsville, Shooting at and wounding ring-neck pheasant hen			25.00	Smith, Harry Thomas, Jr., Harrisburg, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings			25.00
Shieve, William Eason, Millerton, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Smith, Hudson Junior, Fairmount City, Assisting in concealing game (squirrel) unlawfully killed			10.00
Shimp, Norman B., Christiana, Killing 2 rabbits in close season			20.00	Smith, Kenneth Melvin, Red Lion, Using a motor vehicle to transport game (rabbit) illegally killed			50.00
Shlippy, Arthur E., Boswell, Hunting with hunting license improperly displayed			20.00	Smith, Kenneth W., Confluence, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Shirk, Cecil Ray, Rutherford Heights, Using vehicle to take game (rabbits)			50.00	Smith, Lawrence A., Linglestown, Hunting without license			20.00
Shirk, David E., Palmyra, Killing ringneck hen			25.00	Smith, Leon Donald, Montgomery, Disturbing traps of another			25.00
Shirley, D. Blair, Indiana, Raising furbearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without permit			25.00	Smith, Mark Henery, Cambridge Springs, Killing a ringneck hen close season			25.00
Shiscavage, Andrew Bernard, Middleport, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Smith, Morris S., Port Allegany, Setting steel trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ in.			10.00
Shoff, Harry Webster, Red Lion, Trapping without resident license			20.00	Smith, Ralph, Star Junction, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Shober, Eugene F., Reading, Hunting without a resident license			20.00	Smith, Raymond Walton, Meadville, Killing male deer closed season			100.00
Shorts, Leeland Monroe, Clarendon, Hunting rabbits between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.			15.00	Smith, Sidney Huston, Pasadena, Hunting without nonresident license			50.00
Shoudis, Albert Ed., New Philadelphia, Pa., Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game			25.00	Smith, Thomas Calvin, Selinsgrove, Failure to tag (two) traps			20.00
Shrawder, Willard Jesse, Phoenixville, Transporting small game (pheasant) in container not properly marked			25.00	Smith, Thomas Jos., Palmerton, Poss. cartridges larger than 22 long not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			25.00
Shrump, Geo. Wash., Pottstown, Possessing hen pheasant in close season			25.00	Smith, Thurston Miner, Lakewood, Taking two muskrat in closed season			20.00
Shuey, Joseph, Bellefonte, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Smith, Jr., Victor Wm., Lebanon, Loaded shot gun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Shull, Wm. B., Newton, Failure to maintain roster of party hunting deer			25.00	Smith, Vincent Licwinkl, Conshohocken, Shooting at random big game season			10.00
Shultz, Edward Bitner, Harrisburg, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00	Smith, William R., Sterling Run, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings			25.00
Shuman, Clarence Ray, Mercersburg, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Sneddon, Evan, Coaldale, Hunting small game in party of more than 5			5.00
Siebert, Harold Oregon, Wyoming, Using motor vehicle to hunt game (rabbits, ringnecks)			50.00	Sneeringer, Plus Thomas, York, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Sierdzinski, Wm. Frank, Jr., Shenandoah, Hunting prior to opening hour first day			15.00	Snopko, Joseph S., Johnstown, Digging live game out of place of refuge			10.00
Sierer, Harold Wm., Jr., Enola, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Snowberger, Ellwood James, Hollidaysburg, Securing a resident hunting license while his hunting rights had been denied by PGC.			40.00
Silasi, Steve, Cassandra, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			100.00	Snyder, Allen LeRoy, Grampian, Killing (deer) by use of artificial light			100.00
Silic, Joseph, Shavertown, Failure to tag trap			10.00	Snyder, Carl Leroy, Rockton, Possessing (grouse) in closed season			25.00
Simchak, Nikifor, Boltz, Killing a protected bird (short-eared owl)			10.00	Snyder, Gus, Larksville, Possessing one wood (duck) more than daily bag limit			10.00
Simio, Michael Eugene, Philadelphia, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Snyder, Harry A., Reading, Entering Auxiliary refuge in open season			25.00
Simmons, Andrew Jackson, Westfield, Possessing male ringneck pheasant in closed season			25.00	Snyder, Irvin Lewis, Selinsgrove, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Simonton, Lester Jacob, Ickesburg, Possessing doe deer taken in close season			100.00	Snyder, Russell James, Charleroi, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Simpson, Carl R., Johnstown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Snyder, Wilbert C., Blairsville, Shooting at unprotected target during big game season			10.00
Sims, Donald Joseph, Tyrone, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Snyder, Wm. Joseph, Erie, Hunting woodchucks on Sunday			25.00
Sinciline, Warren R., Oakdale, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Sockloskie, George Markle, Philadelphia, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00
Sinclair, Richard James, Kittanning, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Soles, Curtis Crosby, Fursdale, Possessing an illegal deer (Spike buck)			100.00
Sipe, Harold A., Hellam, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00	Soliday, Howard Glen, Mahaffey, Killing (deer) by use of artificial light			100.00
Sitler, Allen Paul, Berwick, Possessing antlerless deer taken in close season (male)			100.00	Soliday, Sherwood N., Grampian, Killing (deer) by use of artificial light			100.00
Sitler, Ivan Leonard, Berwick, Possessing antlerless deer taken in close season (male)			100.00	Sorg, Charles, St. Marys, Staking out traps for (beaver) prior to the opening hour			50.00
Skalko, Joseph James, Edinboro, Failure to tag trap			10.00	South, John Earl, Wrights, Possessing parts of a doe (deer) in closed season			100.00
Skander, Mike James, Derry, Killing game (rabbit) between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.			15.00	Sowers, Archie Theodore, McConnellsburg, Possessing loaded shotgun on vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Skerl, Paul George, Unity, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			100.00	Spade, Kenneth M., McAlisterville, Hunting game (rabbits and squirrels) on Sunday			25.00
Skiles, John E., Ebensburg, Hunting woodchucks on Sunday			25.00	Sparr, Ivan Moore, Birdsboro, Possession of loaded shotgun in vehicle moving on highway			25.00
Skilton, Edgar A., Mt. Holly Springs, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00	Speece, Ray E., Lewistown, Practising taxidermy for profit without permit			25.00
Skiptunas, Wm. Chas., Frackville, Taking two raccoons in closed season			50.00	Speigle, Ross, Boswell, Hunting with hunting license improperly displayed			20.00
Slicker, Laurence A., Apollo, Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to another			25.00	Spencer, Kermitt Glenn, Florence, Depositing rubbish on State Game Lands			25.00
Slifer, Milton, Kintnersville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Spencer, Sam C., Rossiter, Killing deer in close season			100.00
Sloan, Durland Edgar, Emlenton, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Spencer, Stanley Kelsey, Canton, Shooting at a target, more than 200 yards from headquarters, during big game season			10.00
Sloan, Merritt LeRoy, Emlenton, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Speranza, John Anthony, Johnsonburg, Dumping garbage and refuse on State Game Land			25.00
Slocum, Ben Sol, Wellsboro, Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle standing on a highway			10.00	Sperry, Clude Jefferson, Muncy Valley, Possessing a (ringneck hen) in closed season			25.00
Slovak, John E., Beaver Falls, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along a public highway			10.00	Spiering, George B., New Kensington, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Sleigh, Richard Roy, Philipsburg, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Spies, Marvin A., Milanville, Hunting deer on Sunday			25.00
Small, Floyde, Kittanning, Failure to maintain roster while hunting deer			25.00	Spring, Frank Leslie, Montoursville, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Smalley, Billy Owen, Cooperstown, Destroying tree on State Game Lands			25.00	Springer, Meredith A., Coraopolis, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Smith, Andrew H., Easton, Loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway			10.00	Stahlman, Joseph Clinton, Summerville, Killing gray squirrel in closed season			10.00
Smith, Benjamin F., Hillsdale, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00	Stairs, Mack Erwin, Greensburg, Failure to tag deer without 1 hour after killing			10.00
Smith, Bruce Andrew, Acosta, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00	Stanley, Mark Mehl, Erie, Loaded rifle in vehicle along highway			10.00
Smith, Bruce Calvin, Bedford, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Stark, Thomas, Mill Run, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00
Smith, Buford Lester, Mineral Springs, Possessing unloaded rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion between 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M. on highway			25.00	Starliper, Earl Clayton, Mercersburg, Possession of shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway between hours of 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			25.00
Smith, Clarence Summer, Pottstown, Staking out traps for furbearing animals (muskrats) prior to opening hour			50.00	Starliper, Junior Edward, Mercersburg, Possessing a loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on public highway			25.00
Smith, Clayton, Ford City, Hunting game between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.			15.00	Steele, Harold Caldwell, Clarion, Hunting without resident license			20.00
				Steele, Harold Caldwell, Clarion, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through collection of bounty			100.00
				Steffan, Michael, Sheffield, Loaded rifle in vehicle on highway			25.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Steger, Paul James, Erie, Loaded rifle in motion on highway in auto			25.00	Swarn, Gerald Herbert, Willow Grove, Failure to show hunter's license on demand by property owner			20.00
Steiner, Harold Warren, Erie, Hunting without license			20.00	Swartzle, Paul Bernard, Lawrenceville, Killing doe (deer) in close season			100.00
Steiner, Peter Francis, Altoona, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00	Swendsen, Leonard Thomas, Equinunk, Making False declaration of dates of killing			10.00
Stenman, Philip Henry, Corry, Failure to visit traps every 36 hours			10.00	Swentosky, Joe, New Alexandria, Disturbing game within 150 yards of occupied dwellings without the owner's consent			25.00
Stephens, Harry, Waynesburg, Hunting without a resident license			20.00	Swires, Gerald, Dean, Interfering with officer in performance of duty			100.00
Steppe, John Howard, Nisbet, Possessing parts of a (deer) in closed season			100.00	Swires, Paul D., Dean, Interfering with officer in performance of duty			100.00
Sterling, Norman Lester, Oil City, Failure to display license tag while hunting			20.00	Swisher, Dewey Clark, Bigler, Possessing parts of (deer) taken in close season			100.00
Stermer, Leroy William, Stewartstown, Hunting game (pheasant) on Sunday			25.00	Swope, Charles Arthur, Mt. Union, Possessing deer meat taken in closed season			100.00
Sterner, Charles Miller, Orwigsburg, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling			25.00	Swope, Vincent Clair, Mt. Union, Assisting to conceal game (deer) unlawfully taken			100.00
Sterner, Frank Benjamin, Orwigsburg, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling			25.00	Sydasky, Allen, New Milford, Possessing 5 muskrat pelts in closed season			50.00
Stethers, Glenn Francis, Rummerville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle moving on highway			25.00	Syster, John Chalmers, Penn Run, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle on highway in motion			25.00
Stetler, Clyde Bertram, Jr., Middleburg, Hunter injuring livestock (shot two ducks)			25.00	Szczygiel, Edward Jacob, Everson, Possessing one live raccoon in close season without permit			25.00
Stettler, David M., Ambridge, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Szkuvko, Charles, Bethlehem, Entering State Game Refuge in open game season			25.00
Stettler, H. A., Slatington, Hunting small game-ducks between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00	Taber, John, Ottsville, Possessing parts of male deer not having 2 points to one antler (spike buck)			100.00
Stevens, Herbert Elden, Patton, Possessing a loaded rifle on a vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Tagert, Harold K., Douglassville, Attempting to kill a second deer in one season			100.00
Stevens, Joseph Boyd, Six Mile Run, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Tauscher, Gravel Lyman, Crooked Creek, Failure to tag two traps			20.00
Stevenson, William Francis, Towanda, Attempting to kill wild (duck) in closed season			10.00	Tauscher, Henry Royden, Roulette, Possessing deer unlawfully taken			100.00
Stewart, Earl, Lancaster, Shooting a ringneck pheasant from an auto			50.00	Tataleba, Charles, Berlin, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Stewart, James, Woodrow, Dogs pursuing small game in closed season			10.00	Tataleba, John, Berlin, Possessing unloaded shotgun, not securely wrapped in vehicle, in motion on highway			25.00
Stewart, Robt. C., Fleetwood, Hunting ducks between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00	Taylor, Elwood Elzy, Trevorton, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Steward, Wm. E., Birdsboro, Hunting ducks between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00	Taylor, John, Richboro, Dog chasing and killing pheasant in close season			15.00
Stine, Andrew, Wilkes-Barre, Hunting small game in party of more than 5			5.00	Taylor, Lee Ellsworth, Canton, Failure to maintain a complete roster of a party hunting big game			25.00
Stine, James E., Chambersburg, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Taylor, Richard E., Jersey Shore, Attempting to kill a woodchuck in close season			10.00
Stine, Joseph, Wilkes-Barre, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00	Teel, Clyde H., Springville, Failure to stop motor vehicle upon signal from officer			10.00
Stine, Ross Edward, Greencastle, Hunting rabbits on Sunday			25.00	Teel, Raymond D., Nazareth, Training dog in closed season			10.00
Stitler, Jay E., Smicksburg, Possessing 1 muskrat pelt in closed season			10.00	Teeter, Charles Edward, Roaring Spring, Hunting groundhogs without resident hunting license			20.00
Stitt, Boyd, Wilkesburg, Hunting deer without non-resident license			50.00	Teeters, James E., Huntingdon, Dog chasing deer			25.00
Stockley, Russell Harry, Burnside, Transporting an untagged deer			25.00	Temoshchuk, Peter, Ottsville, Possessing parts of male deer not having 2 points to one antler (spike buck)			100.00
Stoddard, Lehman Lee, Sugar Run, Poss. deer unlawfully taken			100.00	Temoshchuk, Theodore, Ottsville, Possessing parts of two illegally killed deer			200.00
Stoddard, Martin Joseph, Sugar Run, Poss. deer unlawfully taken			100.00	Temoshchuk, Theodore, Ottsville, Hunting four days without securing a non-resident hunting license			200.00
Stolitz, John, Dixonville, Training dog in closed season			10.00	Temple, Charles E., Quarryville, Possessing green pelts of 2 skunks			20.00
Stone, Everett Doxon, Thompson, Throwing artificial light upon deer while in poss. of firearm			100.00	Temple, Henry Jackson, Lawrenceville, Possessing one wood duck over daily limit			10.00
Stoner, Charles Edward, Newton Hamilton, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth to collect bounty			100.00	Tennant, Jack L., Chester, Possessing loaded rifle in car while standing on highway			10.00
Stoner, Vincent Kenneth, Mechanicsburg, Transporting untagged deer			25.00	Tennant, Samuel W., Chester, Possessing loaded rifle in car while standing on highway			10.00
Straub, Andrew Frank, Erie, Poss. one wild duck in excess of daily limit—4			10.00	Tenti, Nello Bruno, Old Forge, Killing doe deer in close season			100.00
Straup, Clude Eugene, Laysville, Hunting game prior to opening hour first day			15.00	Ternycki, Lewis, Bethlehem, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Strauser, Harry Jefferson, Uniontown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Testa, Ronald Louis, Susquehanna, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Strausser, Russell G., Gouldsboro, Attempting to defraud Commonwealth thru collection of bounty			25.00	Thiel, Cameron Franklin, Nescopeck, Using motor vehicle to hunt game			50.00
Streich, Emil Frank, Jr., Ridgway, Setting trap on breast of (beaver) dam			50.00	Thiel, Stanley Allen, Pittsburgh, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while standing along highway			10.00
Strickland, Alfred R., Wrights, Setting steel trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ in.			10.00	Thomas, George, Ligonier, Dog chasing game (rabbit) in close season			10.00
Strouse, Harley Louis, Jr., Williamsport, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00	Thomas, George D., Milffinburg, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along a public highway			10.00
Struble, John Edward, Fairchance, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Thomas, James Allen, Milton, Possessing loaded rifle in a vehicle in motion on a highway			25.00
Struble, Walter, St. Marys, Staking out traps for (beaver) prior to the opening hour			50.00	Thomas, Raymond John, Millmont, Assist in the taking of an unlawfully killed deer			100.00
Stuart, Charles E., Indiana, Setting steel trap with teeth on the jaws			10.00	Thomas, Robert, Crenshaw, Possessing skin of furbearing animals (muskrat) unlawfully killed			10.00
Stuckey, Clifford S., Keating Summit, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00	Thomas, Van Edmond, Albion, Lending license to another			20.00
Stuckey, Clifford S., Keating Summit, Selling a (deer) killed in Pennsylvania			100.00	Thomas, William, Halifax, Hunting raccoon on Sunday			25.00
Stuckey, Oren M., Keating Summit, Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons			5.00	Thomas, William James, Summerville, Hunting without a resident license			20.00
Stump, Clifton Emile, Milton, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Thompson, Charles S., Stoystown, Disturbing trap of another			25.00
Stuprich, John, Philadelphia, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Thompson, Charles S., Stoystown, Failing to tag two traps			20.00
Sturgen, Tracy L., Clarks Mills, Attempting to collect bounty on (fox) by deception			100.00	Thompson, James Emmett, Brier Hill, Hunting without a license			20.00
Sturtz, Robert Dewey, Jr., Wellersburg, Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marker attached			25.00	Thompson, Leroy C., Coalport, Assisting to conceal and transport deer unlawfully			100.00
Sturtz, Robert Dewey, Jr., Wellersburg, Transporting game animal (deer) out of State			100.00	Thompson, Raymond R., Quakertown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Stutz, Eugene, Craydon, Lending license to another			25.00	Thompson, Wm. E., Coalport, Possessing deer unlawfully taken			100.00
Sullivan, Paul, Sr., Avonmore, Possessing antlerless (deer) in closed season			100.00	Throop, William Rutherford, New Castle, Possessing one woodcock in close season			25.00
Sumey, Kenneth R., Markleysburg, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00	Tierney, John R., Scranton, Hunting deer between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00
Sumney, Harvey, Butler, Hunting without resident license			20.00	Timmons, Charles H., Mercersburg, Possessing deer (male) taken in close season			100.00
Surenda, Frank John, Freedom, Hunting ducks after closing hour			15.00	Titus, Floyd George, Library, Failure to tag two deadfalls			20.00
Sutton, Ruben Albert, Smithfield, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle standing along highway			10.00	Titus, Floyd George, Library, Killing a rabbit in close season			10.00
Sutton, William W., Chester, Hunting game (squirrels) between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00	Toczek, Bernard, Allentown, Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			10.00
Swanger, Paul Eckenrode, Roxbury, Possessing three gray squirrels in close season			30.00	Tomasofsky, Eugene J., Scranton, Hunting deer between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00
Swank, Edward Glenn, Larimer, Shooting at wild geese before 7 A. M.			15.00	Tomasofsky, Nicholas J., Scranton, Killing a doe deer in close season			100.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Tomasofsky, Nicholas J.,	Scranton,	Hunting deer between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Vodenichar, Frank, Sharon,		Hunting ducks before opening hour	15.00
Tomlinson, John, Yardley,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Vogts, Karl H., Milanville,		Hunting deer on Sunday	25.00
Tompkins, Eben E., Keating Summit,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Vroman, Charles Byron, Roaring Branch,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Torch, Andrew Richard, Carbondale,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Vroman, Fred, Roaring Branch,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Tosten, Clarence Harry, Greencastle,		Possessing loaded shotgun in a vehicle in motion upon a public highway	25.00	Vroman, Kenenth Floyd, Roaring Branch,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Touloumes, Harry, Harrisburg,		Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00	Wadding, Walter Bruce, Dayton,		Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Touloumes, Samuel Nick, Harrisburg,		Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00	Wagaman, Vincent Lee, Fayetteville,		Possessing loaded gun in vehicle along highway	10.00
Tranger, Edger Earl, Souderton,		Possession of spike buck (deer)	100.00	Wagner, Jay Earl, Harrisburg,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Treaster, Paul Dale, Belleville,		Possessing spike buck deer in close season	100.00	Wagner, Lyle E., Flemington,		Hunting turkeys with a shotgun containing more than three shells	25.00
Trellinger, Frank, Philadelphia,		Discharging rifle within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Wagner, Richard Kern, Waterford,		Making false statement to secure license	20.00
Trentini, Leo, Weedville,		Selling a deer killed in Penna.	100.00	Wagner, Robert Chas., Mahanoy City,		Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Trentini, Narchelso, Weedville,		Selling a deer killed in Penna.	100.00	Waldner, Ernest, Dingman's Ferry,		No tag on deer within one hour after killing	10.00
Trentini, Renaldo D., Force,		Selling a deer killed in Penna.	100.00	Wall, Raymond B., Kingston,		Possessing doe deer taken in close season	100.00
Tresler, James E., Confluence,		Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Wallace, John Robert, Kinzua,		Possessing one muskrat skin taken in close season	10.00
Tressler, Percy Harrison, Guys Mills,		Possessing muskrat taken close season	10.00	Walker, Claude, Clairton,		Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Tressler, Percy Harrison, Guys Mills,		Setting beaver trap on beaver dam contrary to board's resolution	50.00	Walker, Dennis Tandy, Philadelphia,		Attempting to take game bird (Black Duck) in close season	10.00
Trisch, John George, Lloydell,		Possessing skins of furbearing animals unlawfully killed (muskrats)	100.00	Walker, Hiram W., Boswell,		Possessing loaded rifle larger than .22 long, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.	25.00
Trisch, Joseph, Lloydell,		Possessing skin of furbearing animal unlawfully killed (mink)	10.00	Walker, John R., Rural Valley,		Failure to produce roster of party of more than five hunting big game	25.00
Trittler, John Wm., Pittsburgh,		Loaded rifle in vehicle moving on highway	25.00	Walker, Windfield J., Johnstown,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Trittler, John Wm., Pittsburgh,		Killing second deer in one season	100.00	Walker, Wm. W., Austin,		Possessing green pelt of a muskrat in close season	10.00
Troup, Fred, Sagamore,		Possessing live game animal (squirrel)	10.00	Walker, Samson Alexander, Pittsburgh,		Possessing one woodcock in closed season	25.00
Troup, Randall Alvin, Lewisburg,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Walkingshaw, Wm. G., Colver,		Killing a protected bird	10.00
Truax, Claude W., Mercersburg,		Possessing parts of deer (doe) in close season	100.00	Walter, Clark Daniel, Pottersdale,		Transporting untagged deer	25.00
Tucker, Elmer, Henryville,		Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00	Walter, Mark McNinch, Jr., Lansdowne,		Hunting without a resident license	20.00
Tucker, Fred Barthomey, Henryville,		Killing a doe deer in close season	100.00	Walters, Benjamin Raymond, Cannonsburg,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Tucker, Paul A., Roulette,		Setting a steel trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ in.	10.00	Walters, Clifford Emerson, New Kensington,		Failure to tag deer before transporting	10.00
Turner, Frank Foster, Greensburg,		Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00	Walters, Frederick Reynold, Pottsville,		Hunting small game in party of more than 5	5.00
Turner, George Henry, Emboorium,		Dumping load of garbage and rubbish on State Game Lands No. 14, in violation of Rules and Regulations	25.00	Walters, Lyman Edgar, Pottsville,		Hunting small game in party of more than 5	5.00
Tustin, Hugh Henry, Sr., Burgettstown,		Hunting rabbits and squirrels between hours of 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Walters, Richard P., Apollo,		Failure to tag trap	10.00
Tuthill, Leo F., Lakeville,		Selling deer	100.00	Waltz, John Buckley, Lansdowne,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Uber, Hugh, Emporium,		Possessing parts of a buck (deer) killed during the close season	100.00	Wantuck, John George, Wilcox,		Selling a deer killed in Pennsylvania	100.00
Unger, Paul L. W., Hamburg,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Ward, Merritt V., Sylvania,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Ulery, Clarence, Jones Mills,		Assisting in possession of part of a deer unlawfully killed	10.00	Wareham, Elmer Clair, Jr., Portage,		Digging woodchucks from ground not under cultivation	10.00
Ulin, Robert, Forest,		Making false statement to secure license	20.00	Warke, T. D., Jr., Catasauqua,		Hunting game (ducks) between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.	15.00
Umberhaner, Jefferson C., Camp Hill,		Shooting at an unprotected target in big game season	10.00	Warner, Richard Eugene, Lebanon,		Possessing three rabbits unlawfully killed	30.00
Urban, Robert S., Listie,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Warner, Richard Eugene, Lebanon,		Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Urey, Harry O., High Rock,		Aiding and assisting in the transporting of untagged deer	25.00	Warsheski, Joseph E., Bristol,		Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00
Urey, James, High Rock,		Member of party transporting untagged deer	25.00	Warsing, Clifford John, Robertsdale,		Possession of loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Urr, Aaron, Pottstown,		Alien possessing dogs	15.00	Warsing, Roy Harry, Robertsdale,		Possession of loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Vail, Robert Emerson, Sr., Keisterville,		Hunting rabbits between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Wasco, John, Susquehanna,		Killing one gray squirrel in closed season	10.00
Valeri, Comonic, Ebensburg,		Hunting without nonresident license	50.00	Washburn, Harold S., Loganton,		Possessing male and doe deer taken in closed season	200.00
Vandenbord, Edward E., Baden,		Possessing one woodcock in close season	25.00	Watkins, Philbert Geo., Terrace,		Possessing one woodcock in closed season	25.00
Vandergrift, Raymond, Easton,		Loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway	10.00	Watkins, Paul Anzi, Latrobe,		Possessing one doe deer in closed season	100.00
Vandermark, Raymond Stanton, Sugar Run,		Using a motor vehicle to transport game (deer) illegally killed	50.00	Watson, Robert Wm., Cambridge Springs,		Disturbing trap of another	25.00
Vandermark, Raymond Stanton, Sugar Run,		Possessing a male deer taken in close season	100.00	Weaver, Carl Wm., Lacy Park,		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00
VanGorden, John, Meshoppen,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Weaver, Chas. Wm., Hughesville,		Assisting to conceal a deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Van Kirk, Paul Henry, Tidioute,		Using artificial light to take deer	100.00	Weaver, John M., Rebersburg,		Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	100.00
Van Kirk, Paul Henry, Tidioute,		Selling deer killed in Penna.	100.00	Weaver, Ralph Otho, Palmyra,		Entering State Game Refuge with firearm	25.00
Van Pelt, Robert H., Reading,		Entering State Game Refuge in open season	25.00	Weaver, Walter Glenn, Grove City,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Van Why, Fred Jefferson, Austin,		Aiding and assisting and transporting an illegal deer in close season	105 days in jail	Weaver, Warren Finley, Millmont,		Possessing parts of an illegally killed deer	100.00
Varndell, James Johnson, Uniontown,		Possessing single ball cartridges and shotgun in vehicle in motion after 5 P. M.	25.00	Webber, Geo. Connel, Scottdale,		Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	100.00
Varner, Harold Austin, Mifflintown,		Making a false declaration in the date of the killing of one red fox	10.00	Weber, Wm. Junior, Middleburg,		Setting two steel traps for muskrats improperly tagged	20.00
Vaughn, Francis A., Milanville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Webley, Clarence, East Waterford,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Vaughn, Francis A., Milanville,		Possessing doe deer taken in close season	100.00	Weibley, Clarence Wm., East Waterford,		Disturbing traps for another	25.00
Valet, Joseph Jules, Butler,		Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Weight, Homer G., Bellefonte,		Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	40.00
Venable, Judson Luther, Sharon,		Shooting at ducks after closing hour	15.00	Weikel, Chas. Moore, Philadelphia,		Attempting to take a game bird (Black Duck) in closed season	10.00
Venditti, Anthony Paul, Malvern,		Possessing woodcock taken in close season	25.00	Weikert, Clinton Jacob, Gettysburg,		Possessing loaded shotgun in car standing on highway	10.00
Ventura, Arthur, Daisytown,		Loaded gun in automobile	10.00	Weinman, Oren B., Wexford,		Propagating mink without a permit	25.00
Verona, Thomas, Bangor,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00				
Vescovi, Anthony F., Patton,		Loaded shotgun in vehicle used as blind	25.00				
Vetter, Clifford John, Montgomery,		Trapping without first securing a license	20.00				
Viands, Floyd Edward, York,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on public highway	25.00				
Vish, Stanley A., Boswell,		Unlawfully killed (muskrat)	20.00				
Vitkoski, Walter, Sagamore,		Possessing 3 muskrat pelts in close season	15.00				
		(15 days in jail)					

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Weir, Elmer N., Pomeroy,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along public highway	10.00	Wilson, Wm. Clayton, Camp Hill,		Hunting without resident li- cense	20.00
Weir, Jack LeRoy, Beaver Falls,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Winans, Floyd Harding, Townville,		Setting steel trap closer than 5 ft. from hole	10.00
Welsner, Alvin, Kutztown,		Taking muskrat in closed season	10.00	Windahl, John Junior, Corry,		Hunting ducks between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.	15.00
Weiss, Michael Joseph, Moosic,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Windros, Robert Sidney, Edinboro,		Killing a male ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Weissenstein, Raymond O., West View,		Setting traps within 25 ft. of a beaver house and on the structure of a beaver dam	25.00	Winger, Geo. Leo., Sharon,		Shooting at ducks after closing hour	15.00
Weissman, Morris Morton, Williamsport,		Purchasing raw furs for commercial purposes without resident permit	25.00	Winkelman, Frank, Westport,		Possessing parts of deer in closed season	100.00
Weldy, Geo. Ed., Burlington,		Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00	Winkleblech, Laird, Bentleyville,		Hunting in group over five	5.00
Welker, Albert Harrison, Woodland,		Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00	Winslow, Russell K., Patton,		Hunting without license	20.00
Wellert, Chas. Henry, Easton,		Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Wintermute, Norman Bert, Wyalusing,		Possessing three green muskrat pelts during closed season	30.00
Wenner, Clayton, August, Millville,		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00	Wirgnolvcz John, Avonmore,		Possessing antlerless deer in closed season	100.00
Wentzel, Robert Lewis, Warren,		Assisting to kill one deer in closed season	100.00	Wise, Dallas Dwayne, Centerville,		Taking two muskrats in closed season	20.00
Werich, Glenn Willis, Johnsonburg,		Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	100.00	Wise, Ralph Mervin, Brookville,		Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle	25.00
Werst, John Paul, Perkaskie,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Witmer, David S., Lancaster,		Attempting to shoot game with the use of a vehicle (tractor)	50.00
Werts, Kenneth M., Emporium,		Killing and possessing a deer during closed season	(Jail)	Witmer, Wayne, Palmyra,		Hunting game between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.	15.00
Werts, Roy, Emporium,		Killing and possessing a deer during the closed season	(Jail)	Witmer, Wayne, Palmyra,		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling	25.00
Westberg, Arthur, Aliquippa,		Possessing loaded rifle in car stand- ing along highway	10.00	Witycyak, Peter, Reading,		Shooting at unprotected target during big game season	10.00
Wetzel, Leon Arthur, Mt. Carmel,		Possessing parts of two illegally killed deer	200.00	Woche, John A., State College,		Shooting across highway, while hunting	25.00
Wetzel, Howard Robert, Herndon,		Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Wolfe, Frank Levi, North Girard,		Shooting in public park	25.00
Weyandt, Irwin Eugene, Claysburg,		Killing male deer with less than 2 points to one antler	100.00	Wolfe, Richard, Wilkes-Barre,		Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Weyant, Jesse Wilmer, Queen,		Using vehicle to hunt and take a rabbit	50.00	Wolfe, Robert Elver, New Alexander,		Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	100.00
Whalen, Walter Michael, Minersville,		Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00	Wolfe, Willis Robert, North Girard,		Shooting in public park	25.00
White, Abijah, Punxsutawney,		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00	Wontenay, Louis Francis, Union City,		Hunting between 4:31 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.	15.00
White, Alphonso, Josephine,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Woodal, Frank, Jr., Needmore,		Killing three gray squirrels in close season	30.00
White, Ira, Jr., Josephine,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Woody, Wm. Jefferson, California,		Dog pursuing rabbits in close season	10.00
White, Ira, Sr., Josephine,		Killing woodcock in closed season	25.00	Worthington, Donald Amos, Canton,		Shooting at a target more than 200 yards from headquarters during big game season	10.00
White, Ira, Sr., Josephine,		Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00	Wright, Clyde George, Imler,		Shooting upon lands at park	25.00
White, James Gaylord, Collier,		Hunting with firearm, not prop- erly accompanied under sixteen years of age	20.00	Wright, James Albert, Oil City,		Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Whitlock, David Earl, Uniontown,		Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00	Wright, Kenneth Albert, Sandy Lake,		Possessing one wood duck (male) over daily bag limit	10.00
Whitlock, John Lloyd, Uniontown,		Hunting small game in party of more than five	5.00	Wurst, Jerome Francis, Erie,		Possessing 5 muskrat pelts taken in close season	50.00
Whiteman, Mynatte Oswell, NuMine,		Possessing two muskrat pelts taken in closed season	20.00	Wyatt, Everett Ransom, Stewartstown,		Possessing squirrel (2) taken in close season	20.00
Whitesell, Leo S., Bellevue,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while in motion on highway	25.00	Wydra, Edward, Danville,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Whiteside, Robert R., Oxford,		Possessing one cock pheasant above daily bag limit	25.00	Wymer, Chester Ulysses, Ellwood City,		Selling groundhogs	10.00
Whitsel, Warren Elsworth, Milroy,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Wynn, Chester, Loganton,		Fraudulent bounty claims	100.00
Wickert, Henry, Wilkes-Barre,		Hunting small game in part of more than five persons	5.00	Wynne, Melvin, Wilkes-Barre,		Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Wigham, Walter, Grindstone,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Wyszynski, Andrew, Glen Campbell,		Cutting tree on State Game Lands	25.00
Wilcox, Earl, Canton,		Possessing part of a deer taken in closed season	100.00	Yakubik, Paul A., New Castle,		Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00
Wiles, Edward E., Clinton,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Yale, Zane O., Smethport,		Possessing parts of game animal (deer) in closed season	Jail 108 days
Wilhelm, Clifford, Peach Bottom,		Hunting squirrels on Sunday	25.00	Yarnall, Earl, Grove,		Hunting game from a vehicle	53.50
Will, Russell B., Dravosburg,		Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00	Yates, Ellsworth, Sigel,		Possessing (deer) taken in closed season	100.00
Will, William K., Berlin,		Hunting rabbits with shotgun contain- ing more than three shells	10.00	Yeager, Charles W., Chambersburg,		Killing a ringneck hen	25.00
Williams, Jack Donald, Allentown,		Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00	Yeager, David E., Chambersburg,		Killing woodcock in closed season	25.00
Williams, John, Stroudsburg,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	25.00	Yeaney, Woodrow W., Mayport,		Possessing parts of a male (deer) taken during closed season	100.00
Williams, John G., Milanville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Yeager, Floyd R., Malvern,		Failure to show license upon demand	20.00
Williams, John Theodore, Corry,		Setting beaver trap closer than 25 ft. from dam	50.00	Yednak, John, Westport,		Possessing parts of (deer) in closed season	100 days
Williams, Louis, Elizabeth,		Failure to tag trap (1)	10.00	Yeingst, Dillon M., Harrisburg,		Transporting untagged deer	20.00
Williams, Paul Eugene, Athens,		Shooting at unprotected target during big game season	10.00	Yost, George E., Pottstown,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Williams, Vernon Albert, Duncansville,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Young, Carl, Monaca,		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
Williams, William, Wilkesburg,		Hunting without resident hunt- ing license. Hunting within safety zone	(Jail)	Young, Francis C., Hollidaysburg,		Possessing 12 ga. shotgun, 22 cal. rifle and shells in vehicle in motion at night	25.00
Williams, William F., Blairsville,		Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than three shells	10.00	Young, Irwin F., Bear Lake,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Williamson, Charles, Yardley,		Possessing one rabbit over daily limit	10.00	Young, Russell A., Erie,		Possessing spike buck (deer) in closed season	100.00
Williamson, Craig Alber, Grove City,		Failure to properly tag one trap	10.00	Young, William A., Whitsett,		Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Williamson, Thomas Ed., Waynesburg,		Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Young, William C., Kane,		Possessing spike buck (deer) in closed season	100.00
Wilson, Ames R., Clarion,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Youngblud, John S., Phoenixville,		Failure to display license	20.00
Wilson, Ed. C., Kingston,		Making false statement to secure license	20.00	Youngkin, Edwin B., Hellertown,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion	10.00
Wilson, Ed. Eugene, Waterford,		Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Yusko, Edward T., Pottstown,		Hunting without resident licensez	20.00
Wilson, Frederick Austin, Greenville,		Entering State Game Refuge in open season with firearm	25.00	Zablosky, Gerald, Kingsley,		Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Wilson, Ira Wm., Cambridge Springs,		Placing trap for beaver in break in a beaver dam	50.00	Zabych, Michael, Ashley,		Hunting without license	20.00
Wilson, James S., Milroy,		Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	Zacherl, Aloysius M., Clarion,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Wilson, John, Wellsboro,		Concealing a wild turkey in closed season	25.00	Zacherl, Aloysius M., Clarion,		Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	40.00
Wilson, Thomas Leon, Harrisburg,		Training a dog on game while carrying shotgun	10.00	Zacherl, Aloysius M., Clarion,		Attempting to kill (deer) by use of artificial light	100.00
Wilson, Walter, Dunbar,		Hunting without resident license	20.00	Zahorchak, Rudy, Natrona Heights,		Propagating fur-bearing animals (mink) without a permit	25.00
				Zajicek, Joseph R., McKeesport,		Hunting without a resident license	20.00
				Zampell, I. R., Jr., Allentown,		Hunting without resident license	20.00
				Zamette, Angelo, Pen Argyl,		Shooting within 150 yards	25.00
				Zapltney, Joseph, Coatesville,		Failure to tag traps properly	10.00
				Zaporski, Chester, Jr., Grove City,		Making false statement to se- cure hunting license for another	20.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Zappala, Thomas W., Chester,		Killing a protected bird (bluebird)	10.00	Ziegler, Carl T., Van,		Transporting big game (deer) without marker attached	25.00
Zeek, Clarence M., Orrstown,		Hunting without hunting license (resident)	20.00	Ziegler, Victor E., Larimer,		Shooting at wild geese before 7 A. M.	15.00
Zeek, Clarence M., Orrstown,		Hunting game (deer) on Sunday	25.00	Zienko, Alex P., Nanty Glo,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle along highway	10.00
Zeigler, Earl, E. Greenville,		Killing ringneck hen pheasants	25.00	Zimmerman, Scott X., Shippensburg,		Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Zelenski, Edmund, Wilkes-Barre,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Zock, John A., Youngsville,		Failure to visit traps within 36 hours	10.00
Zelinski, Anthony J., Penfield,		Digging out a (rabbit) from place of refuge	10.00	Zock, John A., Youngsville,		Possessing bear less than 1 year old	100.00
Zerfoss, Bert F., Friedens,		Hunting on special wildlife refuge	25.00	Zombotti, Mary E., Clymer,		Possessing a doe (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00
Zettebart, Paul J., Latrobe,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Zoretich, Lawrence, Monessen,		Hunting without license	20.00
Zettlemoyer, Glen E., Pine Grove,		Hunting without license	20.00	Zugates, Edward (NMN), Indiana,		Lending hunting license and tag to another	20.00
Ziartyk, John, Twin Rocks,		Dogs chasing game in closed season	10.00				

NONRESIDENTS

Abels, William H., Montclair, N. J.,		Hunting without license	\$50.00	Causey, Maurice Dewy, Baltimore, Md.,		Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00
Adkins, William C., Baltimore, Md.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Churches, Clifton Lester, Sharpsburg, Md.,		Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Agnew, James W., Gibsonburg, Ohio,		Transporting deer unmarked	25.00	Cole, Fred, Castle Creek, N. Y.,		Throwing artificial light on deer while in poss. of firearm	100.00
Anderson, Bernard E., Cumberland, Md.,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Cole, Fred, Castle Creek, N. Y.,		Hunting without license	50.00
Anderson, Bernard E., Cumberland, Md.,		Transporting male deer killed in closed season	100.00	Cole, Fred, Castle Creek, N. Y.,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Armington, Everett F., Euclid, Ohio,		Attempting to kill second deer in one season	100.00	Cox, Fred Albert, Poplar, Ohio,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Armstrong, Thomas E., East Liverpool, Ohio,		Killing male deer (spike buck) and filing horns	100.00	Craft, Warner L., Gallopolis, Ohio,		Possessing spike buck (Deer) in closed season	100.00
Arnell, Ralph, Trenton, N. J.,		Possessing one wood duck over daily bag limit	10.00	Crandall, Clark Ward, North Kingsville, Ohio,		Possessing deer taken in closed season	100.00
Asaro, Andrew D., Long Island, N. Y.,		Hunting without license	50.00	Crandall, James Everett, Elmira, N. Y.,		Transporting a (deer) out of state	100.00
Baker, Charles Washington, Bridgeville, Delaware,		Loaded gun in car in motion on highway	25.00	Crane, Ralph B., Newark, Del.,		Loaded gun in car in motion on highway	25.00
Baker, Charles Washington, Bridgeville, Delaware,		Possessing two hen pheasants in closed season	50.00	Crawford, Charles, Cumberland, Md.,		Hunting without a non-resident hunting license	50.00
Balsbaugh, Cecil Edwin, Washington, D. C.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Crawford, George, Vestal, N. Y.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Barner, George W., Longwoods, Maryland,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Crawford, Robert, Port Crane, N. Y.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Barnes, Wiley Burkett, Washington, D. C.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Darnell, B. D., Ravenna, Ohio,		Failure to produce head of deer upon demand of officer	100.00
Bartha, Gaza, Cleveland, Ohio,		Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00	Davis, D. M., Euclid, Ohio,		Transporting untagged deer	25.00
Barton, Owen Walter, Fort Wayne, Indiana,		Shooting at deer between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	15.00	Davis, D. M., Euclid, Ohio,		Possessing deer killed in closed season	100.00
Beau, David, Rochester, New York,		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00	Dealman, Jr., Wm. G., Plainfield, N. J.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Beebower, George Guy, Pierpont, Ohio,		Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00	Deckman, G. E., Trenton, N. J.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Beis, George Carl, Lakewood, Ohio,		Possessing and concealing game (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00	DeLeece, Nicholas, Brooklyn, N. Y.,		Hunting without license	50.00
Beis, John Alvin, Cleveland, Ohio,		Possessing and concealing game (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00	Deluca, Thomas, Winslow, N. J.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Benson, Otto Adlice, Cleveland, Ohio,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Dempsey, G. B., Columbus, Indiana,		Hunting without license	50.00
Bernstel, Marvin Walter, Neptune, New Jersey,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	De Perty, Francis, East Orange, N. J.,		Shooting at pheasant with automatic firearm	25.00
Bert, Paul, Rahway, New Jersey,		Possessing of venison in closed season	100.00	Dorko, Steven, Cleveland, Ohio,		Hunting without license	50.00
Bert, Paul, Rahway, New Jersey,		Attempting to illegally transport deer out of state	100.00	Duncan, O. E., Carlington, Md.,		Hunting without non-resident license. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on public highway	75.00
Billings, Freeman Stanley, Clyde, Ohio,		Possessing an illegally killed deer	100.00	Egan, J. F., Cleveland, Ohio,		Transporting part of deer unmarked	25.00
Bishop, Glenn James, Hancock, Maryland,		Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00	Egan, T. F., Clementon, N. J.,		Possessing an illegally killed deer	100.00
Bishop, Marshall Homer, Davenport Iowa,		Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00	Enley, Lawrence, Vontor, N. J.,		Hunting without non-resident hunters license	50.00
Black, Herbert Peter, Wheeling, West Virginia,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Erdman, J. F., Oakland, N. J.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Black, Joseph A., Camden, New Jersey,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Fabbro, M. L., Cleveland, Ohio,		Killing second deer in one season	100.00
Boomershine, Bert, Franklin, Ohio,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Fahringer, R. D., Delta, Ohio,		Possessing deer killed in closed season	100.00
Boomershine, Virgil Leo, Miamisburg, Ohio,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Felton, Lawrence, Binghamton, N. Y.,		Possessing unloaded rifle, not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Booth, George J., Barrellville, Maryland,		Hunting without a non-resident hunting license	50.00	Ferrante, N. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.,		No license—Possessing doe deer in closed season	150.00
Brady, Harold Wayne, Cleveland, Ohio,		Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00	Firestone, R. A., Haddonfield, N. J.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Briggs, Henry Joseph, Leavittsburg, Ohio,		Hunting ducks before opening hour	15.00	Flaherty, J. P., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Broecker, Raymond M., North Tonawanda, New York,		Hunter damaging building	25.00	Fletcher, R. S., Flintstone, Md.,		Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00
Brumbacher, Alfred, Brooklyn, New York,		Attempting to take deer in closed season	100.00	Foster, J. S., Washington, D. C.,		Transporting parts of big game (deer) unmarked	25.00
Brunner, Fred Wilmer, Niagara, Falls, New York,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Franklin, Wm. R., Arlington, Va.,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along public highway	10.00
Buckheit, Robert, Olean, New York,		Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00	Frazier, C. E., Berlin, N. J.,		Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Bunn, Joseph, Bedford, Ohio,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Galloway, John, Van Wert, Ohio,		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
Burkey, Ralph Leon, Lowellville, Ohio,		Hunting without a resident hunting license	20.00	Galsick, F. P., Buffalo, N. Y.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Burlingame, Karl Blakslee, Niobe, New York,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Gardner, Parker H., Union, N. Y.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Burroughs, Robert, Bolivar, New York,		Killing spike buck deer in closed season	100.00	Gault, G. W., Alexandria, Va.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Campbell, Milton Seymore, Deposit, N. Y.,		Hunting without license	20.00	Gavitt, Russell, Wellsville, N. Y.,		Shooting across highway while hunting	25.00
Canfield, Chester Ellis, Olean, N. Y.,		Hunting without obtaining a non-resident license	50.00	George, Raymond O., Canandaigua, N. Y.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Card, Benjamin, S. Apalachian, N. Y.,		Possessing unloaded shotgun not securely wrapped in moving vehicle on highway between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	25.00	Gerberich, Ammon H., Salisbury, Md.,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Card, Myron, S. Apalachian, N. Y.,		Possessing shotgun shells with pellets larger than B.B. in moving vehicle between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.	25.00	Gezymally, Sylvester, Cleveland, Ohio,		Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Carr, Bernard P., Canton, Ohio,		Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Gow, C. S., Lorain, Ohio,		Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along a public highway	10.00
				Growden, Alton, F., Cumberland, Md.,		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while in motion on highway	25.00
				Gsell, C. W., Hagerstown, Md.,		Making false statement to secure resident hunting license	20.00
				Guthrie, Michael, Linden, N. J.,		Aiding and assisting in attempt to kill deer in closed season	100.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Guthrie, Michael	Linden, N. J.	Making false statements to secure hunting license	40.00	Longstreet, Sylvertus	Bordentown, N. J.	Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00
Haederer, Max	Baltimore, Md.	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00	Lower, Frank William	Kingsville, Ohio	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Haines, Edgar	Westville, N. J.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Lowery, Albert C.	Hagerstown, Md.	Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00
Hall, Jr., F. L.	Baltimore, Md.	Making false statement to secure license	20.00	Lusa, Anthony	Camden, N. J.	Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00
Hamwright, Edward	Westville, N. J.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Lynn, William Ralph, Jr.	Hagerstown, Md.	Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00
Hamwright, Samuel	Westville, N. J.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	McClelland, Joseph Britney	Lakewood, Ohio	Transporting small game (rabbits) unaccompanied by owners	10.00
Hancock, D. L.	Wheeling, W. Va.	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle moving on highway	25.00	McGuire, Francis L.	Newark, N. Y.	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Harbaugh, Earl	Ashland, Ohio	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	Mackie, Donald Wolcott, Jr.	Portage, Ohio	Hunting without license	50.00
Harrison, R. L.	Mansfield, Ohio	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Maly, Frank	Canton, Ohio	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Hause, H. C.	Hagerstown, Md.	Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00	Marshand, Roy Cleveland	Cortland, Ohio	Killing one rabbit in closed season	10.00
Heap, Lyle	Portville, N. Y.	Killing spike buck (deer) in closed season	100.00	Marshand, Roy Cleveland	Cortland, Ohio	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Held, P. J.	Elmira, N. Y.	Possessing parts of a (deer) taken in closed season	100.00	Martin, Peter Conrad	Long Island City, New York	Possessing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Hemple, M. J.	Cochecton Center, N. Y.	Hunting without license	50.00	Martin, Peter Conrad	Long Island City, New York	Failure to stop vehicle upon signal of game protector	10.00
Henness, George	Johnson City, N. Y.	Hunting without license	50.00	Martin, Raymond Charles	New Castle, Del.	Killing a bear in closed season	100.00
Henness, George	Johnson City, N. Y.	Loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Masek, Robert Otto	Willoughby, Ohio	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Henness, George	Johnson City, N. Y.	Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of fire arm	100.00	Matichak, Kanstantine	Geneva, New York	Making false statement to secure license	20.00
Hesson, H. R.	Hagerstown, Md.	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Mays, Andrew W.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Hicks, Robert L.	Bel Air, Md.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Mazoko, Henry	Jersey City, N. J.	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Hileman, Robert	Lincoln Park, Mich.	Killing two doe (deer) in closed season	200.00	Meckley, Joseph	Longwoods, Md.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Hindman, B. T.	Akron, Ohio	Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marker attached	25.00	Medico, Alfred	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hunting one day without license	50.00
Hoffman, W. F.	Toledo, Ohio	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle along highway	10.00	Medico, Rosario Fred	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hunting without license	50.00
Horn, S. W.	Ceres, N. Y.	Taking two muskrats in closed season	20.00	Meeglin, Harold Frederick	Canton, Ohio	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Hospers, W. A.	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Hunter damaging building	25.00	Merriam, Frank Richard	West Lake, Ohio	Transporting deer without being tagged	25.00
Houben, Phillip	Alma, N. Y.	Taking muskrat in closed season	10.00	Messina, Carmelo J.	Cleveland, Ohio	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Hrach, J. J.	Cleveland, Ohio	Possessing male (deer) taken in closed season	100.00	Meyers, Julius A.	Patuxent, Md.	Shooting into live tree in big game season	10.00
Hudson, James	Newtonville, N. J.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Miller, Edward H.	Baltimore, Md.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Hughes, J. N.	Weirton Heights, W. Va.	Non-resident hunting on borrowed license	50.00	Moore, Jake	Gallipolis, Ohio	Possessing spike buck (deer) in closed season	100.00
Huston, A. S.	Baltimore, Md.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Moore, Lorin	Trenton, N. J.	Possessing grouse taken in closed season	25.00
Jameson, Edwin	Camden, Akron, Ohio	Possessing a doe deer in closed season	100.00	Morlan, John Charles	Lisbon, Ohio	Shooting across a highway while hunting game	25.00
Joyce, John Patrick	Wilmington, Del.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Morrison, LaVern Cherry	Kingsville, Ohio	Loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Joyce, John Patrick	Wilmington, Del.	Making false statement to secure resident license	20.00	Mosier, Everett Loutrell	Chicago, Ill.	Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Kania, Raymond	Summerville, N. J.	Hunting squirrel on Sunday	25.00	Mosier, Everett Loutrell	Chicago, Ill.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Kania, Raymond	Summerville, N. J.	Hunting without license	50.00	Muman, George M.	Cleveland, Ohio	Shooting at random toward wild game	10.00
Kapinus, Michael Edward	Bridgeport, Conn.	Making false statement to collect bounty	20.00	Murray, Thomas	New York, N. Y.	Giving false information to get license	20.00
Kapinus, Michael Edward	Bridgeport, Conn.	Making false statement to get license	50.00	Muscaenesi, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Possessing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Keen, Melvin	Springville, N. Y.	Killing a second (deer) in one season	100.00	Musser, Paul L.	Baltimore, Md.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Kellner, Henry W.	N. Bergen, N. J.	Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00	Mutter, Charles	Richwood, Ohio	Killing antlered deer in close season	100.00
Kepner, Clark L.	Wilmington, Del.	Transporting game animals out of state without non-resident license	23.50	Myers, Olen	Cleveland, Ohio	Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
Kimble, Norman Dayton	Flintstone, Md.	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Napoli, Antonic	Somerville 45, Mass.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
King, Frank W.	Ores, N. Y.	Hunting without non-resident license	20.00	Naro, John Emil	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	Hunting without license	50.00
Kirschke, Robert Max	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Newcomer, Glenn LeRoy	McComb, Ohio	Attempting to kill deer by use of artificial light	100.00
Klonowski, Anthony	Buffalo, N. Y.	Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00	Nickerson, Donald Eugene	Horseheads, N. Y.	Possessing parts of a deer taken in close season	100.00
Knapp, Kenneth L.	Johnson City, N. Y.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Nielson, Reimar	West Point Pleasant, New Jersey	Killing rabbit with automatic firearm	10.00
Knapp, Kenneth L.	Johnson City, N. Y.	Throwing light upon deer while possessing a fire arm	100.00	Nutter, Oscar Lee	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Possessing male deer taken during the closed season (spike buck)	100.00
Knapp, Kenneth L.	Johnson City, N. Y.	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Orsinger, Lott	Canton, Ohio	Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Kolb, William Eugene	Hammonton, N. J.	Hunting without non-resident license. Aiding to secure a hunting license for person not entitled to same. Making false statement to secure hunting license	90.00	Padula, Paul P.	Orange, N. J.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Kovack, Paul	Akron, Ohio	Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00	Paolini, Vincenzo	Baltimore, Md.	Possessing spike buck (deer)	100.00
Kozar, Martin	Cleveland, Ohio	Assisting in attempt to take deer out of state	100.00	Parsons, George Earl	Oswego, N. Y.	Hunting two days without a non-resident license	100.00
Kraus, Donald Frederick	Stanton, Del.	Hunting one day without a non-resident license	50.00	Peffer, Jack	Struthers, Ohio	Transporting small game (rabbits) unaccompanied by owner	10.00
Kupchik, Joe	Cleveland, Ohio	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Perkin, William John	Narrowsburg, N. Y.	Dog killing a deer	25.00
Kurilovitch, George	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Killing an antlerless (deer) in closed season	100.00	Place, John Fremont, Jr.	Johnson City, N. Y.	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Kutz, Edward Andreas	Newark, N. Y.	Hunting without license	50.00	Podpadek, Louis	Cleveland, Ohio	Hunting 3 days without non-resident license	150.00
Kingsbury, Chester Lyman	Middletown, Ohio	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Podpadek, Louis	Cleveland, Ohio	Attempting to transport deer out-of-state	100.00
Lashley, Robert John	Mt. Savage, Md.	Hunting game (raccoon) on Sunday	25.00	Poffenberger, Curtis Allen	Middletown, Ohio	Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marker attached	25.00
Laubseher, Lowell Jesse	Baltimore, Md.	Killing doe (deer) in close season	100.00	Poorman, Paul Francis	Cleveland, Ohio	Transporting parts of deer without marker attached	25.00
Leyser, Carman Frank	Lakewood, Ohio	Killing spike buck close season	100.00	Post, Elmer Leroy	Ripley, N. Y.	Hunting without license	50.00
Link, Bert	Randolph, N. Y.	Transporting untagged deer	25.00	Post, Elmer Leroy	Ripley, N. Y.	Making false statement to secure license	20.00
Lockner, William Henry	Baltimore, Md.	Killing male (deer) not having two points to antler	100.00	Posavec, John William	Norfolk, Virginia	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Long, Guy William	Hagerstown, Md.	Hunting without a non-resident hunting license	50.00	Powers, Grant Major	Towson, Maryland	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Long, Lloyd Laverne	Waltham, Mass.	Hunting without a non-resident license	50.00				

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Raffensberger, H. E., Hagerstown, Md., Killing two rabbits over daily limit			20.00	Soden, Howard Clifford, Jersey City, N. Y., Hunting without license			50.00
Ramke, Henry, Brooklyn, 13, N. Y., Possessing parts of buck deer in closed season			100.00	Soden, Howard Clifford, Jersey City, N. Y., Using license of another			20.00
Ratico, John, Trenton, N. J., Possessing grouse taken in closed season			25.00	Sotak, John A., Linden, N. J., Furnishing false information to secure a resident hunter's license			20.00
Rhoads, M. D., Paterson, N. J., Making a false statement to secure license			20.00	Spreitzer, Louis, Jackson Heights, N. Y., Possessing parts of buck deer in closed season			100.00
Rhoads, M. D., Paterson, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Stevens, Herbert Jessie, Mt. Savage, Md., Hunting game (raccoon) on Sunday			25.00
Rhone, Ted, Baltimore, Md., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Stewart, Fred, Holly Oak, Delaware, Obstructing emergency road on S.G.L. closed to vehicular traffic			25.00
Ritz, E. J., Cleveland, Ohio, Possessing doe deer in closed season			100.00	Stewell, Francis Mac, Mt. Savage, Md., Hunting game (raccoon) on Sunday			25.00
Robinson, C. S., Aberdeen, Md., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Strater, Harold, Sr., Gates Mills, Ohio, Possessing one antlerless deer in closed season			100.00
Rogers, A. A., Kirkwood, N. Y., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Stuart, Charles Hamilton, South Bend, Indiana, Killing male (deer) spike buck in closed season			100.00
Roland, H. F., Flintstone, Md., Hunting without a non-resident hunting license			50.00	Suiter, Orville, K., Gallipolis, Ohio, Possessing spike buck (deer) in closed season			100.00
Ronto, R. L., Middletown, Ohio, Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marker attached			25.00	Szabo, Zelton Stephen, Cleveland, Ohio, Killing an antlerless deer in closed season			100.00
Roy, E. C., Cleveland, Ohio, Possessing one deer over limit			100.00	Thomas, Dana Edmond, Chicago, Ill., Hunting without license			50.00
Ruby, W. C., Flintstone, Md., Hunting deer on Sunday			25.00	Thompson, Alex, Cleveland, Ohio, Transporting parts of big game (deer) without marker attached			25.00
Rudebaugh, Wayne, Rogers, Ohio, Failure to post roster of party hunting big game			25.00	Thompson, Glenn Harold, Cleveland, Ohio, Transporting parts of deer untaged			25.00
Rufner, E. J., Bristol, Ohio, Hunting coon in closed season (closed by Governor's Proclamation)			50.00	Ullisse, Nick, Hampton, Virginia, Hunting without license			50.00
Russell, C. R., Davenport, Iowa, Hunting without a non-resident hunting license			50.00	Valentine, Charles Debs, Bowling Green, Ohio, Loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway			10.00
Savner, Kennett, Baltimore, Maryland, Possessing one rabbit over daily limit			10.00	Vederame, John, Brooklyn, N. Y., Possessing doe deer in closed season			100.00
Schafer, Lemont George, Youngstown, Ohio, Hunting without a non-resident license			50.00	Wade, Wm. Finley, Newton Falls, Ohio, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Schreffler, Marlin, Paterson, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Wagner, Arthur H., Baltimore, Md., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00
Schreffler, Marlin, Paterson, N. J., Making a false statement to secure license			20.00	Wagner, Frank P., Union, N. J., Hunting big game in unlawful manner			100.00
Schroyer, Charles O., Flintstone, Md., Failure to tag trap			10.00	Wagner, Frank P., Union, N. J., Killing male deer in closed season			100.00
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Selph, John Hutchin, Richmond, Va., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Ward, John Wallace, Lisbon, Ohio, Shooting across a highway while hunting game			25.00
Sharp, Everett R., Bridgeton, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Waters, George D., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00
Shaw, David Eugene, Lake Jackson, Tex., Non-resident hunting on resident license			50.00	Wessel, James W., Baltimore, Md., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00
Sheaffer, Robert Elmore, Akron, Ohio, Non-resident hunting on a resident hunting license			50.00	Westbrook, Carl B., Penns Grove, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00
Sheldon, Allyn, Olean, N. Y., Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway			10.00	White, George C., Bolivar, N. Y., Possessing rifle in car in motion on highway between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.			25.00
Shemanski, Edward S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Widing, Victor Wayne, Tuxohoga Falls, Ohio, Failure to produce head of deer upon demand of officer			100.00
Sigler, John Calvin, Smithburg, Md., Hunting without a non-resident hunting license			50.00	Wilbur, Hiram Russell, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Sigler, Robert Lee, Hagerstown, Md., Hunting without a non-resident hunting license			50.00	Williams, Cecil, Youngstown, Ohio, Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway			25.00
Silver, Samuel, Bayonne, N. Y., Hunting without license			50.00	Williams, Wm. Ed., Elizabeth, N. J., Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00
Simpkins, Arthur W., Bridgeton, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Wilson, Wm. E., Wierton, W. Va., Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			100.00
Simpkins, Harry W., Bridgeton, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Wolf, William, Barrington, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00
Simpkins, Harry W., Jr., Bridgeton, N. J., Hunting without non-residence			50.00	Wooster, Ora Lee, Jr., Clemonton, N. J., Hunting one day without a non-resident license			50.00
Simpson, Samuel, Stubenville, Ohio, Throwing artificial lights upon a deer while in possession of a firearm			100.00	Wright, Loyd Miles, Atlantic City, N. J., Failure to stop on signal			10.00
Slater, Brenton, Clyde, Ohio, Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Yahle, William P., Carlstadt, N. J., Shooting at unprotected target in big game season			10.00
Slates, Erwin L., Carrollton, Ohio, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Young, Donald, Bucyrus, Ohio, Throwing artificial light on (deer) while in possession of firearm			100.00
Small, George L., Garrison, Md., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Youket, Fred, Binghamton, N. Y., Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle along highway			10.00
Smith, Clyde Lewis, Aberdeen, Md., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Zembower, Robert A., Cumberland, Md., Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Smith, Emery Chester, Ypsilanti, Mich., Possessing an unloaded rifle in a vehicle in motion on a highway between 5:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M.			25.00	Zippelee, Fred, Cleveland, Ohio, Shooting at deer between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.			15.00
Smith, Homer, Bryant, Ind., Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway			25.00	Zycinsky, Leon, Glassboro, N. J., Hunting without non-resident license			50.00
Smith, Willard LeRoy, Princess Ann, Maryland, Hunting without non-resident license and possessing a loaded shotgun in a vehicle standing on highway			60.00				

THE LIFE OF ARCHIE HUNTER

By CARROLL





PICTORIAL



1. Rarely do we see an ice-cream eating groundhog, but here is proof that the animals do like the cold sweet stuff. This one is owned by the Palms family of Mifflintown. 2. Linda, English setter owned by C. N. Costa of Scranton, shows plenty of style in "locking up" on a pheasant. 3. Six hours hunting on an Adams County farm last fall netted this party of nimrods a full bag of rabbits. Left to right, Eugene Shelly, John Shelly, Aommon Shelly, Jr., Aommon Shelly, Sr., and Harry Hershey, all of Manheim. 4. A telephone call was responsible for the bagging of these two red foxes. Benjamin Walter, right, spotted the animals from his house but, lacking a rifle, he called in his neighbor, Howard E. Hunsicker, left, of Germansville, to make the kill. 5. McKean County yielded these fine bucks in 1945, two deer sporting five-point racks and the other an eight-point set of antlers. 6. Joe Steinert holding one snake shot with bow and arrow and one captured alive. Both are females carrying a total of 21 young. 7. And here's a competitor for Mr. Steinert; Mr. Roy L. Frazier, Monroe, with a rattlesnake he bagged with bow and arrow in Somerset County last August which carried eleven young. 8. Bert Cordes of Glen Rock, New Jersey, a subscriber to the Game News for many years, and a member of the old Marsh Creek Hunt Club of Adams County, Pa., is pictured here with a fine buck which was brought down with one shot at 300 yards. 9. For those with keen eyesight, here are two fawns in this picture, taken by Archie Dahler in Elk County last summer. 10. Walter Papieredin, Philadelphia, accounted for this 6-point buck in the Poconos last year. 11. Winners of the open shooting dog stake at a Field Trial held by the Lehigh Valley Pointer and Setter Club last fall are, left to right: "Illuminator," owned by Dr. M. J. McGuire, of Pittston, 2nd place; "Duchess of Washington," owned by S. Quigley, Washington, N. J., first place; and "Boot-jack," owned by Harold Garman, Reading, 3rd place. 12. Four Derry Township sportsmen, Joe Kuba, George Kuba, John Kelly, and Miss Eleanor M. Kelly of Bradenville, spent last Memorial Day spreading good news for small game. The trio located a fox den and bagged 3 kits alive along with killing 3 more.

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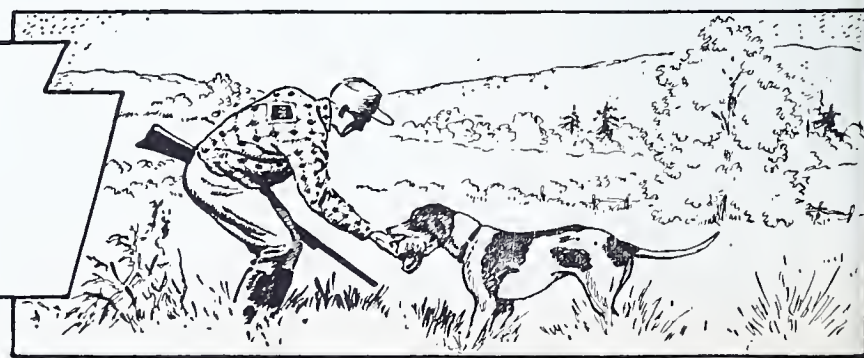
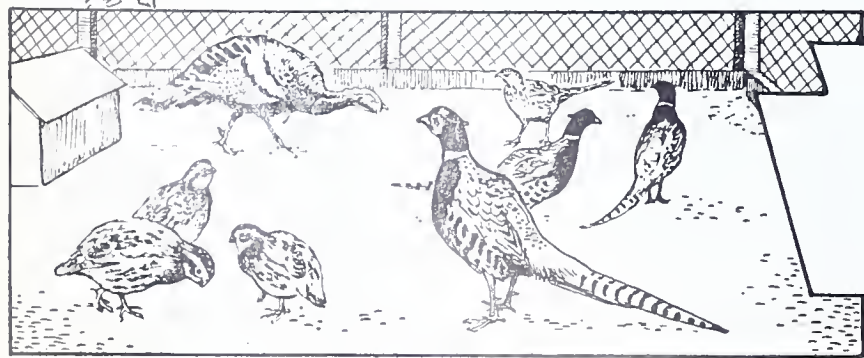
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AT LONG LAST

A new national land policy, designed to halt the destruction of the nation's agricultural land and water resources, and geared to the needs of America's steadily increasing population was offered to the House of Representatives in Washington on March 30 by Republican Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas. Mr. Hope is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture but the bill he introduced was not a committee bill.

Carrying far-reaching implications for the future of both farmers and urban consumers, Mr. Hope's bill proposes that "the conservation, improvement, and orderly development of the food, fiber, and forest producing resources" of the nation be carried on at a rate which will assure the country of enough of these natural resources to meet the needs of the American people at all times.

The goal, then, is not new or revolutionary. Congressman Hope has merely crystallized old ideals into action and woven oft-repeated conservation battle cries into legal rule.

But for the first time in American history, the Hope bill seeks to establish a basic land policy for the entire United States. It provides an integrated, long-range conservation program and takes into consideration both the present and future relationship between conservation and the needs of American consumers for food and other farm and forest products. Moreover, it places the responsibility for carrying out this program on one agency specifically established for that purpose.

This new executive agency, called the Agricultural Resources Administration, is to be established in the present Department of Agriculture. The bill also sets up a top advisory group on conservation, the National Agricultural Land and Water Resources Advisory Board, with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman.

The Agricultural Resources Administration would have as constituent agencies an Agricultural Land Service a Forest Service, a Fish and Wildlife Service, and such other agencies as might be required. Outright transfer of the present Fish and Wildlife Service from the Department of Interior to the proposed Administration in the Department of Agriculture is provided. This agency, except for the fisheries work which was previously in the Department of Commerce was formerly a part of the Department of Agriculture, known as the Bureau of Biological Survey. The present Soil Conservation Service would become part of the proposed Agricultural Land Service.

Among the technical provisions of the bill, one outstanding authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make a complete conservation inventory of the nation's agricultural lands as a guide for land use capability maps and for farming and conservation programs. Furthermore, provision is made for economic assistance to farmers in the form of cash payments, conservation materials, planting stock and seed, use of equipment, and similar measures. Primary emphasis is to be placed on practices which have long-term conservation benefits such as terracing, drainage and irrigation systems, and other improvements of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. Secondary emphasis is placed on practices of a temporary character such as liming, fertilizing, and crop rotation.

We feel the importance of this bill is so great as to demand the immediate attention of both Pennsylvanians and Americans in general. It has appeared on a congressional calendar already over-crowded with other matters of major importance. And yet, basically, Mr. Hope has presented what appears to be a solution to the world's key question.

JUNE'S PIONEER PITFALLS

June—the month of rebirth in color and life on every hillside, in every playful mountain brook, under all the newly shaded wood patches at the limits of urbanity—inaugurates a time of year when adventure stirs in the hearts of humanity. It is a month that pioneers more than any other man's inborn desire to leave his familiar haunts, to get outdoors. The same spirit is rekindled in most 1948 moderns as moved legendary figures of the past to seek unknown lands, sights, and scenes—the same yearning that urged Kit Carson, Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark to leave civilization to learn the mysteries of an unknown wilderness.

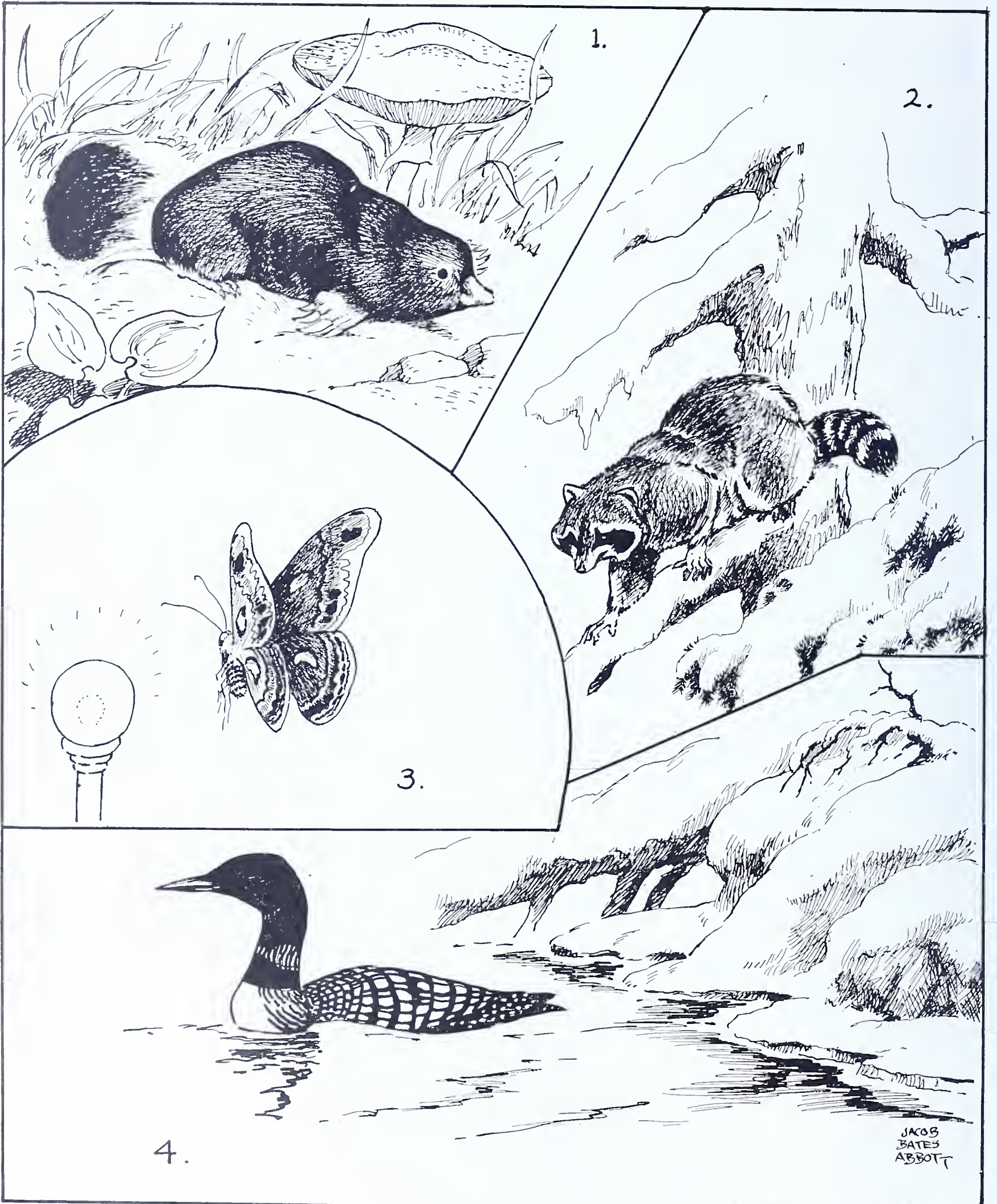
Particularly do these same feelings and same historical characters now find new life in the hearts and desires of youth. With school terms ending, with no more readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic to fetter their age-old inclinations, make-believe wilderness scouts head for long hours and days afield. Every unsettled edge of our cities and towns will now be the scene of imaginary trail-blazing. The countryside will resound to the crack of .22 caliber rifles and airguns and the clear summer skies will often be split with spirals of campfires kindled by young hands.

This is the time for sport-loving adults to take more than just a passing interest in the activities of our youngsters. All too often youthful exuberance leads to misfortune afield. Each June there are too many cases of shooting accidents, of uncontrolled brush fires, and even of play ending in death.

Naturally, boys resent any adult intrusion into their world of make-believe. But if that intrusion is made solely in the interest of actually joining in on the fun, if a helping hand is extended rather than a punishing one, then the job is a simple one.

WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

Answers on Page 20



Pheasant Decline Baffles Experts

by
Frank C. Edminster



THE alarming decline in numbers of pheasants across the country which has so worried our bird hunters has confounded the scientists too. Despite intensive studies of the ringneck in more than a dozen of our northern states, the answer to the 64 dollar question "What happened to the pheasants?" remains elusive. Still, some progress has been made in unravelling the mystery. The problem has at least been narrowed down considerably.

These are some of the conclusions to be drawn from a statement by James W. Kimball, Game Technician with the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. Kimball's remarks were made in a speech entitled "Pheasant Population Characteristics and Trends in the Dakotas" given before a large audience at the 13th North American Wildlife Conference at St. Louis on March 8th.

Kimball presented the results of his own studies as well as information gathered from experts in other states in the pheasant range from Pennsylvania to Oregon. He concluded that the general decline in the five year slump beginning in 1942 was 72 percent. That's a loss of many billions of birds each year. In some portions of the pheasant range—notably the Dakotas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—there is evidence of a turn in the trend, a slight improvement in 1947 compared with the previous year.

The studies show conclusively that the pheasant troubles occurred within a three month period, April through June, although not all in one year. In other words, Spring is the season of catastrophe. Hunting is ruled out as a major factor in this decline

despite the great numbers of birds shot. Winter losses likewise were not a major cause of the debacle. Other declines in other times may have been due to fall or winter losses but not the 1942-47 one. This narrowing of the season of the difficulty was determined through an analysis of pheasant populations, especially the ratio of the sexes, and the ratio of age groups—the numbers of young birds in the fall in proportion to old birds.

It is obvious that the birds must produce good crops of young if there is to be good shooting. But just how many must be grown in order to maintain high populations? Kimball found that the 1 to 1 young to adult

ratio in South Dakota pheasants in 1945 resulted in a reduction of about half the population. The 1½ to 1 ratio in 1946 was still only "one-half of what may be considered good" and resulted in another population drop of about one-third. Then in 1947, a ratio of 3 young to each adult in the fall resulted in an increased population.

Thus a failure in reproduction rather than mortality of grown birds was the mechanism of the decline. The normal numbers of pheasants simply were not grown.

What phase of the birds' reproduction went wrong? Here too Kimball throws some light on the problem. It could have been either: low productivity—that is, a low number of fertile eggs laid; excessive mortality of the eggs; or, a high death rate of the very young pheasants. It must have been one of these or a combination of them.

Studies of brood sizes in South Dakota led Kimball to conclude that "... juvenile mortality, beyond the first week at least, has not been responsible for the present population decline". As to egg productivity, the observations on nests and broods led him to believe that the "... poor reproduction of 1945 and 1946 appeared to be due more to the fact that too many hens had no broods at all than due to small brood size." He then proceeds to the third possibility, egg mortality. "Of all pheasant mortality factors, egg mortality appears to be the greatest, the most variable, and the one most likely to have caused the present population decline."

What condition in the environment could have caused the reproduction failures several years in succession? Kimball lists six that

(Continued on Page 19)



Pheasant hen killed by a goshawk. The finger is pointing to eggs.



CHESTER COUNTY--A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

By COLONEL HENRY E. SHOEMAKER

AT the time of the settlement, wild turkeys were very abundant and Penn wrote home to England that they weighed from forty to fifty pounds each. Wild pigeons were so numerous that they could be knocked over with clubs, and stones thrown into the flocks could not fail to strike some of them. Ducks and other water fowl were plentiful. An act of Assembly, passed in 1700, reciting that blackbirds and crows destroyed all sorts of corn and grain that were raised, and continually haunted the province and territories in such innumerable quantities as to be a hurt and annoyance to the inhabitants, offered three pence apiece for the heads of crows and three pence a dozen for those of blackbirds. The myraids of these latter birds, that existed at that time, can be inferred from those still frequenting the wood on the Port Providence Road, opposite Phoenixville, where, in the fall of the year, they come to roost in such immense flocks as to break the smaller branches of the trees.

Bears were for a long time troublesome and were frequently captured in the apple orchards, into which they were tempted to make incursions by their fondness for the fruit. Three of them were killed in 1771, in a hollow near French Creek, on the Fountain Inn farm, and the place afterward received the name of Bear's Hollow.

The last deer were pursued through the woods below the Corner Stores about the year 1770. They were seen by two children of Moses Coates, Jr., who were on their way from school. The deer were running with their antlers resting on their backs and their noses stretched to the wind, and



the children, hastening home to their parents, told them, in great alarm, that they had seen two strange beasts in the woods without heads.

The last wolf was discovered and killed in the dense woods at Valley Forge in 1780.

Moses Robinson and his pupils killed an otter at the Knoll, in 1798. It was passing at the time from the French Creek to the Pickering, and it fought with a great deal of ferocity, overpowering a large dog.

In 1820, a wild cat was killed among some laurel bushes on the north side of the French Creek. It was, however, killed by a dog.

A large bald eagle was shot by Jacob Morgan, in 1827. Tradition says that, a hundred years ago, upon almost every dead tree along the Schuylkill, a fish hawk and a bald eagle could be seen together: the hawk watching for an opportunity to seize some of the finny tribe in the river, and the eagle ready to steal the prey as soon as it should be captured. The last eagle that reared her brood here same annually to the same tree, a large oak, on the Morris estate, about twenty rods from where the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad now is located. With each succeeding season she built a new nest upon the top of the others, until the pile had become quite extensive. Some of the sticks used in their construction were as thick as a man's wrist. She was finally shot by a sportsman.

Turkey buzzards were numerous until about the year 1824, since which time they have disappeared.

A large grey eagle was killed by a boatman at Black Rock, with a stone, in the autumn of 1843.

"Pat"

by
LeRoy F. Manning



PAT is an English Setter and I'm one of those crazy guys that spend \$500 and drive 3000 miles to bring home 5 lbs. of meat, so if you don't want to read any further no one will blame you. Just in case you are tempted to read a little further, I want to tell you that Pat is probably the best woodcock and grouse dog in North America, and that covers a few square miles and a lot of bird dogs, but, Mister, if you doubt it just bring your champion along. Well, before I say too much about Pat I suppose you would like to know who owns him and where his home is.

Pat belongs to a little sandy complected chap that graduated from Iowa State back in 1937, and being a born lover of the great outdoors, scanned the horizon for the most likely place to head for. He was just Logan J. Bennett, Ph.D., with enough nerve and confidence to guide his future career in the proper direction, and a pleasing personality to keep it on an even keel. Pennsylvania was selected as a good prospective location for what Doc (he is Doc to all his thousands of friends) had mapped out. The Pennsylvania Game Commission had no woodcock-grouse research unit. First Doc faced the task of convincing the commission of the need of such a unit and succeeding in that, with some reserve nerve still at his command, proved to them that he was the one they needed to head the research work.

A good dog was required and Doc had an old one called Pete and a young pup that he named Pat. Centre County being about the best area for the birds caused Doc to

select State College as his home. When Pat was 6 months old he was taken along on the hunts and some of them ranged out into other counties. On one of these trips down into Hidden Valley in beautiful Blair County accompanied by some well known sportsmen, Charles Gillam being one of them, Old Pete encountered a bear that resented being disturbed and as a result Pete couldn't get close enough to Doc's heels.

To all appearances the hunt was finished for that day so the lunches were brought out and when the boys, like any good sports-

man, started to share with the dogs, Pat was missing. One glance around the visible area located him and you wouldn't guess it but there he was on point. How long he had been there no one knew, and wondering what a pup like that would be pointing so earnestly, they walked over to him and flushed a woodcock. Sure, you guessed it right. That woodcock got away with a whole skin and all of its feathers.

Lunches were finished and Doc suggested trying the pup out to see if he would locate another bird. Young as he was Pat seemed to grasp the situation, understanding what was wanted, and conducted himself like an old veteran the rest of the day. From then until the fall of 1947 Pat has pointed over 3300 woodcock and several hundred grouse. He possessed unusual knowledge and ability to understand just what was wanted. Under the tutoring of Doc, who is a natural Past Master with a dog, he soon became known as an outstanding example of woodcock and grouse dogs.

There are several other qualities that are desirous in a good dog, but mighty few of them possess all of them. Pat's perfect behavior starts with the opening of the kennel gate. He does not bounce out and put two big front paws up on anyone, but trots out and appreciates a pat on the head with a kind word, manifesting his pleasure by a wag of his tail and a knowing look instead of a dog's kiss. When the car is ready to leave, Pat is there or will immediately come at a low command. The opening of the car door

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Pat, Doc, and the author at the edge of Black Moshannon Swamp.

OURS TO ENJOY—NOT DESTROY

By P. L. RICKER, President

National Wild Flower Preservation Society

WILD flowers, as well as all of our other natural resources, should be used wisely. In our more populous areas they are disappearing more rapidly than any other comparable resource. Even in many of the "wild areas" some of the most valuable and delicate forms face a grim struggle for survival.

Much of our wild flower destruction is due to advancing civilization, such as clearing for farm land, increased grazing, commercial developments, and to fires. Except to prevent unnecessary burning, there is little we can do to stop this loss.

There is one source of tremendous loss, however, that each and every one of us can help to minimize and that is the toll taken by our "nature lovers".

Raids as depicted by Mr. Darling are much more common than are generally believed. Anyone who has enjoyed, studied and photographed wild flowers in wilderness areas has witnessed some destruction, and near large cities "wild flower raiders" are very common.

In the early days of road construction for the Shenandoah National Park many people were able to secure permits to preview this wonderful area. Doubtless, few abused the confidence, but on one occasion two carloads of adults were actually found on the Crescent Rock area with spades, trowels, and forks and were making it a shambles for the benefit of their personal wild flower gardens; and in the fall another large party was found stripping the mountain ash trees of their large clusters of beautiful bright-red fruits.

Because of so many other raids the Crescent Rock area was largely denuded of its former extensive rock garden flora and has shown little recovery over a ten-year period. Doubtless other national and state park areas throughout the country were similarly treated before a more strict supervision was provided.

It does not take much imagination to see what happens in wild areas less closely supervised.

Education and public sentiment is the sure-fire way to prevent this needless destruction. Public sentiment is particularly effective.

One example stands out in my mind. During World War I in the District of Columbia and vicinity, people were stripping the blossom-covered branches from the flowering dogwood trees in great quantities. They were urged through a three-week newspaper campaign to observe the results of their vandalism. The result was public senti-

ment brought to such a peak that audible criticism of anyone seen with dogwood branches put a stop to the raids, and the effects of the campaign lasted for many years.

Most of our native plants were doubtless placed on this earth for us to enjoy in moderation. Collecting of the flowers of a few

species does little more harm than cutting roses from a bush. Unfortunately, many are injured by extensive picking.

Your part in the conservation of our wild flower resources is twofold. Think carefully before you pick, cut or dig; and, add your voice to the growing multitude who condemn the "wild flower raiders".



Look Out, Here Come The Nature Lovers

FALCONRY--PENNSYLVANIA STYLE

By JAMES R. BLOOM

IF YOU have ever seen a hawk dive into a flock of sparrows or starlings you have probably been amazed by its speed, its flying ability and its hunting dexterity. The hawk's streamlined body and strong wings enable it to fly faster than most of the other birds. Its powerful leg muscles and talons combine to deal sudden death to any animal that falls prey to the hawk. And its keen eyesight can detect a grasshopper moving through the grass one hundred yards away. All these natural skills combine to make the hawk one of the most efficient hunters in the animal kingdom. Have you ever thought of what it would be like if you could put to use these abilities that hawks possess? Have you ever thought of what it would be like if you could train a hawk to hunt farmyard pests for you?

Falconry, the art of hunting game with trained hawks, has been practiced since the days of the early Egyptians. When the Crusaders returned to western Europe they carried the sport back with them. At first only the noble class could take part in the sport because the trained hawks were too expensive to be kept by the common people. The noblemen hired skilled falconers to train their hawks, and the training was looked upon as an art. Even today most people believe that the ordinary person does not possess the knowledge or skill that is re-

quired in training a hawk to hunt. But, contrary to popular belief, it is relatively simple to acquire and train a hawk, and the needed equipment can be made by the person training the bird. Anyone can become a falconer as long as he abides by the laws of the state in which he resides.

In Pennsylvania any unprotected hawk may be trained in the art of falconry, and these hawks may be used in hunting any unprotected animal that is found in this state. The English sparrow, European starling and crow fall under the heading of unprotected animals, and even though they are of no food value they do provide good hunting. One must remember, however, that none of the protected species of hawks may be captured and trained, and that none of the protected game animals may be hunted with trained hawks.

Of the twenty-odd species of hawks that are found in Pennsylvania all are protected but three: the goshawk, the Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk. All three of these birds have short, broad wings and a long slender tail which enable them to maneuver adroitly among the branches of trees while pursuing game. All of these unprotected species are swift and vicious killers, and their maneuverability makes them especially desired by falconers who hunt in brushy country such as that found in the greater part of Pennsylvania.



Photo by Karl Maslowski.

Cooper's Hawk—the "happy medium" for falconry.

Of this trio of unprotected hawks found in the Keystone state, the Cooper's is probably the most practical for training purposes. Although the largest of these three species is the goshawk, it is rare in this section of the United States. The sharp-shinned is plentiful, but it is too small to overpower some of the animals that it might be required to hunt. Of these three, then, the Cooper's hawk might be called the "happy medium." It is abundant in this area and although smaller than the goshawk, it is large enough to carry off a half-grown chicken. This hawk is a bold and blood-thirsty killer and has been known to dart into a farmyard and snatch up chickens from under the nose of the farmer who was feeding them. Louis Agassiz Fuertes in the *National Geographic* magazine tells of a Cooper's hawk that chased a chicken inside a farmhouse and made the kill under the farmer's bed.

The female Cooper's is approximately twenty inches long, with a wing-spread of three feet. The male is about two inches shorter and has a wingspread of about thirty inches. In all species of hawks the female is larger and more fierce than the male, and is considered better for training purposes.

This hawk begins nesting in May, and by late June the young are large enough to be taken from the nest. The nest, composed of small branches and bark, is built ten to fifty feet from the ground in almost any type of tree. The easiest method of locating a nest is by walking through the woods during the winter when the trees are leafless. Since most hawks use the same nest year after year, any nest that is located is marked and the prospective falconer returns in the spring to see if the nest is occupied. The



Of the twenty-odd species of hawks found in Pennsylvania all are protected but three—the goshawk, Cooper's hawk, and sharp-shinned hawk. Here are three sharp-shinned hawk youngsters.

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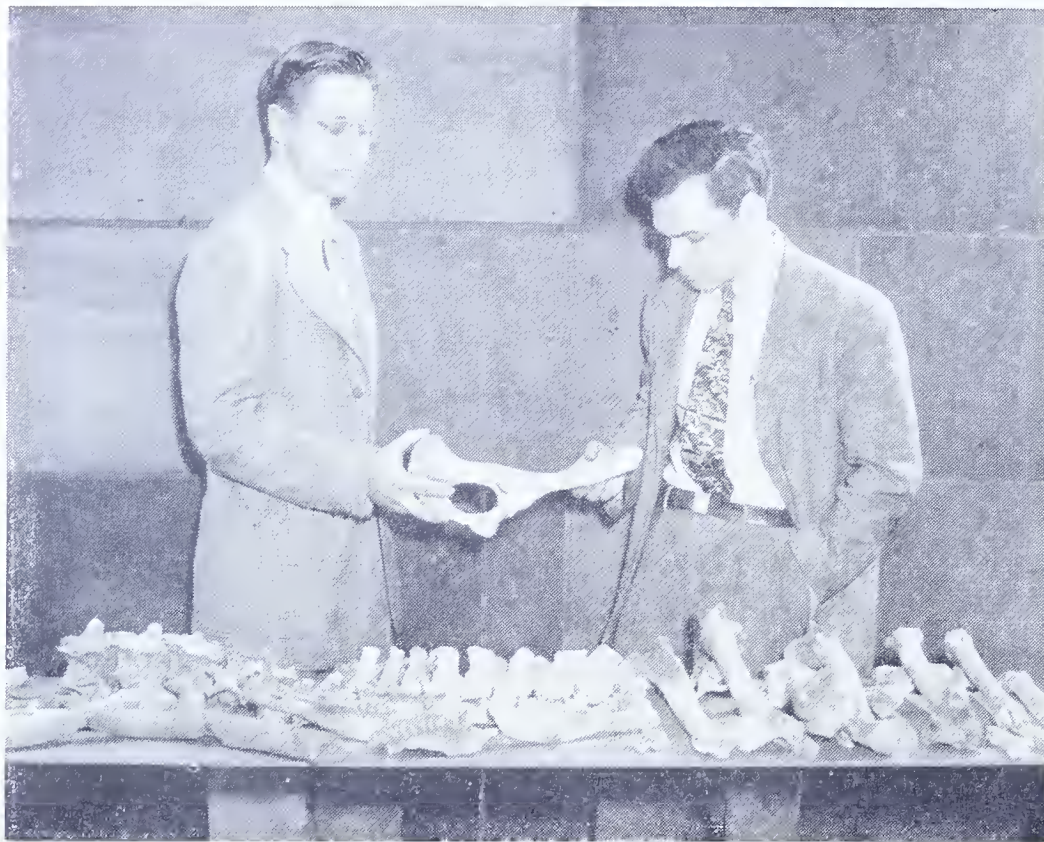


Photo by Hal H. Harrison

Cave explorers Allen McCrady, left, and John Guilday, who discovered the elk skeleton, inspect the bones they found.

likely that the flint arrowhead used to shoot the Bedford County elk was fired previous to 1780. Asked from what tribe of Indians the hunter was from, Mr. Swauger replied that he was probably a Delaware or a Seneca.

Two other factors place the accident at a very early day. One is the fact that the bones contained great quantities of calcite deposits, a condition created only after many years of exposure. Then, a quotation from Rhoads' mammal book states: "In Somerset and Bedford counties, where the mountain glades and saline or sulphur springs were sought out by numerous bands of wapiti and buffalo in early colonial times, their extermination must have been of a very early date, as records of these localities seem to rest upon place-names and traditions."

"Wapiti" is an Indian name for elk. Our Pennsylvania animals were known as eastern elk, Allegheny elk and Alleghenian wapiti.

Mammologist J. Kenneth Doult, Carnegie Museum, believes that this is the only complete skeleton of a Pennsylvania elk in existence today. While pointing out that the discovery is of great scientific value, Mr. Doult also stated that the bones have absolutely no commercial value; that their interest is entirely historical and biological.

While digging out the bones of the elk,

COMPLETE SKELETON OF PENNSYLVANIA ELK FOUND

By HAL H. HARRISON

Outdoor Editor, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

A DISCOVERY of historic importance to Pennsylvania sportsmen was made recently when a complete skeleton of a Pennsylvania elk was unearthed at the bottom of a 60-foot sink hole on the J. Howard Taylor property at New Paris, Bedford County. The discovery was made by members of the Pittsburgh Grotto, National Speleological Society, who were in search of an unexplored cave on the Taylor property.

The discovery of the elk skeleton, believed to be the only specimen of a Pennsylvania elk in existence, did not come as a surprise to Mr. Taylor, however, for ten years ago he had explored the sink hole and recovered the skull, antlers and two neck vertebrae, one of the latter containing a stone arrowhead. Mr. Taylor retains these pieces, but the main part of the skeleton, just discovered, was turned over to Carnegie Museum.

John Guilday, a member of the Speleological Society, and an associate in the Pennsylvania Mammal Survey being conducted as a Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid project, headed the search for the elk skeleton. He reported that the bones were found in normal relative positions, indicating that the elk had fallen into the sink hole where it had died of starvation. The fact that it had a full rack of antlers, each one about five feet long, indicated that it was an adult male and that it had fallen into the hole sometime between early fall and early winter (the time of year when full grown antlers are worn).

Tracing the history of the Pennsylvania elk, it was learned from Col. Henry W. Shoemaker's book, "Extinct Animals of Pennsylvania," that the last native elk was shot in this state on September 1, 1877, in Decker Valley, Centre County, by a hunter named Decker. Rhoads, in his "Mammals of Pennsylvania and New Jersey," differs with this date, placing the last shooting as November, 1867, by an Indian named Jim Jacobs in Flag Swamp, Elk County.

However, the finding of a flint arrowhead in the neck vertebrae (this wound had healed and did not cause the animal's death), places the time of the accident as previous to 1800. According to James L. Swauger, custodian of the section of Archeology and Ethnology at the Carnegie Museum, Indian hunters used rifles after 1800, and that it is

the cave explorers also unearthed the skeletons of a young white-tailed deer, three rabbits, a shrew and a snake. It required three hours of work to dig up the bones. They were hoisted to the surface, tied to ropes.

Since the extinction of the Pennsylvania elk, the Game Commission has stocked this big game animal on two occasions . . . 1913 and 1915. Last fall, it was estimated that there were between 15 and 30 of these animals, confined to Elk and Cameron counties. Hunters are blamed for the elks' inability to multiply faster from the original stockings. Each year, during big game season, despite the fact that the elk is given complete protection in Pennsylvania, several hunters shoot elk, mistaking them for big deer.

POLLUTION

Although appearing as long ago as September 1947 in the Woman's Home Companion, an article by Helena Huntington Smith entitled "Foul—But You Drink It" is far from out of date. Our readers who are in a position to influence public opinion through press, radio or mailing are urged to get this article and quote from it freely.

Pollution abatement is a matter of vital importance to everybody in the United States. This was one of the subjects at the 13th North American Wildlife Conference in St. Louis. The influence of pollution on the

recreational values of our rivers, streams and coastal areas, although important, is dwarfed by the importance to public health. As pointed out by General Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, "The interstate nature of this problem and the widespread hazard to our health and economy call for action on a national scale." Today, fewer than eighteen hundred American communities have complete sewage treatment; and the remaining staggering total of twenty-seven thousand communities merely dump their sewage into our streams.



H. H. Rickert



T. A. Reynolds



R. W. Orr



G. L. Norris



R. P. Schmid



G. L. Bowman



J. S. Shuler

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S MEETING APRIL 8, 1948

IN a session filled with a wide variety of game administration matters the Game Commission held its regular quarterly meeting in Harrisburg on April 8. Many topics of timely interest to the sportsmen were discussed and acted upon, most important of which were the expanded farm-game program, opening dates of the 1948 hunting seasons, and establishment of bounty rates for the coming fiscal year. All of these items were reported in last month's issue of the GAME NEWS.

These, however, were but a few of the many details considered by the Commission in its determined efforts to cope with modern day problems of wildlife conservation and game management in the Keystone State. Others are as follows:

Plans for Sample Poll of Hunters

Plans for a sampling poll of hunters patterned after the Gallup Poll were approved, the estimated cost not to exceed \$2,000. At the same time an alternate or supplemental plan for comparative purposes is being formulated for check purposes. This latter polling plan will not require any sizeable expenditure of time or money and details will be considered at a later Commission meeting.

Special Fox Hunting Petitions

Having reviewed properly filed petitions, the Commission approved the closure of fox hunting seasons in Butler, Perry, and Susquehanna Counties from May 2 to June 30 inclusive.

Amendment To Game Law

The Commission fully discussed suggested

Game Law amendments which had been presented to the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs at its annual convention in February and instructed the staff to draft bills to cover these and other amendments previously approved so they can be fully studied and further defined prior to the next session of the General Assembly. The list contained suggestions for tightening the law to punish deliberate violators more severely, including the seizure of automobiles for additional offenses, the seizure of firearms, longer license revocations, etc.

Site for Ski Run—State Game Lands 38, Monroe County

The request of the Pennsylvania Ski Federation for ski run rights within approximately 535 acres of State Game Lands No. 38 was considered, and while the Commission favorably considers the project, it deferred definite action until its July meeting when complete plans and details are to be submitted.

Actions Concerning Refuges and Similar Projects

By appropriate action the following were authorized:

Establishment of State Game Propagation Area C-20, Snyder County on approximately 1400 acres in Penn Township under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, the full acreage to be closed to hunting.

Reinstatement of Refuge 525-A in Pike County. At its meeting on January 8, 1948, the Commission authorized the discontinuance of Refuge 525-A. It later developed that the refuge intended to be abandoned

was 525-C, and the record is hereby corrected.

The following projects were discontinued: Primary State Game Refuge 525-C, Pike County which was established in 1925 on 210 acres of the Delaware State Forest in Porter Township.

Auxiliary Refuge Project 112, Columbia County which was first established in 1938 on 385 acres in Roaring Creek Township.

State Game Propagation Area B-9, Schuylkill County which was established in 1938 on 75 acres in Rhan Township.

State Game Propagation Area C-12, Northumberland County which was first established in 1939 on 110 acres in Lower Mahanoy Township.

Personnel Changes

The Commission confirmed and approved personnel changes as follows:

1. Gilford, Jay C. from Field Division Supervisor, Division "B" to Director of Field Management Bureau, effective January 16, 1948.

2. Stainbrook, Carl C. from General Operations Assistant, Division "G" to Field Division Supervisor, Division "B" effective February 1, 1948.

3. Hodge, William A. from Game Protector Division "E" to General Operations Assistant, Division "B", effective April 16, 1948.

4. Orr, Richard W. from Game Protector, Division "B", to General Operations Assistant, Division "E", effective April 16, 1948.

5. Shuler, John S. from Game Protector, Division "G", to Special Services Assistant (Predator Control), effective April 16, 1948.

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Nova Scotia Deer Herds May Be Increasing Too Rapidly

Deer herds in Nova Scotia may be increasing too rapidly for their own good. Bruce S. Wright, Director of the Northeastern Wildlife Station, Fredericton, New Brunswick, informed officials of the Wildlife Management recently. He believes that studies should be made to determine if a saturation of the range is threatened. If the herds are permitted to increase indiscriminately, he warned, starvation of many deer may be expected in the future unless steps are taken to reduce their numbers.

Overpopulation in deer herds is as troublesome a problem of management as one of underpopulation because of the difficulty in making the general public realize that the

harvesting of large numbers of deer is the only known method of reducing populations to a point where all remaining animals are able to obtain a sufficient supply of browse to carry them through the winter. A well-intentioned but misinformed public often has rebelled against control of herds in places where the removal of surplus animals has been necessary.

Overpopulations have occurred in many of the states—notably Pennsylvania in the late 1920's—and in each case the public refused to permit control until starvation already had killed many of the deer and had enfeebled the survivors.

Wright believes that the deer herd of Nova Scotia, one of the largest on the continent, should be watched carefully for signs of distress in the immediate future.

Pennsylvania Attacks Forestry-Game Management Conflict

The Pennsylvania Game Commission, in October 1947, with the help of Federal-Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds, set out to prove that forest management and game management can be practiced on the same area at the same time—and at a profit.

Having selected an area, State Game Land No. 25, of predominantly medium second growth and pole-stage hardwoods comprising about 23,000 acres in Elk County, the Commission's first step will be to give the stand a good thinning.

The initial cutting is removing about 35 per cent of the crown canopy and is producing pulpwood, chemical wood, and some saw logs. The saw logs, being sold on the skids to the highest bidder, are grouped in three classes: (1) black cherry; (2) hard maple; (3) other species. Sound, straight, cleanboled trees are being left in the stand to produce another crop of saw logs at a future cutting. Deformed rotten, and "wolf" trees are being removed for whatever product they are best suited. Enough den trees and food producing species are being left to insure an adequate supply for wildlife without jeopardizing forestry practices.

Present plans indicate that a 15-year cutting cycle can be maintained, and at the end of the third cutting an all-age forest should be quite well established, lending itself to a permanent rotation.

In conjunction with the cutting, several deer-proof plots will be established by fencing, because the overpopulation of deer in the area may be too much for the survival of adequate natural reproduction.

This program will be a keynote of states throughout the East in working out their mutual problem of too many deer for the available forage and not enough suitable cover to produce maximum small-game crops. By proving the contention of many game managers that the production of timber and game on the same lands is entirely compatible, the project should be of great value in breaking down the resistance of some overconservative foresters who have held that game management cannot be practiced on lands devoted to forestry.



Members of a special committee of Commission personnel met in March to study and revise administrative forms and reports. Shown above are, left to right (seated): Game Protector J. M. Haverstick; Seth Gordon, Executive Director; H. H. Fraim, Assistant Chief, Division of Accounting and Budget; and Mrs. John H. Gottshall, recording secretary. (Standing): Division Supervisor R. E. Latimer; Game Protector R. W. Orr; Division Supervisor T. F. Bell, who served as chairman; and Game Protector G. W. Keppler. Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Gottshall were not appointed members of the committee but aided greatly in the work.

REINHOLD L. FRICKE



"Reinie" Fricke, during the 22 years that he was associated with Carnegie Museum, probably did more than any other staff member to advance the cause of nature education among children of western Pennsylvania. His death from a heart attack on April 20 was a great shock to a wide-spread host of friends, both in the Game Commission and among sportsmen of the State. Mr. Fricke was an outstanding taxidermist and mounted many of the birds on exhibition in the Game Commission museum on Ford Island at Pymatuning. For the past five years he was chairman of the Pennsylvania Taxidermists' Examination Board. He was a past Vice-President of the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania besides being active in many other groups. Thousands in countless walks of life will remember the birds he showed them, the camping lore he taught them, or the songs he sang with them in the campfire circle.

Protests Grow Against Abolition of Wildlife Management Division

Sportsmen and conservationists across the nation are protesting action of the first session of Congress in wiping out the Forest Service's Division of Wildlife Management and are urging the reinstatement of appropriations for re-establishment of this urgently needed agency, the Wildlife Management Institute reported recently. Coming at a time when more Americans than ever before were taking advantage of the recreational opportunities of the national forests, the elimination of appropriations, which abolished the wildlife division, was deplorably shortsighted.

On an appropriation of less than 40 cents for each of the 4 million people who annually hunt and fish on the forests, the Division of Wildlife Management formerly supervised the wildlife resources of 170 million acres, including one-third of the nation's big game. With their meager annual budget of \$163,000 they quadrupled the number of big-game animals in the short span of 25 years. By practical administration of the wildlife on the national forests, they repaid to the taxpayers, in production of recreational and aesthetic values, many times the amount they spent. Now, after years of splendid service, the division and its program have been destroyed.

The national forests contain more than 2,300,000 big-game animals. Under management by the division, all species of game increased. Deer rose from a low of 450,000 in 1921 to 2,066,000 in 1947. Hunters last year

harvested 235,000 deer and 30,000 elk from lands supervised by it. Streams and lakes, which furnished sport for 3,129,000 fishermen in 1947, were stocked and improved by its personnel.

National Forest Hunting and Fishing Demands Taxing Supply

Hunting and fishing demands upon the 152 national forests of the United States have increased more rapidly since the war than the supply of fish and game, the Wildlife Management Institute learned today from Lloyd W. Swift, of the U. S. Forest Service. Records show that 4,650,000 sportsmen hunted or fished on national forests last year compared to the pre-war high of 3,540,000 in 1941.

This situation, Swift reports, is causing growing concern to state and federal wildlife administrators who cooperate in attempting to supply as much game as the lands will support. The state game departments are responsible for the restoration and management of resident wildlife and the Forest Service for management of the habitat. "If the present trend toward more hunting and fishing on these lands continues, and there is every indication that this will be the case for some time," Swift stated, "it may not be long before, in some areas, the supply of game on the national forests will be insufficient to meet sportsmen demands."

OVID BUTLER, FORESTRY EXECUTIVE, RETIRES

Ovid Butler the internationally known executive director of the American Forestry Association, editor-in-chief of *American Forests*, and one of the pioneers in the modern forestry movement, has retired after nearly a half century of public service, the Wildlife Management Institute reported this week.

Widely recognized as one of the nation's foremost authorities on forestry and conservation, Mr. Butler began his career in 1903 with the old Bureau of Forestry. He is the author of many articles and has edited or compiled three excellent books on forestry. At a meeting of the association's board of directors on March 18, the honorary title of Executive Director Emeritus was conferred upon Mr. Butler, and he will continue to serve the association in an advisory capacity.

E. S. Greenwood Named Director

Earl S. Greenwood, Chief of the Commission's Propagation and Distribution Division, has been elected a director of the North American Game Breeder's Association. He was chosen at an association meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, early in April. Greenwood was one of the speakers at an annual banquet attended by game breeders from the United States and Canada. He was the only Pennsylvanian named to the association's governing body. Fred W. Walters, of Port Alleghany, formerly of the Loyalsock Game Farm, was elected association president.

COLIN M. REED



Colin MacF. Reed died in Baltimore, Maryland, early in the morning of April 20. A past vice-president of the National Wildlife Federation and past president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Colin Reed was a vigorous champion of conservation. He believed that only through better understanding could the cause of wildlife be advanced and recently brought about the establishment of an Educational Division within the National Wildlife Federation. He looked upon polluted waters as the great menace to our civilization and was a leader in the fight to obtain anti-pollution laws in Pennsylvania. Colin Reed was a hard fighter, yet a very fair one, and he never was more earnest than when he had a smile upon his face. He was a true sportsman always and his death marks an irreplaceable loss on both Pennsylvania's and the nation's conservation scene.

1947 Waterfowl Kill Much Reduced

The drastic waterfowl hunting regulations of 1947 which were designed to bring about a very substantial reduction in the kill of ducks and geese succeeded in their purpose, Albert M. Day, Fish and Wildlife Service Director, said today.

Hunter take data for 1947, which Service officials feel are the most accurate to date, are based on a combination of duck score-card returns submitted by interested hunters, a new method of random telephone sampling, plus information collected by the States.

In waterfowl areas throughout the country, Fish and Wildlife Service personnel and collaborators made random telephone calls to chalk up a total of 8,845 contacts with duck stamp holders in 32 states. The results of these calls revealed the following information:

The average seasonal kill amounted to a little more than 7 birds.

The average daily bag was 1.8.

Each hunter went afield about 4 times.

The Pacific flyway had 19 percent of the hunters and 25 percent of the kill, representing no change from the 1946 season.

The Central flyway had 25 percent of the hunters and 19 percent of the kill. In 1946 this flyway had the same percentage of hunters but the kill amounted to 29 percent.

The Mississippi flyway had 44 percent of the hunters and 46 percent of the kill, a reduction of 2 percent in the hunters, but an increase of 9 percent in the kill.

National Fur Take \$125,000,000 In 1946-47 Season

During the 1946-47 trapping season, fur-bearing animals valued at more than \$125,000,000 were taken by trappers, according to figures compiled by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. In Wildlife leaflet 298, Frank Ashbrook of the Service points out that fur consumption in the United States is still on the increase and that we now face the alternative of being more active in fur animal conservation and restoration or of becoming still further dependent upon furs of foreign origin.

One-sixth of the fur-bearing animals, chiefly silver fox, mink, and their mutations, are raised in captivity.

The number one producer of furs in the United States is Louisiana, with 8,500,000 pelts taken during the past season. More than 8,000,000 of the total were muskrats produced on the Louisiana coastal and delta marshes. A large part of the revenue of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Department is produced by furs, the state requiring a severance tax on each pelt shipped. All Louisiana furs are identified with tags furnished by the Fur Division of the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries.

Following Louisiana's staggering 8,500,000 pelts are Minnesota with 1,900,000; Texas, 1,058,000; Ohio, 957,000.

Pennsylvania ranks sixth among the states with a total of over 874,000, outranking by a wide margin such "wild" states as Colorado, Maine, Idaho, Montana, and even the territory of Alaska with the fur-producing Pribilof Islands thrown in for good measure.

GAME PROTECTORS' TIPS

Every year many well meaning but misguided Pennsylvanians commit an unlawful, inhumane act by picking up wild creatures assuming that they are lost or have been abandoned. Most wildlife mothers must of course leave their young at times to obtain food for the nourishment of their own bodies. And it is difficult to imagine the timid doe deer remaining close to or coming within sight of humans who have happened upon her spotted offspring. On the other hand, if a mother rabbit has been killed by a marauding dog, or a nesting songbird has fallen prey to a feline hunter, or if a female deer with dependent young has met her fate on the highway, or if some similar tragedy has befallen any of our wild friends, then the game authorities should be notified so that the young will not perish. In the vast majority of cases, however, "lost" or "abandoned" wild birds and animals will be saved more by the neglect, not the care, of humans. At best, man makes a poor foster parent for wild creatures. * * * Except on legally established areas, dogs may not be trained on wild birds and animals within this Commonwealth between April 1 and August 20. During this period, young game species that otherwise would provide the hunters sport in the fall are destroyed by roaming canines. Dogs should be chained or penned, particularly in spring and summer. Many of the young that dogs destroy would have continued in the coverts as brood stock for hunting in later years, could they have reached maturity.

ALDO LEOPOLD



Aldo Leopold, Professor of Wildlife Management at the University of Wisconsin, died of a heart attack Thursday, April 22, while fighting a grass fire at his summer home not far from Madison. He had just recently completely recovered from a delicate eye operation at the Mayo Clinic. Professor Leopold was the father of the movement to teach wildlife management and was largely responsible for the establishment of the original ten cooperative research units at state land grant colleges. He was the author of the first real textbook on wildlife management as well as the Game Survey of the North Central States and the 25 year plan for wildlife management in Iowa. Leopold also formulated the Farmer-Sportsman policy which was presented to the American Game Conference in 1930 and is still unchallenged today.

He was a sound thinker, an able director, a cherished friend. His chosen field of conservation has expanded its horizons because of his having been in it.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

The Burke-Wherry Bill, authorizing transfer of certain lands suitable for wildlife conservation purposes either to the State concerned or to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service if adapted to migratory bird management, passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by President Truman on May 24th.

Briefly, the bill provides that surplus war lands be turned over to the states for wildlife purposes or to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service where the "land has particular value" for a migratory waterfowl management program. The U. S. Government retains the oil, gas and mineral rights beneath the land and another proviso returns the land to the United States in case it is needed for the national defense.

The Wildlife Federation terms this act as one of the most important conservation measures the Congress has enacted in years.

Million-Dollar Game Project Approved by Minnesota

Minnesota game and sportsmen will benefit from a projected million-dollar wildlife refuge and public hunting ground covering 52,600 acres in the southeastern part of the state, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Plans and arrangements have been made for acquisition, and development of the lands will begin when approval is received from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Experimentation has been conducted in a limited area of the proposed tract to determine the most satisfactory methods of management. The land consists principally of abandoned farmlands and marshes that have become badly eroded through unwise agricultural use. The area will be developed under Pittman-Robertson Funds derived from special taxes on firearms and ammunition.

SUMMARY OF BEAVERS TRAPPED IN THE SIXTY-SEVEN COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA WHICH WERE OPEN TO THE TRAPPING OF THESE ANIMALS FROM FEBRUARY 15, 1948 TO MARCH 1, 1948.

County	No. Beavers	County	No. Beavers
Armstrong	11	Jefferson	21
Bradford	96	Juniata	3
Butler	24	Lackawanna	9
Cambria	38	Lebanon	2
Cameron	41	Luzerne	148
Carbon	7	Lycoming	63
Centre	33	McKean	212
Clarion	44	Mercer	49
Clearfield	108	Mifflin	5
Clinton	61	Monroe	48
Columbia	8	Pike	110
Crawford	389	Potter	162
Cumberland	2	Schuylkill	5
Dauphin	1	Sullivan	100
Elk	201	Susquehanna	43
Erie	159	Tioga	85
Forest	127	Union	1
Franklin	1	Venango	73
Fulton	7	Warren	239
Huntingdon	1	Wayne	136
Indiana	6	Wyoming	31
		Total	2,910

Boy Scouts Give Unusual Demonstration

At the monthly meeting of the Mechanicsburg Sportsmen's Protective Association, held in that Cumberland Valley town on March 18, a local Boy Scout Troop presented a clever demonstration which might prove a good example for other Boy Scouts and sportsmen's clubs in the State.

Boy Scout Troop No. 177, sponsored by the Trindle Springs Church, near Mechanicsburg, used an assortment of the Game Commission's colored posters to effectively drive home some salient facts in connection with wildlife conservation. Fifteen Scouts in full uniform stood before the assembly of sportsmen, each with a different colored poster held before him within plain view of the audience. At the direction of the Scoutmaster, John Keen, who was assisted by Ross Beitzel, Assistant Scoutmaster, each individual boy in his turn stepped forward from the line, and in his own words, described the full significance of the poster before him and what it means for conservation. As each boy spoke of the picture before him, those in the audience could not help but be impressed by the message and illustration because of the unique and clever manner in which it was presented. The value of song and insectivorous birds, the good of preventing forest fires, the necessity for leaving cubs and other young animals in the woods instead of taking them home, protection of the farmers' property, safety in the use of firearms,



all were presented in this unique manner in a way that the message could not help sink in.

The project also afforded the boys an excellent opportunity to acquaint themselves with the wildlife and conservation messages the posters are intended to convey.

At this meeting, Elwood Straub, President of the Association, presented a set of the Commission's bird charts to each one of the four local Boy Scout Troops. The charts were purchased by the Association. The local club is giving every encouragement to the Boy Scouts, who did a fine job in feeding game during the Winter.

The Lancaster County Sportsmen's Association recently announced plans for a big season of skeet and trap shooting at their "Sportsfarm" near Mount Nebo this summer. Boasting one of the most beautiful skeet layouts in this section of the State, the club plans practice shooting and competition for prizes each week in skeet; the 16-yard trap will be in operation each Sunday; and there will be instructors present for beginners and junior sportsmen who want to learn the tricks of skeet shooting. Mrs. E. Parke Linville, the Lancaster county women's skeet champion and runnerup for the state crown last year, will instruct and assist any women interested in the sport.

The Roedersville Fish and Game Association is one sportsmen's group that believes in doing something to create better hunting. The members have just planted 300 assorted berry bearing shrubs and trees on the 35 acre tract on which their clubhouse stands. In addition they called off a scheduled shoot on one early April Sunday to fight a forest fire in the area.

With more than 150 sportsmen and their guests in attendance, Northumberland-Point Township Sportsmen's Association held their first annual banquet recently. Headed by President Claude Campbell, the Association was formed in 1946 to conserve, restore, and manage the fish, game, and other wildlife in Northumberland and Point Townships; to endeavor to procure better hunting and fishing; to cooperate in obtaining proper respect for and the observing of the fish and game laws; to promote and maintain friendly relations between the landowners and sportsmen; and to spread useful knowledge of wildlife. To date the group has distributed 200 rabbits, 250 pheasants, 35 wild turkeys and has included in their intensive program winter feeding of game, securing and posting of two wildlife refuges totaling 30 acres, and establishment of a 100 acre dog training area. They have also organized a Junior Sportsmen's Association with 60 members. Speakers at their first annual banquet included Mr. S. Dale Furst, Jr. who served as Master of Ceremonies and Hon. Harold Moltz, State Game Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Gilford, Director of the Commission's Field Management Bureau, Mr. Robert Latimer, Field Division Supervisor, and Mr. Bruce P. Yeager, State Game Protector.



The traditional "note burning" ceremonies connected with mortgages were celebrated recently by the officers and directors of the Springfield Township Farmers' and Sportsmen's Association. Here Mr. W. E. Myers, Chairman of the House Committee in charge of special affairs is holding a match to the note. Seated, left to right, are Harry Keiser, Robert Buck, Erwin Shearer, C. C. Lehman, and Curvin Sheffer. Standing, left to right, are Jesse Leader, Ralph Innerst, Stuart Arnold, Clair Innerst, Clyde Leader and LeRoy Myers.



On March 5, while replenishing feeders for wild turkeys on Dutch Mountain, I found where a hen turkey had landed in a tree and slipped off a limb, catching one foot in a forked branch. The bird was dead when I found it, hanging head down. When I examined the bird, I found a spent lead bullet weighing about 75 grains and of about .25 caliber in its gizzard. The bird was in excellent physical condition.—Game Protector Philip S. Sloan, Mehoopany.

I found quite a number of dead deer during March in my district but I am not positive that any of these animals had died from starvation. True, they were not in good condition but without exception they all showed signs of having been attacked by dogs. Whenever I had any reports of dead deer, I immediately went to view the carcasses and feel safe in saying that our winter die-off was very light. During March I killed 13 unlicensed dogs in the district which were either in the act of killing deer or were chasing them at the time they were killed.

Rabbits appear to be quite numerous in some areas while in other areas predators are still quite plentiful and small game scarce. On March 12 I released ten ringnecks on a farm near South Clinton and the following day the farmer came to my place with a large great horned owl which he had killed that morning. He stated that the owl had killed five of the pheasants the same night they were released. According to his statement, there were positively no tracks in the snow except those made by the owl.—Game Protector M. R. Miller, Honesdale.

STOP THIS!



Seven deer were killed on highways during the month of March in my district. This is the highest kill in ten years for the area.—Game Protector W. Denton, New Milford.

Pennsylvania's Cooperative Farm-Game Program is well over the top in Schuylkill County. In my district alone we signed up 23 farmers with an area of better than 3,000 acres in Upper Mahantango and Eldred Townships on March 15. Some of this acreage lies in Northumberland County bordering the two townships.—Game Protector John Spencer, Orwigsburg.



On March 30 while on foot patrol in Cummings Township near Big Pine Creek, I had the rare good fortune of observing something that is not very often seen any more. While walking cautiously along the Zinc Fork Forestry road, I happened to look around a bend and there were five native wild turkey hens, scratching and feeding along the edge of the road. A few feet from them was a huge native gobbler. He was all puffed up and strutting in all his splendor. The sun was reflecting the many beautiful colors from his feathers as he would strut up and down the road, dragging both wings in the sand, but the hens seemed to ignore him. I wished for a movie camera as I could have taken some fine pictures. I made a noise while trying to get closer and the strutting stopped as the gobbler saw me. All the turkeys were out of sight in no time. Upon examining the marks in the road, I could see where he had been strutting up and down and across the road for a distance of half a mile. The wing marks were plainly visible where he had dragged them in the dirt and sand.—Game Protector Rozell A. Stidd, Jersey Shore.



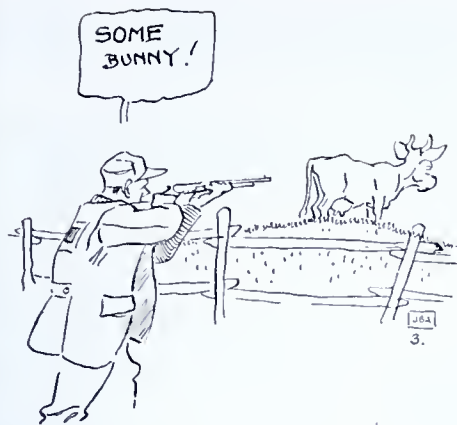
A man came to me around the middle of March and told me he had seen a doe deer with a fawn. I questioned him at length and believe he was telling me the truth. In fact, I checked the area in which the doe was reported seen but to date have only been able to find tracks. Another incident involving a doe deer this month centered around an unusual number of unborn fawns. A train killed this doe and upon examination, I discovered she was carrying three embryos. This is the second deer that I have ever found with that many fawns.—Game Protector John P. Eicholtz, Strasburg.

On March 13 I observed a buck deer still carrying last year's antlers. He appeared to be about an eight point buck. Nelson Hoy, one of my deputies, recently discovered the nest and two young of a Great Horned Owl in Delaware County. This is the first official record of one of these birds nesting in this County.—Game Protector Daniel S. McPeck, Jr., Media.

While checking complaints of deer shooting in the northern part of the district, I discovered another of this country's diversified occupations. A farmer whom I contacted revealed that he is raising some 11,000 to 12,000 mice in his barn. Most farmers spend many hours trying to exterminate mice but this man makes a good living from them by propagating them and shipping white mice to all parts of the country. They bring fancy prices from hospitals and laboratories everywhere.—Game Protector Ralph L. Shank, Uwchland.

Mr. Joseph Thomas of Landenberg reported on March 31 that he was taking a walk with his airdale dog on a road near his home when a fox attacked the dog. He stated that the fox was in poor condition and had been observed by several nearby landowners. It was feared that the fox might have rabies.—Game Protector Peter J. Filkosky, Coatesville.





Early in March I was picking up a supply of groceries at our local store when the owner called me to a little corner in the store to show me five shotgun pellets that had fallen out of a piece of dried beef while it was being sliced. Evidently, some hunter must have shot at a pheasant or rabbit and hit the cow or else somebody mistook the bovine brute for a rabbit.—Game Protector Clarence H. Mumbauer, Perkasio.

On March 18 Clarence Peterson, a farmer in Greene Township, reported a highly interesting activity that he had located in the woods on his farm. The night before he heard a squeeling and screeching cry in the woods but did not pay much attention to it as it was late and he was very tired. However, the first thing he did in the morning was to search the woods. But to no avail. That evening shortly after dark he heard the same squeeling cry and this time he decided to look into all this commotion immediately. On the way out of the house he grabbed his .22 single shot rifle.

After entering the woods and locating the direction of the commotion, he finally found an old dead chestnut snag. There on a branch of the tree stood a big owl and a tom-cat. The cat had evidently been caught in that locality and taken to the tree by the owl. Every time the owl would make a move toward the cat, it would spit and snarl at the owl. After watching this scene for a few minutes the owl grabbed the cat by the back but the cat refused to let go of the branch. At this stage of the fight Mr. Peterson decided to take a hand in it and fired one shot in the general direction of the melee. At the crack of the rifle Mr. Owl let go of the cat and took off. Mr. Tom-cat was not so fortunate as he was hit by the .22 slug and fell about twenty feet to the ground, deadlier than the chestnut snag that he had recently



held onto. After making such a wonderful shot on the cat, Mr. Peterson stated that he was sort of glad that the "catty" owl had got away because now the bird would provide him with plenty of future sport.—Game Protector Gus Fratilla, Sharpville.

From year to year the dog situation seems to become more and more of a headache. I have received more complaints than usual this year but most of them are coming from the boroughs and city where local authorities seem to be reluctant to take a hand in trying to remedy the situation. Most of the complaints are from people who either honestly do not know to whom the dogs belong or from those who are unwilling to testify because the dogs belong to a neighbor.

On March 30 Deputy C. E. Bender uncovered a nest of 6 young rabbits in an ash pile which he was moving. I have also heard of several other nests which farmers have plowed under.—Game Protector Joseph A. Leiendecker, Reading.

During the flood stage of the Susquehanna river this spring several grain fields were flooded below Selinsgrove and on the fields there were approximately 250 gulls feeding. I have never seen that many so far inland at any one time. There were also some wild ducks and Canada geese.

I had one complaint recently that was a "Believe It or Not" for Mr. Ripley. The

NOTICE

Beginning June 1, 1948 the premium publications previously offered for two or more year subscriptions to PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS will be discontinued.

complaint involved grouse damage to apple trees. A man has an apple orchard close to the mountains and woods surrounding it, and the grouse came in from the woods to feed on the buds of the apple trees during the cold weather. The owner observed 8 or 9 leaving the trees on one trip to the orchard.—Game Protector R. E. Holtzapple, Middleburg.

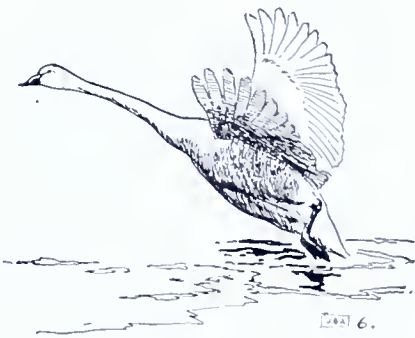
I was called to investigate the trapping of ducks recently but when I arrived on the scene found them to be the barnyard variety of waterfowl and not wild birds. Upon close examination of the steel traps, I noticed a certain trapper's marks, and subsequently told the farmer's wife who had reported the damage that someone would come and pay for the ducks. She, not understanding angrily asked me, "Did they taste good?" Oh well, all in the life of a game protector!—Game Protector W. A. Moyer, Allentown.

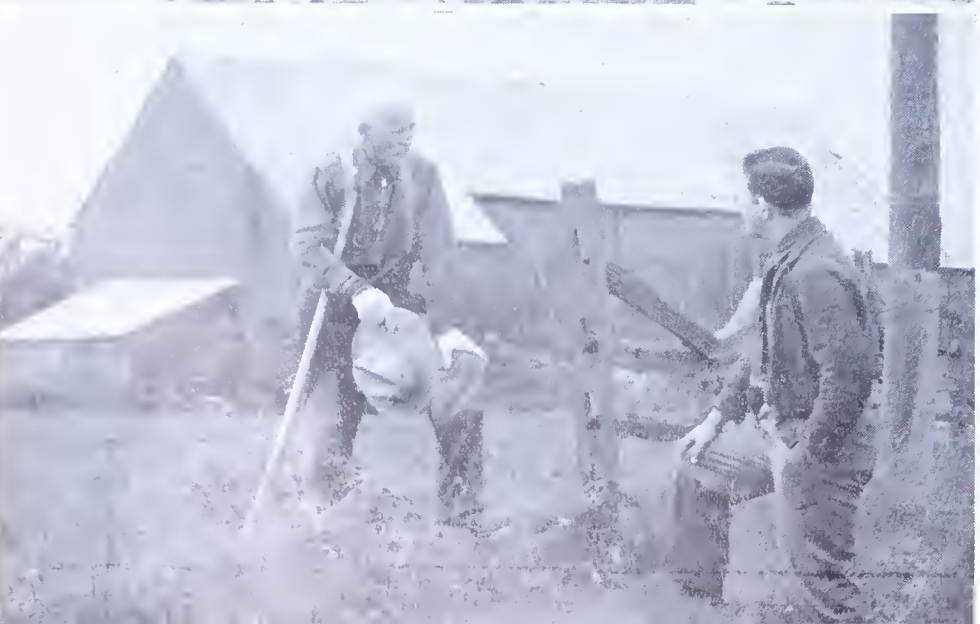


You never know what strange animals will turn up in your travels. The other day I found an armadillo about a mile north of Madison lying beside a dirt road. From all appearances it had just been shot. I mentioned this at a sportsmen's meeting in Madison later and they told me of an armadillo that had been killed near Rillton the previous year. I would greatly appreciate knowing from where they came and if both escaped or were liberated at the same time.—Game Protector Carl E. Jarrett, New Stanton.

The two weeks 1948 beaver season for Division "F" resulted in the largest kill of beaver ever recorded for this Division. A total of 1130 beaver were sealed, which, together with 21 pelts picked up by the officers for various reasons, made a total of 1151 which is an all-time high. The beaver season was exceptionally fruitful because of weather conditions. The two months of very hard cold weather which kept the beaver pretty well pinned down and then a good thaw which continued throughout the season really put the animals on the move. Undoubtedly, this large kill will help to eliminate the damage complaints we have had during the past several summers. These complaints were very expensive from the standpoint of the Game Protectors' time. Whether or not there will be enough beaver left to recommend a season in 1949 remains to be determined.—Field Division Supervisor Hayes T. Englert, Oil City.

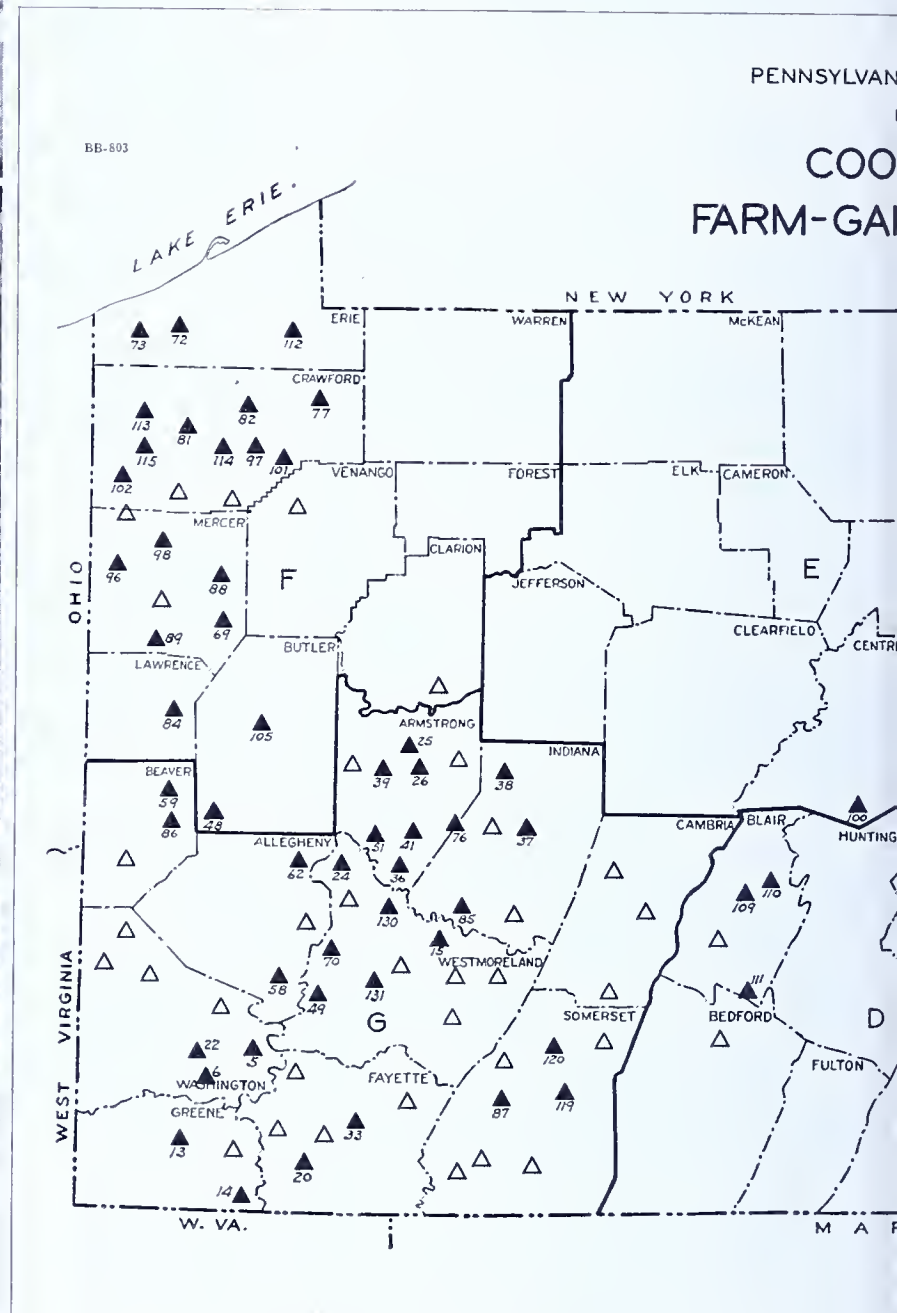
While patrolling in the Tionesta Dam section the other day I saw something white on the shore. When I reached a point fifty feet away two whistling swans took off out on the water and swam up the lake. In past spring seasons I have seen one swan at times but this is the first year two have been noted.—Game Protector Carl B. Benson, Tionesta.





Pennsylvania's Solution

The Cooperative Farm-Game Program Now Includes
Over 400,000 Acres Plus 58 Projects



Pennsylvania's nationally famous cooperative farm-game program, considered by the Game Commission to be the most important project ever inaugurated in the administration of the Commonwealth's wildlife resources, will provide increased opportunity for Keystone Sportsmen to pursue their favorite small game animals and birds on November 1. The location of the 109 projects now established or authorized are shown on the map above.

What this map fails to show is the increasing pleasure that farmers and sportsmen of the Commonwealth are finding in cooperative farm-game projects. Beyond the technical formalities of signing agreements, erecting refuge and safety zone signs, surveying of land and boundaries, and compiling vital statistics lie endless hours of mutual satisfaction in the harvest of both agricultural and wild crops.

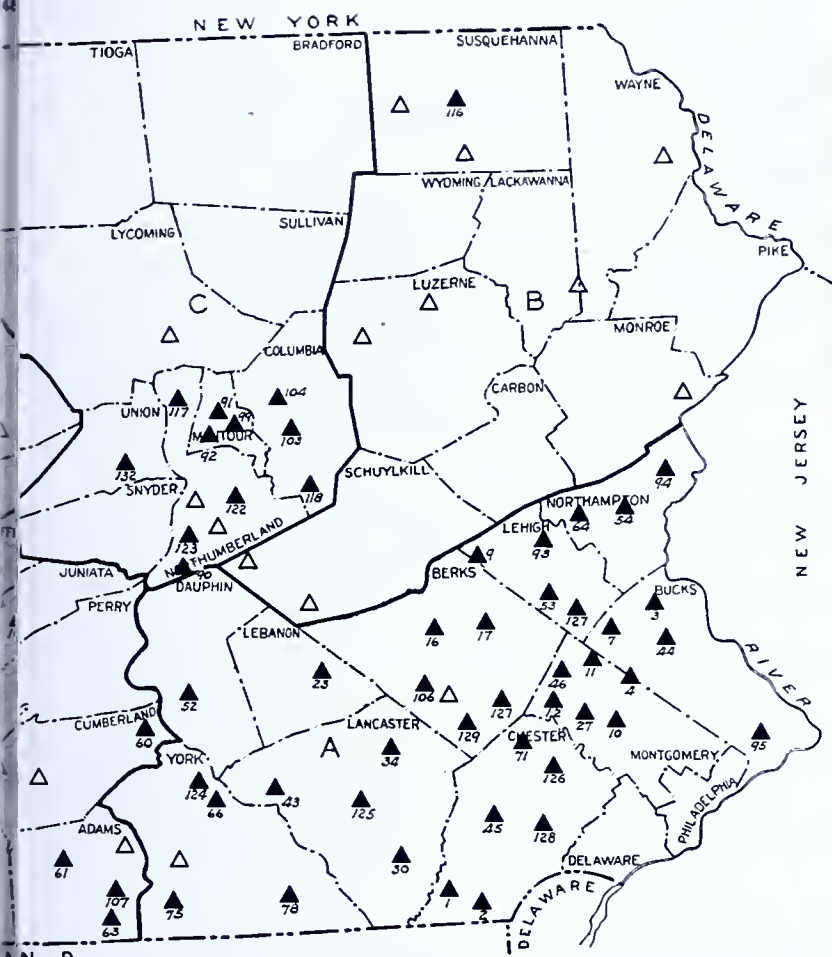
The Pennsylvania hunter is learning that proper respect for the regulations on these projects will lead him not only to more cover in which to hunt but also to more bobwhite quail, ringneck pheasant and cottontail rabbits at which to shoot.

"No Hunting" Signs

9 Completed Projects Consisting of 4168 Farms and
 ov In the Process of Establishment

OMMISSION
 LEGEND
 ▲ PROJECTS ESTABLISHED
 △ PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION, NOT ESTABLISHED

PROJECTS



The farmer, on the other hand, discovers that in his providing of
 aged wildlife crops he will realize greater benefits from his entire
 s. The farm pond he constructs in some drainage area unsuited
 cultivation will afford him with water for livestock, irrigation, fire,
 ation, and, perhaps for a harvest of muskrats. Utilization of
 er waste hillsides for the growing of tree crops will mean more
 ne in future years even as the borders of shrubs and weeds he
 s for wildlife will mean not only more game but economical in-
 nce against erosion and loss of his valuable soil.

With these aims and advantages becoming more widely recognized,
 sponsors of this program no longer need to pioneer an idea that
 born just twelve years ago. Today, Pennsylvania's four thousand
 operating farmers and millions of sportsmen are making the Co-
 operative Farm-Game program work, are mutually benefiting each
 other, and are moving forward together in a conservation feat un-
 paralleled anywhere in the world.



Guns and Gun Dogs



THE IRISH SETTER

By Herbert Kendrick

SENTIMENTALLY speaking, the Master's crowning creation in the field of sporting dogs is unquestionably the handsome, affectionate and lovable Irish setter. When bred from substantial hunting stock, he is second to none as a pointing dog for handling grouse, woodcock, quail or pheasants. The Irishman is a wonderful choice for the sportsman who wishes to keep only one gun dog.

Listen to the stories of any group of old time dog men and invariably you will hear that during the early days of gunning an Irish held the position of favorite. He seems to have been endowed with color equalled only by Nature's autumn itself; style, the envy of every showman; brains that surpass the smartest breeds; affection—well, if you have ever had a real Irishman take a liking to you, you know well what I mean.

In the nineteenth century when the flintlock became the means of shooting flying game, the Red Spaniel of the preceding century had been bred to point game. This early beginning of the Irish Setter, history tells us, found him not only solid red but often red and white and even today we occasionally find his deep red coat broken by a bit of white on his breast or toes. Early sportsmen preferred the parti-color as gun dogs while the showmen favored the solid reds.

The first Irish we know about was "Elcho" imported from Ireland about 1875. This animal was thoroughly trained before he was two years of age and sired many field trial champions along with a notable number of bench champions. From this fine dog the Campbells of Tennessee originated their famous line of field trial winners.

From the very beginning of trial history, Irish names have been indelibly written at frequent intervals. Among those pages, you will find such names as "Erin", the fabulous Joe Jr., Ch. Berkley, Hibernian Friend, Raleigh, Wenzel's Chief, Biz, who out-pointed the great Count Noble in 1881, and many others through the 19th century.

The Irish became his worst drawback as a gun dog because he was too beautiful. His rich mahogany coat, perfect confirmation, and his lovable characteristics made him the pleasing pet of the bench parade and as showmen became interested in him as a show dog, he was not allowed in the field. His speed, bird sense, stamina, and superlative courage were no longer required in the selection of breeding stock and from that time on, he turned the field work over to increasing numbers of English setters and pointers. As the English and pointers were bred small and fast, the Irish became massive and heavy for the show ring.

Fortunately, there were a few sportsmen who loved the Irishman enough to import new stock and kept him in the hunting field. Mr. Otto Pohl of Nebraska lived to see many of his Irish dogs win important events and spent many happy days gunning over them.

Elias Vail, now with Gaines Dog Foods, trained many successful

(Continued on Page 27)

WHY THE .22 LONG?

By TED TRUEBLOOD

A month or so ago, I went down to the farm to do some shooting, and began by sighting in my Model 39A Marlin, since I had changed front sights on it. While I was shooting, my brother brought out his .22. He said it had not been shooting right lately, and he thought he might have knocked the sights out of alignment.

He tried five shots from sitting position at 50 feet, and the target looked as though he had shot it with a load of buckshot instead of a rifle. Of course, I immediately assured him that the gun was all right and that he couldn't shoot anyway.

He tried again, and the results were no better. Meanwhile, I was shooting reasonably small three-shot groups and moving my sight until I finally got it right. The fact that any of my groups would have been covered by a nickel while his couldn't be hidden by a silver dollar didn't make him feel exactly good. I continued the kidding until I had him believing that he couldn't shoot, although he blamed it on the gun and the ammunition.

Finally he said, "Well, if you're so hot, let's see what you can do with this gun." I tried it, and to my surprise, my group was no better than his had been. Then I noticed that he was shooting high-speed longs, while I had been shooting long rifles of standard velocity. We reloaded, putting five longs in my gun and five long rifles in his. When we shot our groups, we discovered that the situation was reversed. His bullets were well grouped while mine were scattered almost all over the target.

That looked pretty conclusive, but not until we had tried several brands of shorts, longs and long rifles in both rifles were we satisfied. At the end of a half day of fairly continuous shooting, we had reached the inescapable conclusion that longs were much less accurate than either shorts or long rifles in either gun.

Then, last week, I spent half a day testing a new, inexpensive single-shot .22. This little gun has a dandy stock, but a very poor trigger pull—rough and heavy—and open sights. Consequently, the groups I shot with it were not good. Nevertheless, they were good enough to show that in it, again, both shorts and long rifles of various brands are more accurate than longs.

Three typical ten-shot groups, one for each cartridge, are reproduced with this article. The extreme spread of each was: shorts, 1½ inches; long rifles, 13/16 inches, and longs, 27/8 inches.

This all brings us to the point of the article: why the .22 long? Of course, the ammunition manufacturers make them because of public demand, but why does anybody buy longs in preference to shorts or long rifles? I must admit that I can't discover a single logical reason.

For shooting rats in the barn, or plinking, shorts are plenty accurate. They make less noise and are less expensive than longs. For hunting rabbits and squirrels or shooting hawks, crows and other pests, the long rifles certainly are superior on every count.

First, they are more accurate. Second, while they don't leave the muzzle any faster than a long bullet, the long rifle bullets

(Continued on Page 26)

PHEASANT DECLINE

(Continued from Page 3)

were suggested by his correspondents and by his own studies. In his ascribed order of importance, they are: (1) bad spring weather; (2) loss of cover due to intensified farming; (3) "cycles", resulting from some unknown phenomenon; (4) nest destruction by farm machinery; (5) the natural population recession of an introduced species inhabiting a new range; and (6) increased hunting pressure.

Going over these possibilities in reverse order—that is, taking the least likely ones first—the effect of increased hunting pressure is easily dismissed. The reduced number of birds came about *before* the hunting seasons. The hunters never had a chance to kill them. Further, when this decline began during the war years there was actually a reduction in hunting pressure, not an increase.

The possibility that the ringneck population may simply be receding to a level of permanent carrying capacity well below the peaks reached in the initial occupation of a new land has intrigued many wildlife experts. That is the trend some other introduced species have taken—for example, the English sparrow and the Japanese beetle. The Hungarian partridge shows some signs of doing the same thing. If this proved true it would mean that we would never again see the numbers of pheasants that prevailed in the northern United States in the decade before the war. Kimball says that "Recession remains an ominous possibility though there are many arguments against it." He believes that the improved reproduction rate of 1947 is at least an indicator that Mr. Pheasant can come back.

As to nest destruction by farm machinery, he easily eliminates it as a major cause of decline. Despite the terrific loss of nests from mowing and other farming operations in the corn belt states, it is also true that there is very little nesting loss from this



How many chicks from this fine clutch of pheasant eggs will result in full-grown aerial targets for America's hunters next fall?

source in South Dakota. There the hay is cut late, too late to hurt the rinkneck very much. But the pheasant tobogganed in the Dakotas as well as elsewhere.

Until the crash decline of the pheasant over the past five years, it had been thought of as a species with a "flat population curve," that is, a bird whose numbers remained quite steady over the years. In contrast, such so-called "cyclic" species as the varying hare and ruffed grouse go widely up and down in their numbers. Their population curves more resemble a series of saw teeth. The pheasant can no longer be considered steady

in its population trends. Still, it hardly fits the concept of being cyclic, if by cyclic we mean fluctuations in numbers at regular intervals. The present collapse is the first one known and is hardly enough evidence to warrant suspicion of regular declines to come. Even if true, it still explains nothing. The question remains, "what made the population decline?"

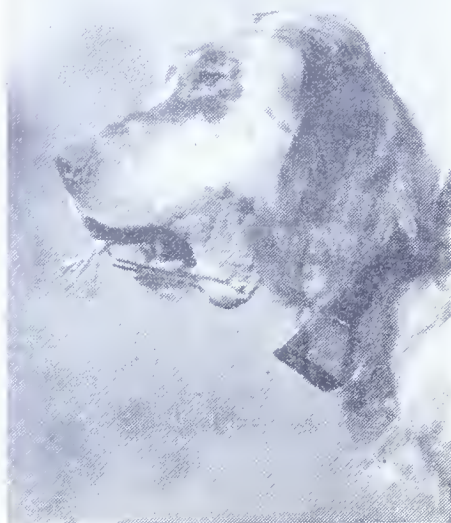
Reduction in cover, especially "wild land" of uncultivated and ungrazed areas on farms, brings us closer to a tangible cause of trouble. There is no doubt that the pheas-

(Continued on Page 24)



Pheasant brooder houses at the Loyalsock Game Farm, Lycoming County.

PAT — from Page 5



Pat brings in a "doodle" to the tune of his sheep bell.

isn't a signal to him to get on the back seat and see how many tracks he can make on the cushion. No. He steps in and immediately lies down on the floor and there is where he remains until the destination is reached. He is never troubled with car sickness.

While the guns are being uncased, put together and loaded, his actions can be likened to those of a boxer limbering his legs up before a match. At the order to go he is off at an easy lope that covers a lot of ground yet misses no scent. There is no way that you can appreciate what pleasure it is to spend a day with Doc and Pat except by accompanying them.

When the woodcock flight is on there are still many leaves on the trees, making it impossible to see as far as a dog will range to accomplish the best results. Pat is worked with a small sheep bell attached to his collar. When the bell ceases to tingle Doc will listen just an instant to make sure, then call a question, "Have you got him, Pat?" If a bird is being pointed, Pat will make the bell tingle just once. Doc then finishes the dialogue by calling a command, "Well, hold him. We're coming."

Upon locating the point the party is placed where a shot is most likely to be had and then quite often Doc will say, "Hold still Pat, I'm going to try to locate him." It could just as well be the statue of a dog that Doc is parting the grass around and searching out the ground under his nose. If that bunch of camouflaged feathers is located it is then flushed, but quite often the blend is so perfect that even old Doc's keen eye is not able to spot old doodle. In that case it's also flushed. If the kill is made one low command of "fetch" sends Pat out for the retrieve and here again we witness perfect behavior. The bird has hardly a ruffled feather from the retrieve which in most cases is quick work.

Occasionally one of Doc's friends will have a good dog and insist on bringing it along. When another is hunting Pat pays them no attention but covers the area being hunted in his easy thorough way and quite often locates birds that have been by-passed by

the other dog. A point by another dog is always majestically honored, and he will stand by while the other makes the retrieve, ready to lend his aid if needed, but once again he covers the ground in his thorough way disregarding where the other dog has searched and generally it is Pat that brings the bird back. I know of only two birds that bothered our faithful friend; the one that lodged about four feet from the ground in a thorn bush, this one was located and retrieved in front of the camera lense; the other the author located about 75 feet downstream from where it fell in a small brook, and lodged against some drift wood in the middle of the stream.

One can really get a laugh out of Pat's behavior when a halt is made for a moments rest. He will look up at the group in his knowing way and his expression as much as says, "Well, if you aren't going to hunt, I'm not either," and down he goes on the ground to wait until the party makes a move forward.

A dog hunting woodcock is sure to get muddy and here again our champion will distinguish himself before getting into the car at the end of the day by shaking himself and then stepping carefully in and lying down on the floor for the ride home. Back in the kennel he doesn't advertise his presence by annoying the country side with barking. At home he is still the dog owner's dream.

As I pen these lines I wonder if there isn't a big lonely acting heart up in Centre County in a cozy kennel because while Pat was carving a name in dog history, his master was advancing to be elected President of the National Wildlife Association, and then made a Senior in the Fish & Wildlife Service, and at present is in Washington, D. C.

I can visualize Doc in front of the fireplace with a far-away pleasing expression on his face and Pat with his head resting on his front paws, both looking forward to the time when they will once again be happily united and searching out those timber doodles and thunder kings.



Pat's former home at State College showing Doc's residence in background.

ARCHERY SEASON

The following resolution was adopted by the Schuylkill County Sportsmen's Association at their Spring Convention at Pottsville on April 11, 1948:

"Whereas deer hunting with the bow and arrow is best accomplished by what is known as the "still" method or by stalking, which is impossible during the regular season due to the continuous discharge of firearms and to drives by groups of hunters; and whereas state archery preserves, while requiring a certain cost of maintenance by the Game Commission, have proved inadequate in many ways; and whereas pre-season hunting with bow and arrow has been instituted in several well-known big-game states, resulting in better conservation, more revenue for the game commission, and no interference whatever with the regular deer seasons in those states; therefore be it resolved that the Pennsylvania State Game Commission be authorized by an Act of Legislature to create a season for the taking of deer with the bow and arrow prior to the regular deer season."

ANSWERS TO WHAT'S WRONG

1. Moles have tiny eyes, sunken in the fur of the head and hardly visible to the observer.
2. Raccoons go into hibernation during the cold winter months.
3. Moths have short, hairy antennae, not of the type possessed by butterflies, as shown incorrectly in the drawing.
4. The loon would not be in breeding plumage when ice and snow are on the ground.

FALCONRY—PENNSYLVANIA STYLE—from Page 7



The largest of the three unprotected hawks in the Keystone State is the goshawk, an immature specimen of which is pictured above.

protected species usually put up a determined defense of their nest, screaming and diving at anyone who ventures too close. Fortunately for the hunter, however, the three unprotected species are shy during the nesting season and will slip quietly off the nest when anyone approaches. This may seem strange, inasmuch as the unprotected hawks are the more bold and fierce killers. In order to be sure of the identity of the hawk, however, note its appearance and compare it to descriptions found in any library book on birds of prey.

When the young hawks lose their "down" and begin growing regular feathers they are old enough to be taken from the nest. When this stage of growth has been reached, the trainer climbs to the nest, places the hawks in a basket and lowers them to the ground. Care must be taken in handling the birds because they are extremely high strung and if treated roughly will become nervous and useless as hunters.

In captivity the hawks should be kept in a roomy, dry, well ventilated pen. Any perches that are placed in the pen should be located far enough from the sides of the building to prevent the hawks from bending or breaking their tail feathers when using the perches.

During the first week the hawks should be fed nothing but fresh meat, preferably beef and liver. Later, mice, rats and english sparrows may constitute most of their diet. The fledglings should be fed at least every two hours, and the meat should be cut in small pieces and placed where it is easily accessible to the birds. About once a month

a cod-liver oil capsule should be placed in a portion of meat and given to the bird to prevent rickets. If properly nourished the hawks will grow surprisingly rapidly.

Shortly after the hawks have been taken into captivity, a strip of leather called a "jess" is placed on each leg to serve as a means of securing the hawk to a perch or leash.

These jesses are made from strips of soft leather about one quarter inch wide and seven inches long. A strip of leather is cut to this size and a hole about one half inch long is cut near each end. One end of the jess is then passed through the hole in the opposite end to form a loop. This loop is slipped over the hawk's foot and drawn snugly around the ankle. The hole in the end of the jess that dangles from the hawk's leg functions as a point of attachment for the leash. A six foot length of rawhide shoestring with a hook attached to one end will serve as a leash.

For several hours every nice day the hawks should be placed out on perches in the sunshine and fresh air. If a shallow pan of water is placed near at hand, the hawks will bathe themselves and preen their feathers. This daily airing, referred to as "weathering," keeps the hawks good natured and contented in each others presence.

The actual training may begin as soon as the birds have become fully feathered. If training is begun before the birds have acquired all their feather "hunger streaks" will appear in their plumage and the bird's flight will be impaired.

Getting the hawk accustomed to sitting on

the wrist is the first problem of the trainer. For this stage of training the trainer will need a leather glove to protect his wrist and hand from the hawk's sharp talons. An ordinary gauntleted workman's glove will serve the purpose. Since a hawk will sit more quietly on the wrist in a dim light, the trainer first carries the bird for an hour or two during the late evening hours every day. When the hawk has become accustomed to sitting quietly on the wrist in a dim light, it is then taken out during the daylight hours and carried until it is content to sit quietly on the wrist anytime it is picked up by the trainer. After the bird has become well "seasoned" to the wrist, the second stage of training is begun.

This second stage consists of persuading the hawk to fly to the trainer's wrist for meat. On the day that this training is to begin, the hawk is not fed during the morning or afternoon. Early in the evening the trainer places the bird on a perch and ties its jesses to a long length of heavy twine. The trainer then steps back about four feet from the perch, places a small piece of meat on his wrist and calls or whistles to the hawk as he would if he were calling a pet dog. Ten minutes of calling may not induce the hawk to fly to the meat, but if the trainer is patient the hawk's hunger will overcome its fear and it will fly to the wrist. Once the hawk has flown to the wrist and eaten the meat, it is returned to the perch, and the process is repeated until the bird's appetite is satisfied. After each flight to the wrist, the distance between the perch and the trainer is increased. This training is continued every evening until the hawk will fly at least one hundred yards for food when called. When the training has progressed this far, the hawk may be safely flown without the heavy twine leash. It is important to remember, however, that the hawk must be given a piece of meat every time it flies to the wrist. In this way the hawk will associate the call of the trainer with food, and it will fly to the wrist when the trainer signals.

While the young hawks are growing they form habits very easily. The act of flying to the wrist is repeated so often during the training period that it becomes habitual

(Continued on Page 26)



When young hawks lose their "down" and begin growing regular feathers, they are old enough to be taken from the nest. Shown here are fledgling goshawks.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S MEETING—from page 9



The Commission agreed to contribute \$1,000 towards the operation of the Conservation Education Laboratory at Pennsylvania State College this summer. Shown here are a group of teachers who received first hand knowledge of the need for conservation of our natural resources while attending the Laboratory last summer.

6. Schmid, Rodney P. from Game Protector, Division "F", to Land Operations Assistant, Division "B", effective April 16, 1948.

7. Reynolds, Temple A. from Special Services Assistant (Public Relations), Division "A", to General Operations Assistant, Division "F", effective April 16, 1948.

8. Norris, George L. from General Operations Assistant, Division "F", to the same position in Division "G", effective April 1, 1948.

9. Bowman, Gilbert L. from General Operations Assistant, Division "B", to Sr. Land Operations Assistant, Divisions "C", "D", and "E", effective April 16, 1948.

10. Shaver, Raymond A. from Land Operations Assistant, Division "B", to Sr. Land Operations Assistant, Divisions "F" and "G", effective April 16, 1948.

11. Carroll, Harold D. from Special Services Assistant, Division "C", to Farm-Game Operations Assistant, Division "B", effective April 16, 1948.

12. Rickert, Harry H. from Game Protector, Division "A", to Farm-Game Operations Assistant, Division "A", effective April 16, 1948.

Plans for Quail Work

Commissioner Moltz, Chairman of the Propagation Committee, reported that the Committee held a conference with staff employees relative to rearing bobwhite quail at the Eastern Game farm during the coming year under varying sets of conditions in the hope of solving quail rearing problems and to produce birds which will thrive when released. An effort will be made to obtain domestically produced jungle fowls and certain types of bantams for use in these experiments.

Day-Old Chicks

Applications for day-old pheasant chicks to be reared by sportsmen's organizations and Farm-Game Cooperators are ahead of last year and indications are that approximately 100,000 pheasant chicks will be distributed this season.

Game News

The Commission agreed that beginning June 1, 1948 the premium publications previously offered for two or more year subscriptions shall be discontinued.

Educational Contributions

The Commission agreed to contribute \$1,000 in cash towards the operations of the Conservation Education Laboratory at Pennsylvania State College this summer and also decided to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$250 to the Forensic League of the University of Pittsburgh in its effort to expand conservation programs in Junior High Schools. The latter fund is to be used as prizes for statewide essay and poster competitions.

Photographic Contest

The Commission approved an appropriation of \$250 as prizes for a photographic contest to be run in the GAME NEWS. Details of prizes, judging, etc. are in the process of formulation.

Deputy Game Protectors

It was agreed that a total of 800 regular Deputy Game Protectors shall be authorized, exclusive of Service Corps employees and Deputies employed in connection with Co-operative Farm-Game Projects, and that 750 of these regular Deputy Game Protectors shall be allocated to several field districts, the remaining 50 to be held in reserve for adjustment in district quotas where necessary.

Revision of Regulations Governing Deputy Appointments—Upon motion made and adopted, revision of the Commission's policy and regulations governing the appointment of Deputy Game Protectors, adopted April 12, 1939, was considered and the regulations were revised as follows:

1. *Minimum Age and Citizenship*—Not less than twenty-one (21) years of age at the time of filing application, and must be a citizen of the United States.
2. *Residence*—Persons desiring appointment as Deputy Game Protectors will be given consideration for appointment only in the district in which they reside. Regularly commissioned Deputy Game Protectors have, however, authority for the enforcement of the Game, Fish and Forest Laws throughout the entire Commonwealth.
3. *Continuity of Appointments*—Excepting those persons who held commissions as Deputy Game Protectors on April 30, 1939, all applicants for Deputy Game Protector Commissions shall be subjected to a written examination of questions prescribed by the Commission, and to be completed on forms provided for that purpose. This requirement shall not apply to re-appointments.
4. *Procedure—Applications and Examinations*
 - a. All applications are to be filed with District Game Protectors as received.



Bounty payments on predators such as this great horned owl were continued for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1949.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



"Yes, but where's mother going to sit, dear?"

- b. District Game Protectors are required to make character investigations as soon as convenient after receipt and certify findings and recommendations to the Field Division Supervisor.
- c. Field Division Supervisors will hold comprehensive examinations in such districts as there may be need, only between May 1 and May 31; notifying eligible applicants of the time and place of examination two (2) weeks in advance.
- d. Certify to headquarters all grades and recommend certain appointments, bearing in mind:
1. Special qualifications.
 2. Geographic location, with regard to law enforcement problems, game feeding, farm-game project patrolling and geographic location in relation to other deputies.
5. *Dates for Consideration*—Consideration shall be given to the appointment of Deputy Game Protectors only between June 15 and June 30 of each year.
6. *Date of Automatic Expiration*—Commissions of all Deputy Game Protectors shall automatically expire April 30th of each even numbered year, with such re-appointments as may be approved.
7. *Approvals Required*—Deputy Game Protector commissions will not be issued without the final approval of the Commission.
8. *General Requirements for Appointment*
- a. Persons desiring appointments as Deputy Game Protectors shall be required to successfully undergo rigid character investigation.
 - b. All persons taking a written examination for the position of Deputy Game Protector shall attain an average rating of not less than seventy (70%) per cent before appointment is made.
 - c. Any person who shall fail to successfully attain the average rating of seventy (70%) per cent shall not be eligible to retake an examination within a period of four (4) months.

- Across
1. Crustacean
 5. Chicken house
 9. Frog's gait
 12. Violent anger
 13. Strong impulse
 14. Eggs
 15. Creole vegetable
 16. Root starch
 17. Cotton seed extractor
 18. Useless plant growth
 19. African and Asiatic pachyderm
 21. Worm
 23. Aisles
 24. Male sheep
 26. Worker
 30. Exist
 31. Land measure
 32. Orient
 36. Pig yard
 37. Shoals
 39. Born
 40. Surfeit
 42. Against
 43. Decimal number
 44. Sincere
 46. Finish
 47. Fish covering
 50. Mineral spring
 52. Plot in secret
 56. Mark with acid
 59. Unit of energy
 60. Prepare for publication
 61. Air-combining form
 62. Born
 63. Girl's name
 64. Stuff



65. Make a mistake
66. Falls behind
67. Serf

- Down
1. Black bird pest
 2. Garden tool
 3. Concurrence
 4. Necklaces
 5. Cunning
 6. Verbal
 7. Monster
 8. American Kings
 9. Indian dwelling
 10. Sheeplike
 11. Trousers
 20. Rabbit's cousin
 22. Astral body
 24. Taps
 25. Space
 27. Sea
 28. Goddess of peace
 29. Boxer's light artillery (pl.)
 33. South American edentate
 34. Observed
 35. Care for
 38. Rests in a chair
 41. Congers
 45. Throws back
 47. View
 48. One who removes the center
 49. Ire
 51. Serenity
 53. Mental image
 54. Resound
 57. Scotch measure
 58. Where the heart is

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle

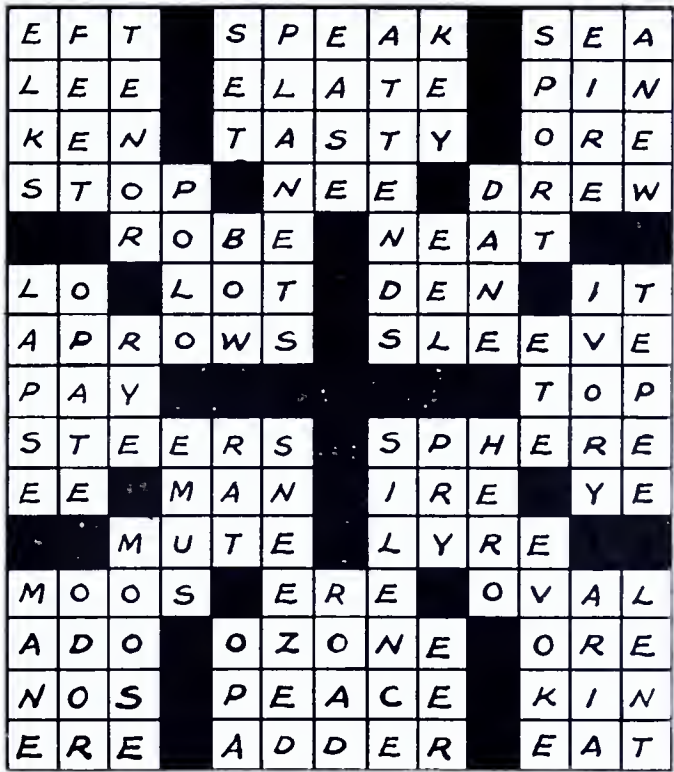




Photo by Hal H. Harrison.

Portrait of Pennsylvania's only successful exotic game bird—the male Ringneck Pheasant.

PHEASANT DECLINE—from Page 19

ant along with other farm game species has suffered great losses of protective shelter in recent years. The great demands for food during the war and high prices of farm products since have encouraged intensive use of every possible acre of farm land. "Clean farming" has reached a new intensity. Yet, as Kimball says, "It seems inconceivable that, in the space of four years, three-fourths of our pheasants could have been lost because of changing land use practices. Needed cover has been destroyed in some areas but crops have been planted in other areas where cover is abundant and food was previously scarce. Changing land use might cause a spotty pattern of scarcity but scarcely a general one in so short a period of time." Then too, the increase in the use of soil conservation practices in many areas, many of which are beneficial to the pheasant, would tend to offset the loss of cover in other areas.

We come now to that perennial of conversation subjects—the weather. There is little doubt that adverse weather during the nesting and hatching period has reduced pheasant production in recent years. The question is: how much? Is it the important factor? Some of Kimball's correspondents think so. Einarsen replied "I believe that in . . . Oregon, the basic reductions stem from low reproduction due to wet weather at nesting and hatching time." Bach of North Dakota said that ". . . weather and climate, both directly and indirectly, play a large part . . ." Ginn of Indiana commented: "Spring precipitation is one factor which has definitely affected the population trend. It has been found that with an increase in the average mean precipitation for the months of April through July there is a drop in the

kill per hunting effort. With a drop in precipitation, there is a subsequent rise in the kill." Other correspondents from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Minnesota mentioned weather first among possible causes. Others were more doubtful. For example, Mohler of Nebraska stated "Personally, I feel that it is a deeper or more elusive matter than mere weather conditions."

Kimball is not just sure about how vital a part the weather played in affecting pheasant reproduction during the recent decline. He concedes that "the western shift of the population (in the Prairie States) to an area of less rainfall is certainly an argument in support of the weather theory." He points out that the pheasant's nesting time in the Dakotas is not an ideal one, possibly due to its limited adaptability to a climate different from that of its native land. He reports from the South Dakota studies that "of all the weather factors studied a correlation with pheasant populations could be found only with June temperature and precipitation, and with severe winter storms." However, in 1947, the birds reproduced well despite bad June weather. And so the picture is still not wholly conclusive. Weather during nesting and hatching time is an important, possibly the most important matter that enables pheasants to thrive or causes them to decline. Says Kimball: "Three-fourths of a pheasant population worth many millions of dollars has disappeared in front of our noses in the short span of four years and we don't know why . . . Much has been accomplished but . . . the fact remains that our pheasants disappeared and, for the most part, we don't know if it was because the eggs were not laid, the eggs did not hatch, or the young died."

9. *Established Quotas*—Deputy Game Protectors may be appointed throughout the several divisions of the Commonwealth in such quantities as have been approved by the Commission.
10. *Certain Activities Restricted*
 - a. No Deputy Game Protector shall be permitted to hold dual police authority, except those specifically authorized by law.
 - b. Deputy Game Protectors shall not be permitted to act as private patrolmen.
11. *Compensation*—Deputy Game Protectors do not receive any compensation for their time, expenses or efforts except as may be authorized in writing by the Executive Director of the Commission. They are, however, permitted to receive fees and costs for the performance of any official duty in the same amounts as paid to constables.
12. *Supervision*—Deputy Game Protectors are solely under the supervision of the District Game Protector in charge of the district in which they reside, and as such must be totally amenable to the rules and regulations for the conduct of such employes as may be imposed by the Commission and administered by the District Game Protector.
13. *Equipment*—The Pennsylvania Game Commission does not furnish any equipment in whole or part other than credentials to Deputy Game Protectors.
14. *Recalling Commissions*—The appointment of any person as a Deputy Game Protector may be recalled at any time by the Commission, with or without cause being shown. (Revised April 8, 1948).

Following the adoption of the above revised rules and regulations, the Commission directed that steps be taken immediately to cancel all of the regular Deputy commissions and to proceed with the re-appointments in accordance with the procedure previously approved.



"Remember that crabby guide I had last year?"

Land Operations

Action was taken on the continuance and expansion of several Federal Aid Projects. Project No. 21-R-2, "Coverage-Type and Soils Mapping of State Game Lands," in operation since October 21, 1946 and scheduled to expire May 31, 1948 was renewed for a three-year period with a ten man crew until the major soil mapping is completed about December 31, 1948, then to be reduced until the management plans are finished. To date cover type and soils work has been completed on 26 blocks of State Game Lands, comprising over 124,000 acres, soil surveys on 24 blocks of State Game Lands, comprising over 26,000 acres, and cover type surveys on 4 blocks containing about 6,700 acres. The total cost has been approximately 47c per acre of which the Commission's share was 11.8c. The project also includes the preparation of detailed management plans for each of the game lands, such work having been completed on State Game Lands 25 in Elk County.

Project No. 27-D-1, "Forest-Wildlife Development," was inaugurated October 1, 1947 on State Game Lands 25 in Elk County to demonstrate that good food and cover conditions can be maintained on forest lands by following proven forestry practices. The Commission granted approval to expand the project to include twice the cutting area as soon as conditions warrant.

Use of Roads on State Game Lands

Regulation No. 6 covering the use of roads on State Game Lands as adopted July 3, 1937 and last amended April 10, 1941 does not specifically prohibit the use of motorcycles and motor scooters and in some cases this has encouraged abuses. The Commission therefore amended Regulation No. 6 of the general rules and regulations applying to all State Game Lands as follows:

"6. Certain roads on such lands, designated by gates, signs, or posters, shall be closed to vehicular traffic, including motorcycles and motor scooters, except for representatives of public conservation or police agencies when on official business, or for persons who may be granted special written permits approved by the Commission."

Renaming Training School

It was decided to rename "The Ross L. Leffler Training School" and designate it as "The Ross Leffler School of Conservation".

Next Meeting

The next meeting will be held in Harrisburg July 1, 1948.

The Springfield Township Farmers and Sportsmen's Association boasts a 140 acre farm which is designed as a special dog training area for members besides contain-



Seth Gordon, Commission Executive Director, presents the "WCHA Good Sportsmanship Trophy" to Lloyd McDonald, past president of the Greencastle Sportsmen's Association as the first contest to find the outstanding sportsmen's organization in the Franklin County and Shippensburg area comes to a close. The Greencastle group was selected by a panel of judges headed by Earl Strine, WCHA sports editor, who conceived this fine contest. Pictured above in addition to Mr. Gordon and Mr. McDonald are, left to right, George Myers, club director; Jake Gearhart, present club president; Ralph Zeigler, club director, and Gordon Beckner, club vice-president.

ing a trapshooting course and picnic area. The regular monthly meetings of the club are held outdoors there during favorable weather and the group holds special events such as crab feasts, oyster bakes, family picnics, and public picnics to boost membership rolls. Nearly 700 members are listed on the club's roster.

The Waynesboro Fish and Game Association recently purchased a 77-acre farm on which construction of a three-acre pond ranging in depth from two inches to fifteen feet is planned. The group also plans to build outdoor rifle ranges and a new club house on the property. The tract has 50 acres of tillable soil and 27 acres of woodland.

It is now possible for any member of the New Hope Sportsmen's Clubs to obtain membership in the organization for life upon payment of \$25. Proceeds from these special memberships, unanimously adopted at a recent meeting, are to be used for a permanent "Home" and training grounds.

A tentative program for the Junior Conservation School sponsored by the South Central Division of the State Federation has been announced. Between 28 and 40 boys can be accommodated at the school which is to be held the week of July 4-10 at the Pennsylvania State College Engineering Camp.

On Sunday afternoon the boys will register and be oriented. On Monday the general program will include survival, outdoor living, what clothing to wear in the woods, other equipment, building fires, shelters, plant and animal food, etc. Don Kepler, who had charge of the Survival Program at North

Carolina for the Naval PreFlight School, will serve as instructor. The film "Clean Waters" is scheduled for the evenings entertainment. Mr. Ben Gipple of the Department of Forests and Waters is in charge of Tuesday's program. On Wednesday Mr. Gordon Trembley of the Fish Commission has planned a trip to the Pleasant Gap Fish Hatchery with an inspection of the Fisheries Laboratory. A study and discussion of the rearing methods of trout and bass will be held, also a demonstration on stream improvement and collection and identification of stream life. Later in the afternoon, fly fishing methods will be taught.

On Thursday District Game Protector Clinton Ganster will discuss firearm safety and woods courtesy and will instruct in individual firing with .22 caliber rifles. In the afternoon Mr. Arthur Logue, Commission Field Supervisor, will give instruction on predator control methods and trapping followed by a talk on soil conservation by Mr. Henry Werner of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Friday will be spent discussing the conservation practices which were learned during the week along with methods of organizing Junior Conservation Clubs in schools. The balance of the day will be spent in competition and recreational activities. The camp will close on Saturday. The Planning Committee for the School consists of Dr. R. D. Anthony, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Centre County Sportsmen's Association; Mr. W. C. Shoemaker, former President of the Centre County group; Mr. George Harvey, of State College; Fish Warden Wertz; Mr. Wilber Cramer, of the Game Commission; Mr. Ben Gipple of the Department of Forests and Waters; and Mr. Gordon Trembley of the Fish Commission.



"Oh yes—that gun kicks a little too, Jack!"



Photo courtesy Hal H. Harrison.

Al C. Gigler, Ambridge, former United States Army archery instructor, bagged this yearling deer with an arrow at the archery preserve in Forest county during the 1947 deer season.

FALCONRY—from Page 21

and so strongly instilled into the hawk that the trainer should have no fear of losing the bird once its training has been completed.

Since young hawks grow rapidly and trained in about two weeks. Ten to fourteen days after they have become fully feathered they can be flown without a leash. In order to make the hawks better fitted for hunting, they should be allowed to fly as much as possible for about a week after they have been trained. The hawks are taken out, cast off, and called back from time to time. This flying strengthens their wings, improves their flying ability and also gives the trainer experience in handling the hawks.

The ability to hunt comes natural to the hawks and when game is sighted, the trainer merely slips the leash from the jesses and casts the hawk into the air. If the hawk strikes and kills its prey, the trainer calls the bird to his wrist. He then takes the prey from the bird's grasp and in return gives the hawk a small piece of meat. The hawk should never be allowed to eat the prey which it has just killed. This will prevent it from becoming accustomed to eating its kill and thereby returning to a semi-wild state.

When hunting the trainer should carry a small pouch that can be fastened to the belt. This pouch is used as a container for the meat that is fed to the hawk, and also any prey that the hawk might take. Any animal that the hawk kills during the hunt may be kept and fed to the hawk later, but the hawk should never be fed the prey which it has just killed.

The best results can be obtained when hunting, if two birds are used. If a large barn can be located and permission be obtained to hunt in and around it, the trainer posts a person outside the barn with one of hawks and then goes inside with the other. (It might be interesting to note that once a hawk has been trained it can be handled by practically anyone.) Once

(Continued on Next Page)

WHY THE .22 LONG?—from Page 18

retain their velocity and striking force better because they are heavier and better shaped. The difference in price between longs and long rifles for this kind of shooting is negligible—you don't shoot very many times at game or varmints.

Here are the figures on high-speed longs and long rifles, as furnished by Western:

Twenty-two long, Super-X—Bullet weight in grains, 29; muzzle velocity, 1,375; velocity, 100 yards, 1,020; muzzle energy, 122 foot pounds; energy, 100 yards, 67 foot pounds; mid-range trajectory 100 yards, 3.2 inches.

Twenty-two long rifle, Super-X—Bullet weight in grains, 40; muzzle velocity, 1,375; velocity 100 yards, 1,080; muzzle energy, 168 foot pounds; energy, 100 yards, 104 foot pounds; mid-range trajectory, 100 yards, 2.9 inches.

When you consider accuracy, as well, these figures show that long rifles are better on every count. The long just has no excuse for existence any more. It doesn't have the accuracy nor killing power of the long rifle nor the economy of the short. Being a hunter rather than a ballistic expert, I can only surmise as to the reason for the poor accuracy of the long. One would think that it would be more accurate than the short in a rifle chambered for the long rifle cartridge, since the length of the case in the long and long rifle is the same. This eliminates the jump that the short bullet must make before it engages the rifling.

Presumably, however, the long bullet—which really is the same as the one used in the short—is too light for the powder charge used. It would be interesting to shoot a few longs loaded to short velocity (1130 feet per second muzzle velocity in high speed ammunition) and see if this really is the reason.

If the accuracy of a low-speed long were as good or better than that of the short, then there would be some justification in using longs. Since the long case is the same length as the long rifle, there would be no chamber corrosion which occurs when shorts are fired in rifles chambered for the long rifle.

Even if there were such ammunition, which, to the best of my knowledge, there is not, there still would be slight excuse for the long. The average .22 user doesn't shoot enough shorts to affect the accuracy of his rifle appreciably. Most .22's even those in which a great many shorts are fired, suffer more for lack of proper care than from chamber corrosion. I have shot a few old rifles in which the long and long-rifle shells stuck, due to a chamber roughened by shooting shorts, but all of these guns were so badly rusted and pitted from lack of care that they were no longer fit to use, anyway.

If any reader knows a single valid reason for using longs I would like to hear it. As far as I am concerned, the ammunition companies had just as well quit making them. I think both the manufacturers and the shooting public would be better off.

FALCONRY—from Page 26

the trainer is inside the barn he makes a noise that will arouse the English sparrows that are invariably found around a barn. When the sparrows take wing the hawk is cast off. At the sight of the hawk the sparrows will fly to the nearest exit, and as they fly from the barn the hawk on the outside is cast off. This procedure is repeated from farmbuilding to farmbuilding until the sparrows leave the premises. If the same farm land is hunted from time to time the sparrows will eventually leave the area. This will mean that the farmer's losses that are caused by these pests will be reduced.

Another place that provides good hunting is a city dump where there is an accumulation of rats. The hunter stands on some point of vantage overlooking the dump and when a rat is sighted the hunter casts the hawk off. A pair of hawks worked in this manner can kill twenty-five or thirty rats in an afternoon.

It is difficult to hunt crows with a hawk unless the crows are found as "singles." However, the hunter may use his hawk as a decoy to attract the crows. The hunter places his hawk on a perch near the edge of a field and ties the bird to the perch with a short leash. He then steps back under cover and calls to the crows. When the crows see the hawk they will circle overhead or perch in nearby trees and raise a rumpus that will attract all the crows within a radius of several miles. The crows will dive at the hawk, but they will be careful enough to stay out of reach of its powerful talons. While all this noise making is going on the hunter can be picking the crows off with a shotgun. The first shots may scare the crows away, but they will return as long the hawk is there and the hunter remains concealed.

Falconry, besides being fun for the trainer, can be beneficial to the community inasmuch as it helps control the farmyard nuisances which every year cause large losses through disease and crop destruction.

NOTICE ON BOUNTY RATES

(Excerpt from Official Minutes of April 8, 1948)

RESOLUTIONS

"WHEREAS, Reports from the field and bounty payments indicate that while the general supply of predators is considerably lower than it was several years ago further intensive efforts are necessary to bring such creatures under control; and

"WHEREAS, The Special Predator Control Committee has given the matter study and recommends that the present bounty rates be continued for another fiscal year; and

"WHEREAS, The Commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to continue for another year the payment of bounties, and to pay rewards for the killing of various predators throughout the Commonwealth, except as below indicated, in order to bring about a further reduction in the numbers of said creatures and thereby better to protect game;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Pennsylvania Game Commission, acting under the powers and authority vested in it by the provisions of Article XI, Section 1101, of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225, as amended by the Acts of May 1, 1945, P. L. 357 and June 10, 1947, P. L. 535, entitled 'An Act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto', by resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the Members present this eighth day of April, 1948, hereby continues bounty payments from June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949, both dates inclusive, for the birds and animals enumerated below, if killed in a wild state in any county of the Commonwealth during the period specified and presented in the manner and under the conditions stipu-

lated in the Act aforesaid, except that no bounty shall be paid for either gray or red foxes killed in the counties of Chester and Delaware (where a special Act of the General Assembly restricts the killing of foxes to the protection of personal property), the rates of payment to be as follows:

1. *Gray Fox*—\$4.00 for each gray fox, except as above indicated;
2. *Red Fox*—\$4.00 for each red fox, except as above indicated;
3. *Weasel*—\$1.00 for each weasel;
4. *Great-horned Owl*—\$4.00 for each adult great-horned owl, and \$2.00 for fledglings which have not left the nest; and
5. *Goshawks*—\$2.00 for each adult goshawk, and \$1.00 for fledglings which have not left the nest.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the foregoing resolution shall be duly published, in accordance with Section 1102 of Article XI of the Act aforesaid, in the May and June 1948 issues of the Pennsylvania Game News, also to be brought to the attention of the public through the press and other available channels, the Executive Director being hereby authorized and directed to certify the foregoing rules and regulations as and for the act of the Pennsylvania Game Commission."

I hereby certify the above to be a full, true and correct excerpt of the resolutions establishing bounties on certain predators killed in a wild state within the Commonwealth from June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949, inclusive, as adopted by the Pennsylvania Game Commission at a meeting held April 8, 1948, public notice of which action is published in accordance with the requirements of law.

Seth Gordon, *Executive Director*
Pennsylvania Game Commission

THE IRISH SETTER—from Page 18

Irish setters for the field and won numerous outstanding victories at important trials.

Horace Lytle, top field trial judge, leading sports writer and my dearest friend, owned Smada Byrd, the great Irish bitch immortalized in his stories and books. Byrd was placed twelve times in open stakes and in 1927 at the Southern Ohio trials she won over the renowned English setter, Phil Essig. Smada Byrd possessed brains, range, speed, style and above all deep love for her master. She was his constant gunning companion for many years on all types of game birds. She refused to allow anyone, except Horace, train her; refused to live in a kennel and would obey any command at once if threatened to be sent to the kennel. Byrd was just almost human and there is no doubt that she has remained her master's favorite in all his years as a sportsman. Later we shall devote an entire article to this great dog.

Ferris' Red Hot, Davis' Finglas, Graham's Duke IX, Simms Tipperary McKerry, Hehi's Sally and Polly of Kildare and many others have made field trial history for the Irish enthusiasts.

In the past decade, Edwin M. Berolzheimer has carried on the Irish tradition with his Elcova McTybe, Shaun McTybe O'Cloisters, Brian McTybe O'Cloisters and Rugus McTybe O'Cloisters.

The past gunning season I had the opportunity to hunt over several Irish setters. Seth Gordon's Red Man gave us great sport on ringnecks and grouse and I look forward to action with him next season.

Jim Martin of Bluefield, West Virginia owns ol' Brownie who is a grouse specialist and for several years, I have shot grouse over this big lovable mahogany dog. My only double on grouse was made over his staunch dependable point. Jim is now training a little Irish bitch, gypsy, for grouse gunning and I predict a great future for her and Jim.

Ask any Irish owner and he'll tell you that the breed is really no more difficult to train than other pointing dogs, and his lovable, happy, vivacious qualities are so endearing he is indeed worth the effort to keep him in his rightful place as a great gunning companion.

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

January 1, 1948--March 31, 1948

RESIDENTS

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Aaron, Thomas Howard, 538½ Wood St., Clarion, Making false dates on bounty affidavit			\$ 10.00	party killing one deer over camp limit			100.00
Achenbach, Paul R., Allenwood, Making false declaration of date in bounty claim			10.00	Caldwell, Frank, R. D. 1, Downingtown, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Achenbach, Paul R., Allenwood, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			25.00	Campbell, David A., Anita, With intent to defraud, made false declaration to collect bounty (1 weasel)			10.00
Allen, Garfield, Starlight, Making false declaration of dates to collect bounty			10.00	Campbell, Dale Glen, 141 3rd St., Derry, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Allison, Robert A., 311 Vassar Ave., Swathmore, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while standing along highway			10.00	Cane, Harry M., R. D. 2, Rockwood, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Alvord, Charles F., Broad St., Williamstown, Possessing female deer killed in closed season			100.00	Carlson, Andrew S., R. D. 5, Mercer, Making false affidavit to secure bounty claim on one weasel			10.00
Askey, Millard L., Karthaus, Setting one trap on breast of beaver dam and one trap in beaver house			100.00	Casmay, George L., 317 Chestnut St., Phoenixville, Hunter injuring livestock			25.00
Auman, Mode C., Spring Mills, R. D., Concealing deer unlawfully taken			100.00	Cavanet, G., Coalport, Attempting to take more than limit of beaver			50.00
Avery, Marion B., Alderson, Possessing beaver taken in closed season			50.00	Cavanaugh, Edward, 100 S. Main St., Ashley, Violation of Rules & Regulations of the Commission relative to beaver trapping			50.00
Axt, Phillip, R. D., Milford, Allowing dog to chase deer			25.00	Cavanaugh, Patrick, 214 S. Main St., Ashley, Violation of Rules & Regulations of the Commission relative to beaver trapping			50.00
Baker, Helen A., 703 Trent Ave., Wyomissing, Dog chasing game by owner			10.00	Challingsworth, Geo. S., Penfield, Giving incorrect data on bounty claim			10.00
Baker, Russell S., R. D. 5, Susquehanna, Dog chasing deer			25.00	Chambers, George J., Port Kennedy, Failure to tag one trap			10.00
Baker, William, Keating Summit, Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Champion, David J., Strattonville, Making false dates on bounty affidavit			10.00
Bailey, Marcus G., R. D. 1, Christiana, Shooting at and wounding a human being in mistake for a skunk			200.00	Chandler, John T., Sugar Grove, Setting a beaver trap closer than 25 feet from a beaver dam			50.00
Baum, R. C., Emeigh, Hunting without non-resident license			50.00	Chernesky, Paul E., R. D. 3, Bloomsburg, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth by giving false date in claim for bounty ..			40.00
Beam, Paul B., Glenmoore, Raising, selling or otherwise disposing of game, raccoon, without a propagating permit			25.00	Chick, Milton Wayne, 55 Venango St., Franklin, Killing gray squirrel in closed season			10.00
Beers, E. C., R. D. 2, Coopersburg, Taking raccoon from den tree in closed season			25.00	Chmiel, Joseph Robert, 103 Chestnut St., Dupont, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Beaver, Raymond E., R. D. 1, Selinsgrove, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox			10.00	Clark, Clair Otto, Star Route, Tionesta, Incorrect date on bounty affidavit			10.00
Benjamin, Floyd LeRoy, 855 Main St., Towanda, Disturbing traps of another			25.00	Clark, Howard E., R. D. 5, Greensburg, Failure to visit traps within 36 hours			10.00
Bennett, Augustus M., Wyalusing, Setting more than ten traps for beaver			50.00	Clark, Patrick J., 59 Cooke St., Ashley, Making false declaration of date when fox was killed with intent to defraud			10.00
Bennett, James Albert, R. D. 1, Linglestown, Dogs chasing deer ..			25.00	Clarke, Patrick J., 59 Cooke St., Ashley, Attempt to collect bounty on one fox that he was not entitled to collect			25.00
Bentliff, George W. 3rd., R. D. 1, Bristol, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Clark, Wilbert C., R. D. 2, Clymer, Failure to tag one trap			10.00
Baloh, Joseph Martin, 850 North St., Luzerne, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00	Clawson, Lyle E., Salina, Deliberately furnishing false date in effort to collect bounty			10.00
Bernosky, Theodore W., R. D. 2, Edinboro, Placing beaver traps less than 25 feet from a beaver dam			50.00	Claypool, Basil P., R. D. 1, Freeport, Setting trap closer than 25 feet to beaver house			50.00
Billing, Robert, 59 Columbia St., Greenville, Failure to visit traps within 36 hours			20.00	Clever, Harry Glen, R. D. 2, Kittanning, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			10.00
Bird, Clark William, Mainesburg, Failure to tag trap			10.00	Cochran, Lawrence, Livermore, Setting untagged trap			10.00
Blauvelt, Donald, Wilawana, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty on 2 foxes			50.00	Cole, James E., 241 Pine St., Cloverdale, Attempting to kill a second deer in one season			100.00
Blum, Albert Fred, R. D. 2, Sheffield, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver dam			50.00	Conrad, William K., R. D. 6, Lancaster, Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty of one fox			10.00
Bodurek, Felix J., 325 Liberty St., McDonald, Failure to visit traps			10.00	Cooney, Stuart Alvin, Box 154, Avis, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Bonner, Curvin A., Slate Run, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver dam			50.00	Cooney, Joseph T., Avis, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Booher, Delmar Lemoin, R. D. 7, New Castle, Transporting deer not properly tagged			25.00	Cooper, Jefferson D., Lords Valley, Hunting without required resident hunting license			20.00
Boone, Clarence E., 323 Vine St., Berwick, Attempting to take 3rd beaver in one season			50.00	Coughlin, Thomas H., DuBois, Disturbing traps of another			25.00
Bosich, Frank Mario, 402 E. 8th St., Bloomsburg, Alien possessing dogs (2)			30.00	Cowan, Warren C., R. D. 1, Sugar Grove, Assisting to kill 2 deer in closed season			200.00
Bossard, Lewis D., Danielsville, shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings			25.00	Crissinger, Paul Leroy, Gratz, Killing one squirrel over daily limit			10.00
Bovee, Roy Charles P., 4029 Walnut St., Phila., Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway			10.00	Crissinger, Paul LeRoy, Gratz, Killing squirrel in closed season ..			10.00
Brendle, Marvin, R. D. 1, Denver, Attempting to collect bounty on fox by deception			25.00	Cropper, Robert, Jr., 1046 Stetcar Ave., Yeadon, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Brey, Wilson Roth, Windy Heights, Souderton, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00	Curry, Norman V., 2331 S. 12th St., Allentown, Assisting in taking of ringneck pheasant hen			25.00
Briggs, Richard Preston, Felton, Disturbing traps of another			25.00	Cyck, S., Johnstown, Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands ..			25.00
Brothers, Robert V., Marienville, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver dam			50.00	Davis, Ezra, Tyler Hill, Setting more than ten traps for beaver ..			50.00
Brougham, Milford A., Smethport, Presenting 2 over-age weasel pelts for bounty			20.00	Davy, Fred W., Howard, Attempting to kill deer in closed season ..			100.00
Bryan, Lysle, Proctor, Making false declaration of date of killing gray fox to collect bounty			10.00	Davy, John, Howard, Attempting to kill deer in closed season ..			100.00
Brown, August B., R. D. 1, Somerset, Making false declaration of dates of killing 3 weasels in attempt to collect bounty			30.00	Dawson, Earl D., R. D. 1, Hookstown, Filing false claims for bounty ..			10.00
Bugara, Michael J., Evansville, Failure to tag trap			10.00	Day, Samuel J., Lamar, Assisting to conceal male deer unlawfully killed			100.00
Bupp, Stewart S., R. D. 1, Seven Valleys, Making false declaration of date of killing one fox in attempt to collect bounty			10.00	Dean, John H., R. D. 1, Scenery Hill, False information on bounty claim			20.00
Burrows, Raymond W., Box 105, Elgin, Placing trap closer than 25 feet from water line on a beaver house			50.00	Decowski, John S., R. D. 1, Benton, Disturbing traps of another ..			25.00
Bushkar, Andrew Joseph, 189 E. 6th St., Wyoming, Failure to tag one trap			10.00	DeLeo, Rocco, R. D. 2, Dalton, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Cairns, H. Thomas, Box 115, Stahlstown, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00	Delporto, George, Erie, Attempting to kill a spike buck in closed season			100.00
Cali, Nick, Box 394, Pen Argyl, Presenting skins of two foxes held in captivity for bounty			50.00	DePedro, Nicholas M., 200 Graham Ave., Coatesville, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Calvert, Kenneth R., R. D. 3, Tunkhannock, Failure to visit trap within 36 hours			10.00	Depto, W. R., Hastings, Bounty fraud			40.00
Caffo, Emil Paul, Proctor St., Elkland, Attempting to take a beaver in closed season			50.00	Derhammer, Owen, Danielsville, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Caldwell, Frank, R. D. 1, Downingtown, Being member of hunting				DeVore, Arnie Grover, R. D. 2, Cambridge Springs, Failure to visit traps every 36 hours			10.00
				Diehl, Lillian E., Harford St., Milford, Dog chasing deer			25.00
				Dille, Clifford B., R. D. No. 3, W. Finley, Incorrect date of killing on bounty affidavit			10.00
				Dise, Albert, 21 S. 4th St., Souderton, Failure to display license tag while hunting			20.00
				Dodson, Francis L., R. D. 1, Milroy, Setting traps on beaver dam contrary to Commission rules			50.00
				Domonic, Valeri, R. D. 2, Ebensburg, Hunting without non-resident hunting license			50.00
				Dolney, James A., R. D. 1, Hartstown, Taking a fur-bearer (beaver) from trap of another			25.00

Last month a list of more than 2700 names appeared in this magazine. That compilation consisted of violations of the Game Law which occurred or were prosecuted in the period June 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947. The following list contains brief statements of violations which occurred or were prosecuted in the period January 1, 1948 to March 31, 1948. You will find almost 500 names published on these pages, names of people who would rather be called sportsmen than game-hogs, who would be ashamed to publicly admit that they "cheated" on their fellow hunter.

These lists are being published for one purpose and one purpose only. They are printed entirely as an educational object lesson. Despite untiring efforts of every conservation law enforcement officer in these post-war years, the curve of broken game laws has mounted steadily. Until that curve descends once more this public information program will be continued. Until that time it is up to every sportsman and citizen of Pennsylvania to see that the Game Law, designed and enforced for the good of all, is not deliberately violated.

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Douglas, Walter,	Custer City,	Taking one beaver in excess of season's bag limit	50.00	Hoffman, John Hayes,	117 E. Main St., Lansdale,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on 2 weasels	20.00
Dourte, Allon B.,	R. D. 2, Manheim,	Killing one ringneck pheasant over daily bag limit	25.00	Holman, Jesse N.,	Allenport,	Failure to produce roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Draper, Joseph Thomas,	R. D. 3, Coatesville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Hoodak, Stephen,	Lopez,	Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house	50.00
Dunks, Benjamin J.,	Box 167, Stergeon,	Incorrect date of killing on bounty affidavit	10.00	Horner, Nathan P.,	89 Caldwell Ave., Washington,	Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00
Dymond, Floyd,	R. D. 3, Tunkhannock,	Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00	Hovanec, Joseph A.,	Kimberton,	Failure to tag two traps	20.00
Eberly, Charles,	R. D. 1, Dallastown,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one (1) weasel	10.00	Howland, Floyd H.,	Coudersport,	Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house	50.00
Elbel, George K.,	R. D. 1, Rossiter,	Failure to tag one trap	10.00	Huff, Leon Oscar,	White Deer,	Permitting dog to chase deer	25.00
Elek, Steve, Jr.,	Box 186, Ronco,	Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00	Huniville, William J.,	Rixford,	Submitting weasel pelts for bounty more than 4 months old	30.00
Enright, Laurence F.,	120 Altadena Drive, Mt. Lebanon,	Killing a ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00	Hunter, Wallace W.,	Punxsutawney,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Ernest, Raymond Alroy,	R. D. 2, Catawissa,	Attempt to defraud the Commonwealth by giving false date in claim for bounty	10.00	Hurlburt, Albert A.,	R. D. 1, Canton,	Removing property from State Game Lands No. 12 without permission	25.00
Errington, Robert W.,	R. D. 1, Collegeville,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00	Irwin, Melvin T.,	R. D. 1, Oil City,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Essleman, Stephen R.,	Peach Bottom,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on three (3) foxes	30.00	Isenberg, Harry Lee,	R. D. 2, Port Royal,	Making false declaration of killing 1 weasel	10.00
Etter, Ivan Charles,	R. D. 2, Waterford,	Setting traps closer than 25 feet from established beaver dam	50.00	Jackman, Glen Leo,	R. D. 2, Corry,	Killing two deer by use of artificial light	200.00
Federer, Jesse, Isabella,	Training dog with shot gun		10.00	Jackson, Frank S.,	Quarryville,	Hunting without resident license	20.00
Fendor, John,	R. D. 2, Hunlocks Creek,	Setting more than ten traps for beaver	50.00	Jackson, Saunders E.,	R. D. 1, Downingtown,	Possessing live raccoon without a permit	25.00
Fino, Carmen,	51 Norman St., Pittston,	Shooting at protected bird (song sparrow)	10.00	Jenkins, Thomas C.,	McConnellsburg,	Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00
Freni, Richard John,	R. D. 2, Sandy Lake,	Setting or tending to more than ten beaver traps	50.00	Jenney, Abel E.,	DuBois,	Shooting at grouse in closed season	25.00
Frey, Claude Eugene,	R. D. 3, Bloomsburg,	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth by giving false date in claim for bounty	10.00	Johnson, Clinton C.,	R. D. 3, Wyalusing,	Attempting to take beaver after taking legal limit	50.00
Frick, Joseph,	R. D. 3, Quakertown,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one (1) fox	10.00	Johnson, Lloyd James,	22 Grant St., Shickshinny,	Failure to tag trap. Three offenses	30.00
Fries, Charles R.,	Rt. No. 2, Mercersburg,	Making false affidavit to collect bounty on one red fox	10.00	Johnson, Robert,	Box 22, Oakdale,	Hunting small game in a special dog training area	25.00
Frisbie, Milton Ray,	R. D. 2, Wysox,	Making false declaration of date in claim for bounty one fox killed	10.00	Jolly, Henry, Patton,	Failure to visit traps		10.00
Fritz, Edward Eugene,	R. D. 5, Bloomsburg,	Setting traps for muskrats in closed season	30.00	Jones, Armsby Lee,	R. D. 1, Rummerfield,	Attempting to take beaver after taking legal limit	50.00
Fulton, Jesse,	Coalport,	Setting more than allowance of beaver traps	50.00	Keating, James T.,	45th & Locust Sts., Phila.,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle while standing on highway	10.00
Gallaher, J. W.,	R. D. 1, Barnesboro,	Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00	Keibler, E. H.,	Washington,	Shooting over highway	25.00
Gambler, Ralph D.,	Alburtis,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one fox	10.00	Keller, Arden Roy,	R. D. 1, Stillwater,	Making false declaration of date in bounty claim for foxes	10.00
Gaugler, Robert Earl,	3101 Fair Acres, Allentown,	Trapping rabbits with steel trap	20.00	Kellogg, Alvin,	Roulette,	Killing spike buck deer by mistake	25.00
Gaugler, Samuel George,	3103 Fair Acres, Allentown,	Possessing two rabbits taken in closed season	20.00	Kemmerer, John V.,	R. D. 3, Quakertown,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on 1 fox	10.00
Geese, George William,	Furlong,	Making false declaration in date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00	Kerr, Fred M.,	Sandy Lake,	Setting traps closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00
Gerber, William H.,	Ernest,	Dog chasing small game unaccompanied by owner or handler	10.00	Kerstetter, Orvis A.,	Tylersville,	Setting steel trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ inches	10.00
Gettig, Harry A.,	Bellefonte,	Selling game (raccoon) without propagation permit	25.00	Kimple, Clyde H.,	Rt. 1, Fayetteville,	Assist in killing of a deer in closed season	100.00
Gilson, Cyrus M.,	R. D. 3, Union City,	Failure to take trap	10.00	Kimple, John B.,	Rt. 1, Fayetteville,	Killing a deer in closed season	100.00
George, Paul Allen,	R. D. 1, Greensburg,	Taking one muskrat in closed season	10.00	King, Paul R.,	Box 667, Mt. Pleasant,	Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Glover, Elra Ruben,	East Springfield,	Giving incorrect date on bounty affidavit	10.00	King William R.,	R. D. 1, Linden,	Attempting to trap rabbits in a box trap	10.00
Gorniak, Ben.,	Wattsburg,	Placing beaver trap closer than 25 feet from beaver dam	50.00	Kinsley, Joseph D.,	R. D. 1, Wyalusing,	Making false declaration of date on fox killed for bounty	10.00
Graham, Lloyd William,	R. D. 2, Mifflintown,	Assisting to use vehicle to hunt for or take game	50.00	Kitchen, Robert H.,	Beech Creek,	Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Greenwood, Charles,	R. D. 1, Belle Vernon,	Killing illegal deer	25.00	Kitchen, Robert H.,	Beech Creek,	Failure to report killing of deer within 5 days following closed season	2.00
Griffith, Robert P.,	Spring Mount,	Possessing loaded shot gun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Kline Charles H.,	22 Grant St., Shickshinny,	Failure to tag trap, three offenses	30.00
Grose, Norman C.,	Skinner's Edy,	Setting trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ inches	10.00	Knable, Victor S.,	Needmore,	Killing 2 rabbits in closed season	20.00
Gross, George L.,	Karthauss,	Attempting to take, kill or wound a deer in closed season	100.00	Knapik, John,	Starford,	Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00
Grosser, Henry,	R. D. 1, Halifax,	Possessing deer more than sixty days after close of season	50.00	Knapik, John,	Starford,	Failure to tag trap	10.00
Gruver, Raymond,	R. D. 3, East Berlin,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00	Knolles, Harry E., Jr.,	R. D. 1, New Albany,	Failure to procure roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Gulick, Stephen,	Lopez,	Assisting in attempt to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	50.00	Knox, John David,	R. D. 1, Oil City,	Raising fur-bearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without permit	25.00
Guthrie, David F.,	Marienville,	Setting beaver trap closer than 25 feet from beaver dam	50.00	Korody, Andy,	R. D. 1, Rea,	Incorrect date of killing on bounty affidavit	20.00
Gross, Lloyd A.,	354 N. Charlotte St., Pottstown,	Failure to tag big game animal (bear) within the period of time specified by law	10.00	Kostenbauder, Harry Jr.,	Aristes,	Aiding and assisting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00
Hadix, John, Jr.,	R. D. 1, Windber,	Making false declaration of the date of killing one grey fox to collect bounty	10.00	Kostenbauder, Harry B.,	4811 Regent St., Phila.,	Making a false affidavit in attempt to collect bounty on one fox	25.00
Haglund, Earl Austin,	Austin,	Setting beaver traps closer than 25 feet to a beaver house	50.00	Kountz, Lewis G.,	R. D. 1, Freeport,	Setting one untagged trap	10.00
Hake, George Clifford,	Lemon St., Wrightsville,	Making a false affidavit in attempt to collect bounty on two weasels	50.00	Kravetz, Nicholas,	Lopez,	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty—14 foxes	150.00
Hambrosky, Stephen R.,	R. D. 4, Latrobe,	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Kreider, Norman L.,	R. D. 1, Mount Union,	Attempting to kill protected bird (coot) in closed season	10.00
Haney, Harry H.,	R. D. 5, Bloomsburg,	Trapping in auxiliary refuge	25.00	Krolick, Andrew,	189 E. 6th St., Wyoming,	Trapping for beaver contrary to regulations	50.00
Hann, Brice Daniel,	R. D. 1, McConnellsburg,	Practising taxidermy for profit without permit	25.00	Kromer, Francis G.,	225 E. 21st St., Northampton,	Possessing male ringneck pheasant taken in closed season	25.00
Hardy, William E.,	Philipsburg,	Hunting game prior to opening hour Nov. 1, 1947	15.00	Kulesza, Edward V.,	Lakewood,	Making false declaration of dates to collect bounty	10.00
Harkness, Merton L.,	R. D. 1, Gillett,	Giving false date to collect bounty on one red fox	10.00	Kulikowski, Frank,	Lakewood,	Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house	50.00
Harris, Joseph,	Philipsburg,	Setting traps for fur-bearers (other than beaver or otter) prior to opening hour	10.00	Labenburg, Harry T.,	R. D. 2, Lehighton,	Disturbing traps of another	25.00
Hayos, John Francis,	R. D. 1, Factoryville,	Possessing two muskrat pelts in closed season	20.00	Labiak, George,	R. D. 4, Coatesville,	Being member of party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00
Hazlett, Norman A.,	R. D. 2, Factoryville,	Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00	Labiak, George,	R. D. 4, Coatesville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Heffelfinger, William H.,	R. D. 2, Bath,	Attempting to take muskrat in closed season	10.00	Lachman, Elmer W.,	4104 Brownsville Rd., Pgh.,	Killing a bear less than 1 year old	100.00
Heverly, Christie L.,	Howard,	Attempting to kill deer in closed season	100.00	Lair, Nicholas,	R. D. 1, Covington,	Possessing three muskrats unlawfully taken	30.00
				Lamparter, William C.,	R. D. 3, Quarryville,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on 2 weasels	20.00
				LaSage, Robert J.,	R. D. 2, Conneautville,	Permitting a dog to chase and kill a ringneck pheasant in closed season	15.00
				Laus, Harry,	22 Bay St., Coatesville,	Being member of hunting party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00
				Laus, Harry,	22 Bay St., Coatesville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Laus, Philip.	22 Bay St., Coatesville.	Being member of hunting party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00	Neldrick, Albert J.,	Philipsburg,	Killing male deer not having two points to one antler	100.00
Laus, Philip.	22 Bay St., Coatesville.	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Newlin, John E., R. D. 4.	Coatesville,	Being member of party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00
Lehahan, Thomas.	R. D. 1, Mt. Top.	Taking a fur-bearing animal (beaver) from trap of another	25.00	Newlin, John E., R. D. 4.	Coatesville.	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Leibensperger, Ray A., R. D. 2.	Kutztown.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on 1 fox	10.00	Newlin, William H., R. D. 3.	Coatesville,	Being member of hunting party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00
Lepley, Edward L., 330 Juniata St., Boswell.		Shooting at mark more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season	10.00	Newlin, William H., R. D. 3.	Coatesville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Levengood, Charles D., R. D. 1.	Pottstown.	Failure to tag two traps	20.00	Noonkester, Raymond M., R. D. Fawn Grove.		Making a false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00
Lightcap, Vernest K., R. D. 4.	Pottstown.	Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00	Opolonik, Elaryon J., 772 Edgemont St., Palmerton.		Killing ring-neck pheasant hen	25.00
Lipka, Joseph John, 202 Charles St., Coatesville.		Being member of hunting party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00	Omasta, Joseph G., Jr., R. D. 2.	Ford City,	Killing second deer in one season	100.00
Lipka, John Joseph, 202 Charles St., Coatesville.		Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	O'Shea, William J., Brackney, R. D., Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			25.00
Love, John M., Du Bois.		Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Oster, Bernard P., R. D. 3.	Meadville.	Setting beaver trap on construction of beaver dam	50.00
Love, Robert, R. D. 1.	Polk.	Making a false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Packer, Thomas C., Beech Creek.		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Lowmaster, Thomas A., R. D. 1.	Rosser.	Taking a beaver in closed season	50.00	Page, Earl E., R. D. 1.	Milroy.	Setting traps on structure of beaver dam	50.00
Lowmaster, William T., R. D. 1.	Rosser.	Failure to tag one trap	10.00	Palaskey, Joseph, Westport.		Presenting skin of fox held in captivity for bounty	25.00
Lynn, Otto Fremont, Watsonstown.		Assisting in attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00	Panaski, William, 225 Madison St., Coatesville.		Being member of hunting party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00
Mackey, W. V., Fallen Timber.		Dumping rubbish on State Game Land	25.00	Panaski, William, 226 Madison St., Coatesville.		Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00
Malinowski, Henry P., R. D. 3.	Waterford.	Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house	50.00	Pardee, Richard P., R. D. 1.	Rochester Mills.	Making false declaration of date of killing with intent to defraud	10.00
Manspeaker, Royle H., Mt. Union.		Wounding a spike buck deer in closed season	100.00	Parker, Woodrow W., 100 Spearman Ave., Farrell.		Making false statement to secure bounty on weasel	10.00
Marcinko, Albert M., Lanse.		Presenting pelt (gray fox) in claim for bounty after four months from date of killing	10.00	Parr, William H., Cedar Ave., Andalusia.		Hunting without resident license	20.00
Martin, Edith May, 4517 Walnut St., Phila.,		Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to another	25.00	Peck, William J., Needmore.		Possessing parts of a rabbit unlawfully taken	10.00
Masculli, Wallace, 16 Mt. Pleasant St., Coatesville.		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building while hunting small game	25.00	Pelchy, Lyle, Coudersport.		Possessing loaded rifle in car standing on highway	10.00
Masters, Harry J., 27 Loomis Park, Wilkes-Barre.		Failure to tag trap, 2 offenses	20.00	Peppler, Roy H., Jr., R. D. 2.	Kelly Station.	Making false declaration of date to collect bounty	10.00
Mattison, Glenn G., Genesee.		Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00	Perschka, Elmer R., R. D. 2.	Sharpsville.	Possessing parts of a doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Melnik, Frank C., R. D. 2.	Hollidaysburg.	Failure to tag trap properly	10.00	Perrin, Earl I., Star Rt., Bedford.		Entering State Game Refuge in open season	25.00
Mickley, Robert O., 151 Lombard Ave., Lewistown.		Making false declaration in date of killing 2 red foxes	20.00	Peters, Paul, R. D., Union City.		Setting beaver trap closer than 25 feet from beaver dam	50.00
Mika, Frank, 133 Manhattan St., Ashley.		Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00	Pharis, Fred.		Killing a deer in closed season	100.00
Milajac, John V., R. D. 4.	Susquehanna.	Dog chasing deer	25.00	Phelps, Andrew W., Ulster.		Possessing six muskrats taken in closed season	60.00
Miller Charles A., R. D. 1.	Dover.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on 2 weasels	20.00	Phillips, Ray H., Howard.		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Miller, Clarence E., Jr., R. D. 1.	Bath.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on 2 foxes	20.00	Phillips, Ray H., Howard.		Failure to report killing of deer within 5 days following closed season	2.00
Miller, Leo J., Coudersport.		Setting steel trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ inches	10.00	Phillips, Squier M., Hop Bottom.	R. D. 1, Susquehanna.	Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty on 1 weasel	25.00
Miller, R. E., Carrolltown.		Bounty fraud	10.00	Pickett, Edward E., Lacyville.		Setting 2 traps closer than 25 feet from established beaver house	100.00
Miller, Stewart W., Emigsville.		Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00	Plechner, Walter A., Gettysburg.		Attempt to collect bounty on two red foxes through deception	50.00
Millren, David S., Jackson Center.		Failure to properly tag trap	10.00	Pollo, Andy, R. D. 1.	West Newton.	Incorrect date of killing one weasel with intent to defraud through the collection of bounty	10.00
Minnich, Mark D., R. D. 1.	Tower City.	Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Pollock, James H., R. D. 1.	Washington.	Dogs chasing deer	25.00
Minnier, Henry B., R. D. 1.	Dushore.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty	10.00	Porter, Harold W., R. D. 4.	Smethport.	Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Minor, Thomas E., R. D. 12.	Point Marion.	Transporting untagged deer	25.00	Pransky, George N., 46 W. Main St., Corry.		Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00
Mitchell, Edgar E., Myers St., Confluence.		Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Price, Paul A., Espy.		Trapping in auxiliary Game Refuge	25.00
Mitchell, Joseph, Milroy.		Removing fur-bearing animal (beaver) from trap of another	25.00	Pritula, John, 234 S. Broad Mt. Ave., Frackville.		Attempt to collect bounty on fox by deception	10.00
Mitchell, Jones F., R. D. 3.	Cambridge Springs.	Placing a trap closer than 25 feet from a beaver house	50.00	Puskarich, Joseph C., R. D. 1.	Aliquippa.	Offering a raccoon for sale	25.00
Monko, John, 371 Charles St., Coatesville.		Being member of party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00	Pyle, James E., 104 W. Morton St., Connellsville.		Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00
Monko, John, 371 Charles St., Coatesville.		Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Quashire, Ed., Ehrenfeld.		Falsification of dates on affidavit in claim for bounty	10.00
Moore, Linus W., New Milford.		Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house	50.00	Racusin, Eli, St. Marys.		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Morrison, Ralph A., R. D. 2.	Sugar Grove.	Setting trap closer than 25 feet from a beaver house	50.00	Rankin, Ralph V., R. D. 1.	Sugar Grove.	Possessing deer taken in closed season	100.00
Morton, Fred P., R. D. 1.	Elverson.	Failure to tag 2 traps	20.00	Rathmell, Albert L., 1201 Tucker St., Williamsport.		Attending more than ten traps set for beaver	50.00
Morton, Fred P., R. D. 1.	Elverson.	Failure to visit traps within 36 hours	10.00	Rector, Edward A., Box 56, Hadley.		Setting more than ten traps for beaver	50.00
Mostowsy, John Nick, Box 212.	Bruin.	Setting traps for beaver closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00	Redline, Franklin, Danielsville.		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Mowry, Merrill B., Sandy Lake.		Setting trap closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00	Redline, Robert, Danielsville.		Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Muffley, Richard E., R. D. 1.	Greenville.	Failure to tag traps	20.00	Redline, William O., R. D. 1.	Walnutport.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one fox	10.00
Mull, Joseph S., Elkland.		Failure to take up or spring traps set for fur-bearing animal (beaver) at end of season	50.00	Reibsome, Oliver A., White Deer.		Permitting dog to chase deer	25.00
Murphy, Harry A., Turtle Point.		Submitting a red fox pelt for bounty more than 4 months old	10.00	Reinert, Ray LeRoy, R. D. 1.	Mohnton.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00
Musto, Leslie, Oswayo.		Securing hunters license while hunting rights have been denied	40.00	Ressler, Marlin J., Johnstown.		Using road on State Game Land closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
McCamey, Presley D., R. D. 5.	Slippery Rock.	Setting beaver traps closer than 25 feet from beaver dam	50.00	Reynolds, Ralph V., 735 E. Main St., Titusville.		Failure to tag beaver trap as specified by Commission	50.00
McCrea, Hugh F., R. D. 1.	Oakdale.	Incorrect date of killing on bounty affidavit	20.00	Rhone, Whitner, Clearfield.		Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
McDonald, John, Marienville.		Setting beaver traps closer than 25 feet from beaver dam	50.00	Richards, Karl L., 818 Neshannock Blvd., New Castle.		Killing male deer not having two points to one antler (spike buck)	100.00
McGinnis, John, Mt. Top.		Failure to tag deer within 1 hour after killing	10.00	Riden, Otis E., Milroy.		Setting traps on structure of beaver dam contrary to Commission regulations	50.00
McKissick, Pedro P., Polk.		Making false affidavit to collect bounty on weasel	10.00	Rissler, David S., R. D. 1.	East Earl.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00
McQuiston, Robert L., 7 W. Euclid Ave., New Castle.		Failure to display tag while hunting	20.00	Robbins, Leon A., R. D. 4.	Benton.	Making false declaration of three dates in bounty claim for foxes	30.00
McWilliams, Kenneth LaV., Tionesta.		Setting beaver trap closer than 25 feet from beaver house	50.00	Robertson, Arch Adam, 221, Williams St., Dunmore.		Dog chasing deer	25.00
Nace, William S., R. D. 1.	Green Lane.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00				
Neff, Clara Anna, R. D. 1.	Pequea.	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel	10.00				

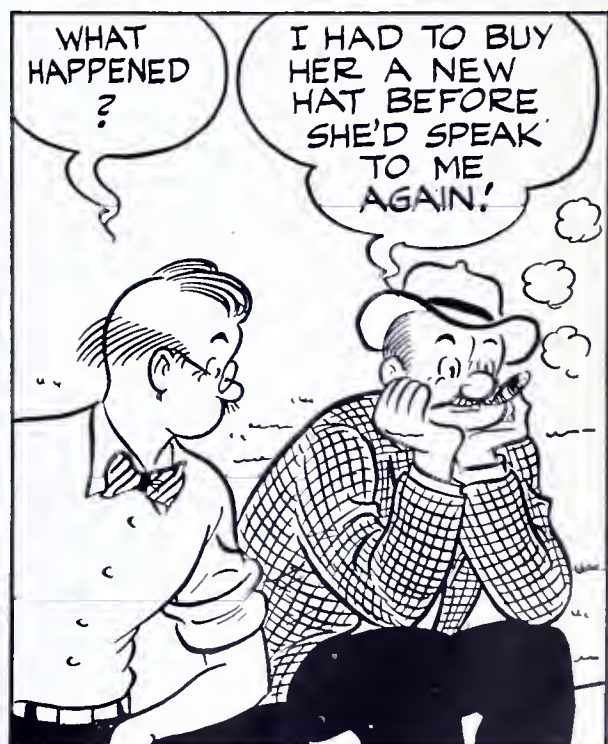
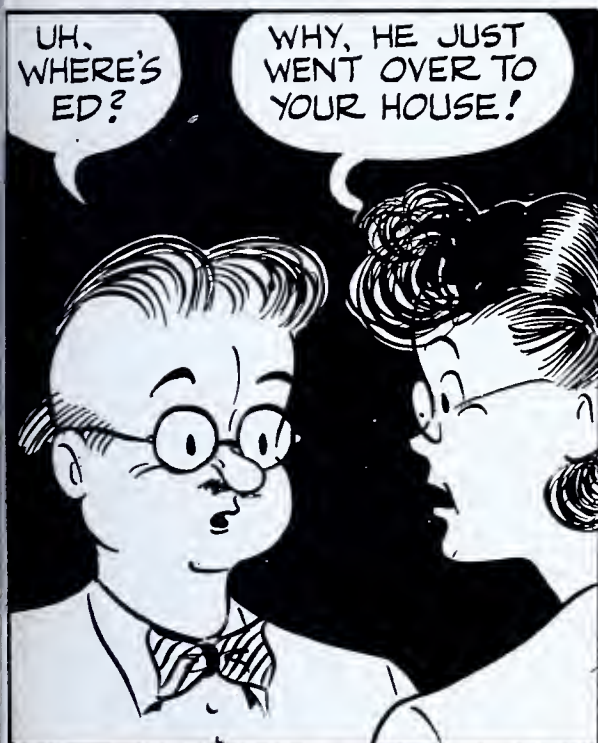
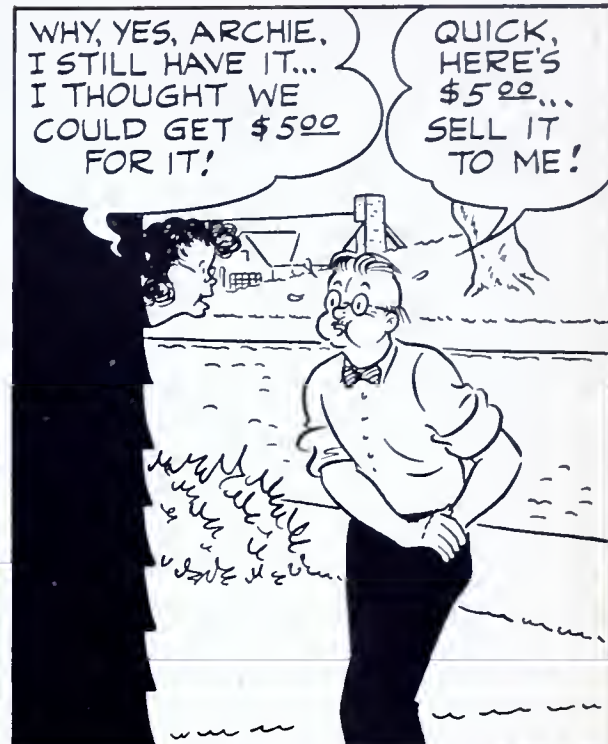
NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Robinson, Maynard, Auston, Setting trap closer than five feet from hole			10.00	Sperry, Clyde J., R. D. 1, Muncy, Killing one deer over camp limit			100.00
Rodavich, William J., 168 Shumacher St., Bristol, Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on one weasel			10.00	Sperry, Clyde J., R. D. 1, Muncy, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game			25.00
Roman, John, West Middlesex, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from beaver dam			50.00	Stair, Alfred, R. D. 1, Wapwallopen, Possessing one beaver taken in closed season			50.00
Rozelle, Raymond C., R. D. 3, Dallas, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			10.00	Stanton, Vincent B., New Milford, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00
Rozniata, Charles J., R. D. 4, Meadville, Setting trap on beaver dam			50.00	Stewart, G. Harrold, Lords Valley, Attempting to kill a male deer in closed season			100.00
Rudacille, Lewis J., R. D. 6, York, Presenting skin of fox held in captivity for bounty			25.00	Stewart, G. Harrold, Lords Valley, Purchase of a male black bear			100.00
Ruhl, Norman H., R. D. 1, Manheim, Failure to visit trap within 36 hours and trapping wild (black) duck			20.00	Stoudt, George S., R. D. 2, Fleetwood, Killing doe deer in closed season			100.00
Ruth, John A., R. D. 1, Ringtown, Attempting to collect bounty on weasel by deception			10.00	Sunseri, T. O., Patton, Failure to visit traps			10.00
Ryland, John W., 51 W. High St., Union City, Setting traps closer than 25 feet from established beaver dam			50.00	Taylor, John J., 100 State St., McKees Rocks, Selling two raccoons without propagating permit			50.00
Sagatti, Attilio, 1 Main St., Pen Argyle, Possession of two ringneck pheasant hens			50.00	Taylor, James E., R. D. 2, New Castle, Killing a cottontail rabbit in closed season			10.00
Saguilla, Joseph, R. D. 1, Jackson Center, Making false affidavit to secure the bounty on one weasel			10.00	Tell, Tura W., 912 E. 25th St., Erie, Setting traps closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00
Sandora, Patrick A., Box 102, White Haven, Setting traps on an established beaver dam in violation of Commission regulations			50.00	Terwilliger, Clifton C., R. D. 2, Orangeville, Making false declaration of date in bounty claim			10.00
Savitsky, Frank A., Jr., R. D. 1, Box 93, Ringtown, Attempt to collect bounty on weasel by deception			10.00	Thomas, Benjamin H., R. D. 6, Lancaster, Possessing loaded rifle in automobile standing along highway			10.00
Schaller, Henry S., R. D. 2, Sharpsville, Possessing parts of doe deer taken in closed season			100.00	Thomas, Edmund W., 810 High St., Pottstown, Hunting without resident license			20.00
Schard, Wayne, 1655 S. Yewdall St., Phila., Shooting at unprotected target in big game season			10.00	Thompson, Mat L., 403 Lunen St., Johnstown, False bounty claim			25.00
Schauer, Burt St. Marys, Removing chestnut poles from State Game Land No. 25			25.00	Thorpe, John J., Sugar Grove, Setting trap less than 25 feet from beaver house			50.00
Schiavone, James F., 806 N. Front St., Allentown, Possessing live raccoon taken in closed season			25.00	Titus, Floyd G., R. D. 1, Library, Killing a rabbit in closed season			10.00
Schloder, James W., Ernest, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Titus, Floyd G., R. D. 1, Library, Failure to tag two deadfalls			20.00
Schneck, Claire R., Neffs, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00	Traub, Randall A., R. D. 2, Lewisburg, Permitting a dog to chase and kill a rabbit in closed season			15.00
Schmidt, Herman, R. D. 1, Hawley, Attempt to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty			25.00	Travis, William D., Portland Mills, Making false statement in claim for bounty (presented weasel pelts not killed by him)			25.00
Schrope, Ray A., R. D. 2, Higgins, Failure to keep trap tags above ice or water line			50.00	Treaster, Henry W., 502 Logan Blvd., Burnham, Removing a fur-bearing animal (beaver) from the trap of another			25.00
Schrum, Charumvey E., R. D. 1, Seven Valleys, Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on three weasels			30.00	Treaster, Ray M., R. D. 1, Milroy, Removing a fur-bearing animal (beaver) from the trap of another			25.00
Schwenk, Robert P., R. D. 1, Auburn, Making false declaration of date of killing one weasel with intent to defraud			10.00	Trentini, Frank, Weedville, Setting traps within 25 feet of constructed beaver dam			50.00
Scott, Winson E., R. D. 2, W. Finley, Incorrect date of killing on bounty affidavit			10.00	Trentini, Leo, Weedville, Setting traps within 25 feet of constructed beaver dam			50.00
Scull, Lawrence L., Force, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from beaver house			50.00	Tresler, James E., Myers St., Confluence, Disturbing traps of another			25.00
Schreiber, Edward W., 705 16th St., Altoona, Possessing one rabbit killed in closed season			10.00	Tretiak, Alex, Cherryville, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building			25.00
Seeders, Sylvester P., 264 King St., Pottstown, Possessing a protected bird (American Osprey)			10.00	Turner, Paul, Noxen, Possession of parts of deer in closed season			100.00
Seeley, Rexford G., Osceola, Aiding in attempt to collect bounty through fraud on 6 foxes			150.00	Underkoffler, Elsie M., 318 Wiconisco Ave., Tower City, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Seeley, Reba K., Osceola, Attempting to collect bounty through fraud on 6 foxes			150.00	Upham, Edwin, R. D., Neath, Setting more than ten traps for beaver			50.00
Sevetsky, Mike C., Munson, Presenting pelts of four weasels in claim for bounty after four months from date of killing			40.00	Varner, Harold A., R. D. 1, Mifflintown, Making false declaration in date of killing one red fox			10.00
Shadron, Raymond D., R. D. 2, Ligonier, Raising fur-bearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without permit			25.00	Vecellio, Silvio, Lewis Run, Setting steel trap for beaver on structure of beaver dam			50.00
Shaffer, Donald, Box 16, Arona, Incorrect date of killing one weasel with intent to defraud through collection of bounty			10.00	Venture, Armand, Sykesville, Failure to visit traps within 36 hours			10.00
Shar, William J., 916 West Chester Pike, Broomall, Shooting at unprotected target in big game season			10.00	Volansky, Max M., Punxsutawney, Unlawfully taking fur-bearing animals (8 muskrats)			80.00
Sheetz, John M., R. D. 1, Fleetwood, Attempting to kill second deer in one season			100.00	Vomish, George W., Box 96, Crabtree, Deliberately furnishing false date in effort to collect bounty			10.00
Shelley, Donald L., 33 Taft Ave., Elkland, Failure to visit traps every 36 hours			10.00	Waid, Raymond L., Hydertown, Taking fur-bearing animal (muskrat) from trap of another			25.00
Shelley, William M., R. D. 2, Box 570, Shamokin, Making false declaration of dates to collect bounty for 8 weasels			80.00	Walenta, Rudolph C., 302 Jefferson Blvd., Lincoln Park, Dog chasing small game unaccompanied by owner			10.00
Sherry, Jesse D., R. D. 1, Cowansville, Making false statement in affidavit to collect bounty			20.00	Walker, Carl E., Clearfield, Killing male deer in closed season			100.00
Shingle, Edward W., R. D. 4, Pottstown, Dog chasing small game in closed season			10.00	Wandall, Elisha, R. D. 2, Benton, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00
Shoemaker, Thomas W., R. D. 1, Watsonstown, Making false declaration of date of killing weasel with intent to defraud			10.00	Ward, James Leo, 313 Ridge St., Ashley, Aid in attempting to collect bounty to which claimant is not legally entitled			25.00
Shuffstall, Harry L., 104 2nd Ave., Franklin, Killing doe deer in closed season			100.00	Warshenski, Joseph E., 695 Spring St., Bristol, Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing			10.00
Shutt, John M., Elizabethtown, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00	Wartluft, Russell H., Star Route, Womelsdorf, Failure to tag two traps			20.00
Silvis, Robert, New Alexandria, Killing a second deer in one season			100.00	Watson, Lawrence B., R. D. 3, Saegertown, Setting a trap 16 feet from a beaver dam			50.00
Singer, A. J., Cresson, Failure to tag beaver traps			50.00	Webster, Sam, R. D. 5, Grove City, Defrauding through collection of bounty on one weasel			25.00
Slayton, Frank, 299 Main Ave., Rochester, Possessing pheasant hen			25.00	Weicht, Fred, Everett, Setting one trap on structure of beaver dam			50.00
Slocum, John G., R. D. 5, Slippery Rock, Setting traps closer than 25 feet from beaver dam			50.00	Weicht, Fred, Everett, Failure to place nameplates above ice and water line			50.00
Slutter, Harrison, Pocono Lake, Attempt to take beaver after season bag limit had been filled			50.00	Weiland, John M., R. D. 3, Butler, Defrauding by making false declaration of date of killing one weasel			10.00
Smith Harry, 138 W. Pike St., Canonsburg, Possessing a loaded rifle in a vehicle in motion on a public highway			25.00	Weimer, Everett D., 626 New Holland Ave., Lancaster, Failure to show hunter's license on demand			20.00
Smith, Charles Y., Main St., Conningham, Failure to report shooting causing injury to another			25.00	Welsh, Harry E., Mayport, Making false dates on bounty affidavit			10.00
Smith, Harry J., Sr., Tyler Hill, Failure to properly tag one beaver trap			50.00	Weyant, Gerald W., Newry, Making false declaration of date of killing one weasel			10.00
Snyder, Chalmer W., R. D. 3, Knox, Setting steel traps closer than 5 feet from hole			10.00	Whipple, Rolla Y., 3709 Astor Court, Phila., Throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of a firearm			100.00
Snyder, Frank E., Hyde, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing upon highway			10.00	Widmar, William E., R. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Possessing beaver in closed season			50.00
Snyder, Orman, Renovo, Assisting to conceal deer unlawfully killed			100.00	Widmar, William E., R. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Trapping beaver in closed season			50.00
Solensky, Laurence A., Houtzdale, Setting traps closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00	Williams, Glenn, R. D. 2, New Milford, Making false declaration of dates on two weasel pelts			20.00
Soltis, Andy, Clarence, Attempting to take beaver in closed season			50.00	Williams, Pearl H., 222 Chestnut St., Slatington, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway			25.00
Soltis, John, Clarence, Attempting to take beaver in closed season			50.00	Wilson, Jay M., Hyner, Staking out trap for beaver prior to opening hour			50.00
Spangler, Paul A., 1237 Elm St., Lebanon, Dog chasing and killing rabbit in closed season			15.00	Wilson, Richard, Millport, Failure to tag trap			10.00
Spencer, Adam A., Trumans, Incorrect date on bounty affidavit			10.00	Wittenmyer, Oliver D., Sanatoga, Killing ringneck pheasant hen			25.00
Spencer, Mack B., Trumans, Incorrect date on bounty affidavit			10.00	Wolfe, John E., R. D. 4, Wellsboro, Disturbing den of a fur-bearing animal			10.00
Spencer, Glenn H., R. D. 1, Dallas, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house			50.00	Wolfe, John E., R. D. 4, Wellsboro, Setting steel trap with jaw spread exceeding 6½ inches			10.00
				Woods, James E., Coraopolis, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along a highway			10.00
				Wozolek, Carl, R. D. 1, Daisytown, False information on bounty claim			25.00

NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE	NAME	ADDRESS	VIOLATION	FINE
Wyszynski, Andrew, R. D. 1, Glen Campbell,	Cutting tree on State Game Lands		25.00	Young, J. J., Coalport,	Beaver trap too close to dam		50.00
Walters, Benjamin F., Elkland,	Failure to take up or spring traps set for fur-bearing animals (beaver) at end of season		50.00	Zahorchak, Rudy, Freeport Road, Natrona Heights,	Propagating fur-bearing animals without permit		25.00
Yencha, Michael V., Jr., Edkley,	Making false declaration of dates to claim bounty on three weasels		30.00	Zahornacky, Steve, R. D. 1, Blairsville,	Making a false declaration of the date of killing with intent to defraud		60.00
Yenney, Fritz, Venango,	Failing to pick up beaver traps by 12:00 noon on March 1, 1948		50.00	Zappia, Joseph, R. D. 1, Palaski,	Making false declaration of date of bounty affidavit		10.00
Yocum, William F., Barree,	Making false declaration of date of killing weasel with intent to defraud		10.00	Zeimer, James H., R. D. 1, Mohnton,	Making false declaration of date of killing in attempt to collect bounty on four weasels		40.00
Yodesnkis, George J., 319 Slope St., Warrior Run,	Violation of Commission Rules and Regulations applying to beaver		50.00	Ziaus, John, Renovo,	Collecting bounty on pelt after four month period		10.00
Yosko, Paul, 158 West Chestnut St., Coatesville,	Being member of party killing one deer over camp limit		100.00	Zurinski, Frank, 833 Willard St., Luzerne,	Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house contrary to Commissioner's regulations		50.00
Yosko, Paul, 158 West Chestnut St., Coatesville,	Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game		25.00				

NON-RESIDENTS

Bernstein, Raymond, 1677 50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Purchasing raw furs for commercial purposes without a non-resident permit	200.00	Hendershot, Joseph, Hancock, Md.,	Making false bounty statement	10.00
Birney, James, Waverly, N. Y.,	Aiding in an attempt to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	75.00	Lank, Mary J., Limestone, N. Y.,	Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Clark, Lawrence, 15 Neversink Ave., Port Jarvis, N. Y.,	Purchasing raw furs for commercial purposes without non-resident permit	100.00	Mattison, Frank, Wellesville, N. Y.,	Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
Connell, Joseph F., 33 Park St., Owego, N. Y.,	Assisting in attempt to collect false bounty claim	25.00	Mattison, Raymond, Troupsburg, N. Y.,	Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
Cupp, Marshall, Clifton Mills, W. Va.,	Making false declaration of date to collect bounty	10.00	Nichols, Wayne A., Savona, N. Y.,	Assisting in attempt to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	200.00
Dailey, James, Wellsville, N. Y.,	Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	Orshaw, LaVerne W., R. D. 2, Nichols, N. Y.,	Disturbing trap of another	25.00
Davis, Edward B., Savona, N. Y.,	Assisting in attempt to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	200.00	Perkin, William J., R. D. 1, Narrowsburg, N. Y.,	Dog killing deer	25.00
Garbrandt, Carl F., Dennison, Ohio,	Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00	Setak, John A., 313 Heury St., Linden, N. J.,	Furnishing false information to secure a resident hunter's license	20.00
Hitchcock, Fern R., Jr., Tanneytown, Maryland,	Attempting and assisting to collect bounty on four foxes through deception	100.00	Setak, John A., 313 Henry St., Linden, N. J.,	Hunting without required non-resident hunting license	50.00





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PENNSYLVANIA Game News



July 1948
Ten Cents



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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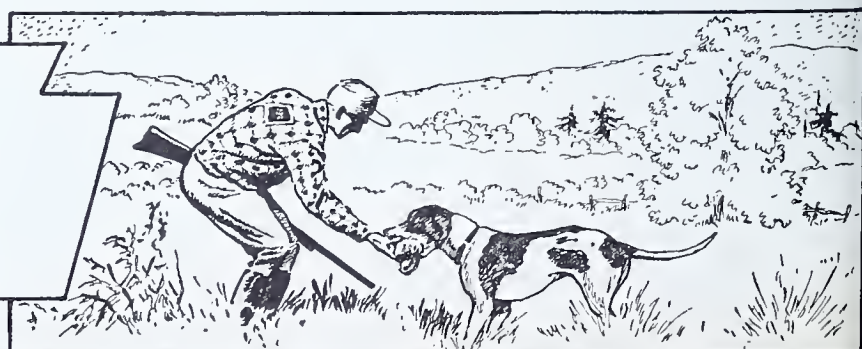
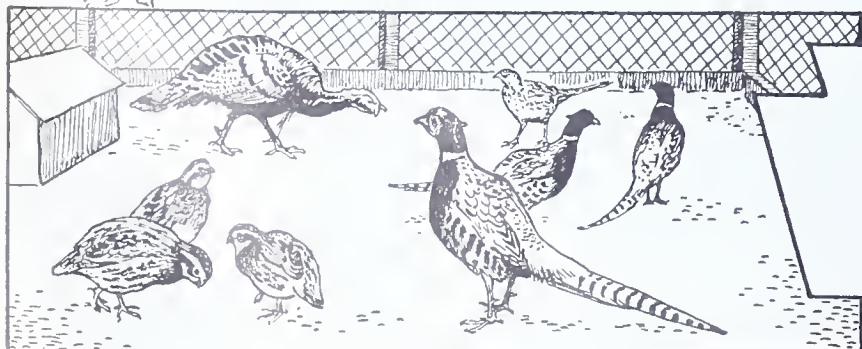
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HE SHALL A TALE UNFOLD

By Ross Murray

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COVER

A young bald eagle, symbolic of this Nation's Declaration of Independence 172 years ago, tries his wings for the first time.

By

Jacob Bates Abbott



THE WINNERS!

After long months of detailed, careful consideration by the judges, we are extremely pleased to announce the winning entrants in the "Outdoor Story Contest" which ended last September.

To the more than 150 readers of the GAME NEWS who submitted stories goes our sincere appreciation. They have contributed greatly to the vast fund of wildlife lore and their experiences will be of lasting interest to all who seek excitement or contentment in wilderness life.

To the winning contestants go our congratulations and praise. Their outdoor experiences were selected solely on the basis of originality and interest; their adventures afield have given us and will give our readers memorable insight into the ways of the wild.

To the judges—Hon. John C. Herman, member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission; Robert D. McDowell, Chief, Division of Research and Planning, Pennsylvania Game Commission; J. Alden Knight, Williamsport, nationally known author of outdoor stories; and Bill Wolf, Philadelphia, well-known Pennsylvania sports columnist and outdoor writer—go our sincere appreciation and thanks for their untiring efforts to impartially select the prize winning stories.

FIRST PRIZE—\$100

Won By
Roy Frazier, Monroe

SECOND PRIZE—\$50

Won By
Fred O. Staley, 1823 Ann Street, New Cumberland

THIRD PRIZE—\$25

Won By
W. S. Stiver, R. D. 2, Rochester Mills

FIRST CLASS PRIZES—\$10 EACH

Won By
Reverend O. D. Coble, Bendersville; E. E. Apel, Portage; John F. Shoffstall, 426 Dauphin Street, Lancaster; Carsten Ahrens, Veteran's Training Program, Knoxville High School, Pittsburgh 10; Dick Seiler, Hawley.

SECOND CLASS PRIZES—\$5 EACH

Won By
John H. Zeigler, East Waterford; James R. Hayes, 11 Afton Avenue, Pittsburgh 5; Walter E. Berg, 417 W. Hewson Street, Philadelphia; Blaine V. Kemmerer, 49 James Road, Hatboro; and Frank B. Jones, P. O. Box 582, Waynesburg.

HONORABLE MENTION

J. Harrison Miller, 863 Country Club Drive, Pittsburgh 16; Howard Underwood, 636 W. Main Street, Lock Haven; George Terputac, Box 245, Edinboro; Earle F. Layser, R. D. 3, Myerstown; Millard M. Belcher, 46 Fairview Avenue, Binghamton, New York; Herbert H. Beck, 515 N. President Avenue, Lancaster; R. L. Atwell, Middletown; Charles L. Weaver, R. D. 4, Hanover; Walter G. Neff, 231 Oliver Street, Jersey Shore; Clarence V. Bush, 50 Payne Place, Canonsburg; J. S. Good, 545 S. Spruce Street, Elizabethtown; and Mel Hart, 575 N. Huffman Street, Waynesburg.

COMING NEXT MONTH

"The Ghost Deer of Cornplanter Run"

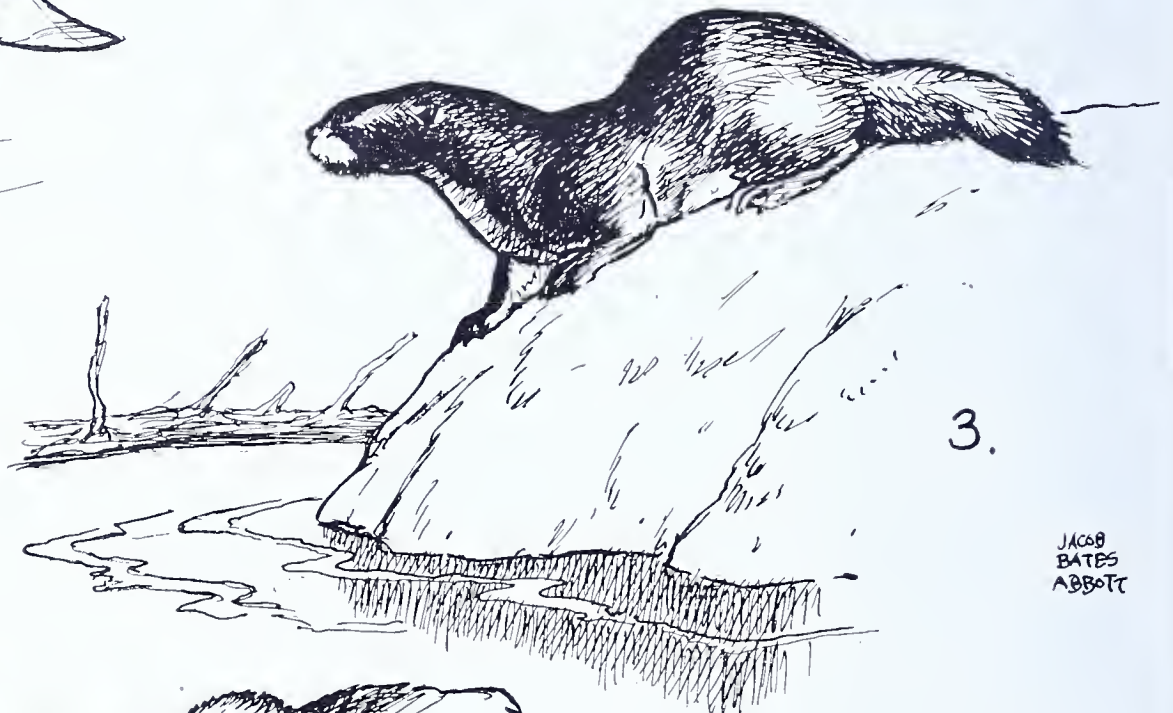
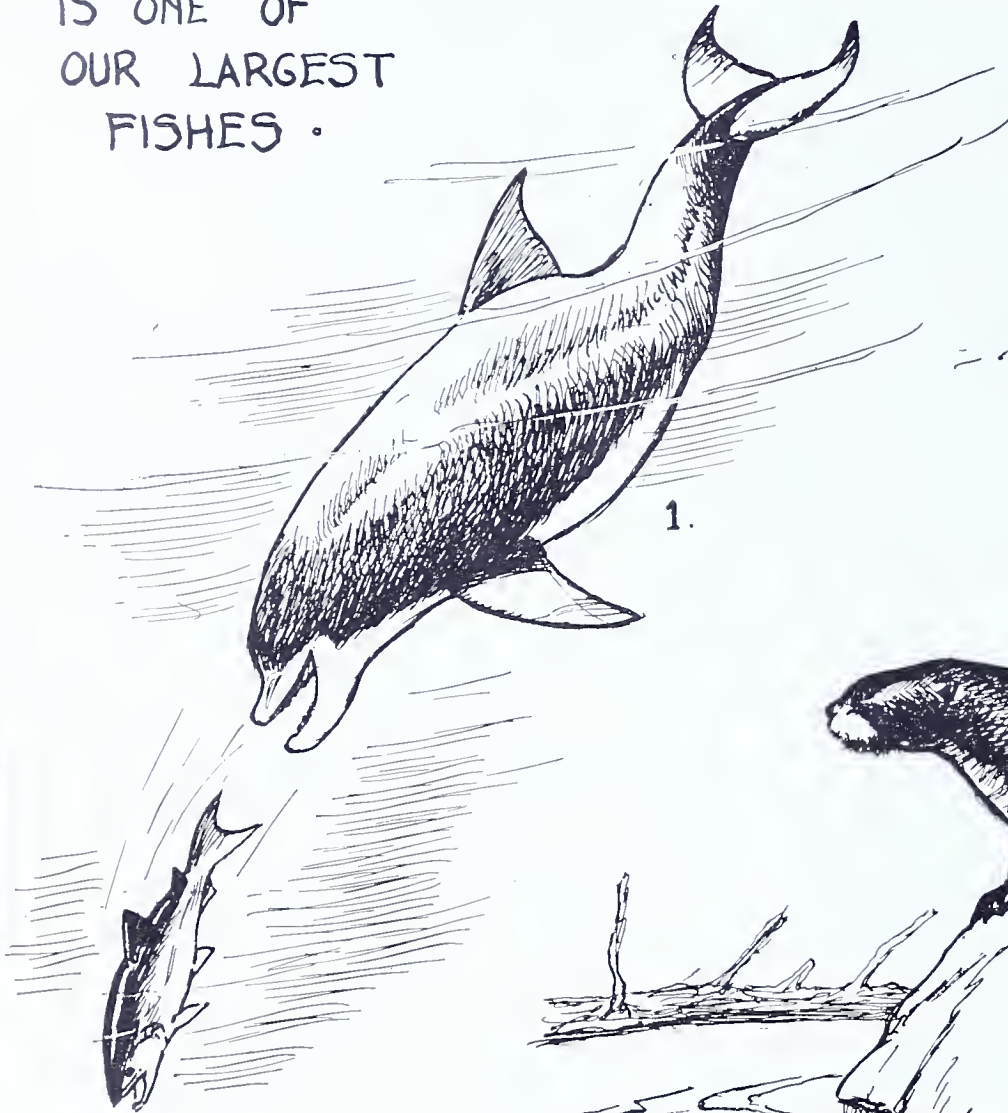
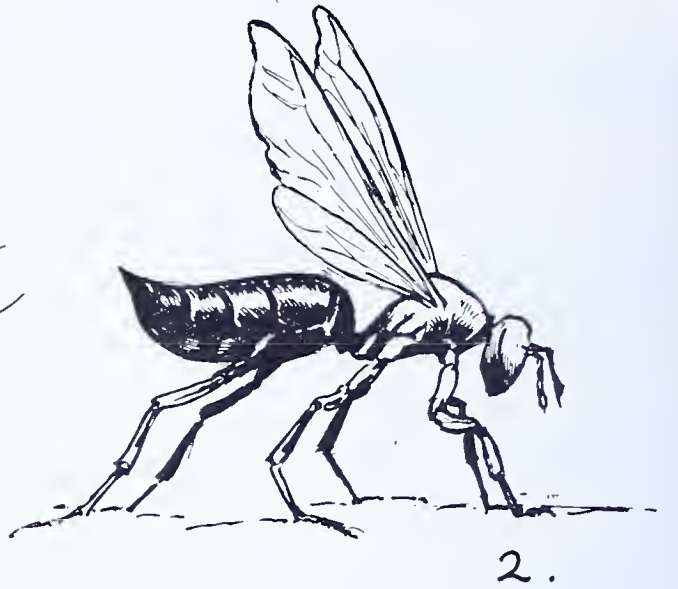
By Roy Frazier

First Place Prize Winner in the Outdoor Story Contest

WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

Answers on Page 24

THE DOLPHIN
IS ONE OF
OUR LARGEST
FISHES.



JACOB
BATES
ABBOTT



The Management of the Wild Turkey in Pennsylvania

by
Edward W. Kozicky
& Ross Metz



THE ultimate goal of the wild turkey management program in Pennsylvania is to increase the continuous annual hunting kill with a species that is a prized trophy and conforms to the accepted standards of a wild turkey. In an effort to bring about a better statewide turkey management program, the Pennsylvania Game Commission in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at The Pennsylvania State College inaugurated a study on the life history and management of the eastern wild turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo silvestris* Vieillot) in September 1941. The investigation was curtailed in October 1943, renewed in September 1946, and terminated in September 1947. Only the management part of the manuscript (Kozicky, 1947) will be discussed in this paper.

The writers are greatly indebted to many Pennsylvania Game Commission and Department of Forest and Waters employees; but especially to Mr. Leon P. Keiser, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Wild Turkey Farm, and Game Protectors Elmer Alexander,

Sam Reed, Orrie Smith, District Forester Roy Morton and Forest Ranger Fred Lonberger for their helpful field observations and spirit of cooperation.

Management Techniques

Management of the wild turkey in Pennsylvania is not conducted on an intensive scale at the present time, and probably will not be in the near future. Wild turkeys are considered a by-product of our forested areas; and, consequently, food and cover conditions on the turkey range will not be altered, except on a few State Game Lands, to increase the carrying capacity of the range

for turkeys. Wild turkey management in the State is concerned mainly with producing the maximum turkey population that the existing habitats can maintain.

The management techniques for wild turkeys on statewide basis are as follows: (1) Protection, (2) refuges, (3) restocking, (4) habitat control, (5) winter feeding, (6) predator control, and (7) evaluation of range and turkey populations.

Protection

Protection of wild turkey populations from illegal hunting and excessive disturbance during the nesting season is an important part of any management program. The necessity of adequate protection is emphasized by the fact that man is considered the greatest controlling factor of wild turkey populations (Mosby and Handley, 1943, p. 131; Kozicky, 1947, p. 105).

Protection was the initial management step taken by the State to safeguard the wild turkey population. In 1838 the first bill was passed protecting turkeys in Dauphin and Adams Counties from January 13 to September 1. Since that time, we have constantly had to decrease the open season and methods of hunting in an effort to maintain a balance between the increasing number of hunters, the turkey population, and the changing conditions of habitats. These restrictions have been necessary to preserve the species and the sport.

(Continued on Page 20)



Wild turkeys in propagating areas have suffered loss mainly from the raccoon which is destructive to both wing-clipped hens and to eggs.

¹Paper No. 51 from the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Fish and Wildlife Service (U. S. Department of the Interior). The Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania Game Commission, and American Wildlife Management Institute cooperating.

Authorized for publication on April 21, 1948 as paper No. 1441 in the journal series of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

²Graduate Assistant, Department of Zoology and Entomology. The Pennsylvania State College.

³Game Protector, Pennsylvania Game Commission.



IN the first place the bison of Pennsylvania was a tremendous animal. Like the wood bison of the flanks of the Rocky Mountains and the Canadian Northwest, he exceeded in size the buffaloes met with west of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In color the Pennsylvania bison was very dark, many of the old bulls being coal black with grizzly white hairs around the nose and eyes. The hair was very short with a tendency to crispness or curliness, especially at the joints. The hump, so conspicuous on the western bison, was notable by its absence. The legs were long and fore and back legs were evenly placed. The heavy front and meager hind quarters of the western bison were not present.

In other words the Pennsylvania bison was a beautifully proportioned beast. He was an agile runner and climber, carried no superfluous flesh, and was adapted in every way for life in a rough, mountainous country. The bulls often weighed a ton, the mature cows half that much. The hair on the neck and shoulders was no longer than on other parts of the body, except on mature bulls who carried a sort of mane or crest which reached its maximum length where the hump grows on the prairie buffalo. Both males and females wore beards but they were not heavy and consisted of tufts of straight, stiff black hair. The horns, which in mature specimens were very long, grew upwards like the horns of Ayrshire cattle.

These vanished Pennsylvanians preferred dense forests although on warm, sunny days in winter they could be found sunning themselves in abandoned Indian fields in Middle Creek Valley. In early summer they could be found pasturing along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and as the season advanced, they gradually retired to the cool mountain tops in Northern Pennsylvania where they lingered until the first snows—the “persimmon time” further south.

Although the Indians of Pennsylvania killed many buffaloes, they only did so for food and clothing and were careful to keep alive plenty of good, healthy breeders. They only killed such animals as were absolutely necessary to them; not a single bone or sinew was wasted. With such hunting there was no danger of buffaloes or any other animals becoming extinct. It was only when

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the white hunters came, men of lowly origin whose forefathers were not allowed to carry firearms or enter the game preserves and parks of the gentry of the old countries, that the bison were slaughtered without rhyme or reason. They killed too often for the sheer love of gore and brutality; they killed until ammunition and strength were exhausted; they killed lest somebody else later on would have something left to kill.

There was a salt spring in Dauphin County which the bison visited in spring and fall. It was situated in the wilds of Stony Creek country and the vast herds who reached it crossed the Susquehanna River at Halde-man's Island near the mouth of the Juniata. Many were drowned at high water so intent were they to reach their favorite retreat.

In *The Annals of Harrisburg* compiled by George H. Morgan there appears an article entitled “A Wild Buffalo Killed In Harrisburg”. It is an exciting and historic narrative, bringing to life memories of one of America's most famous and colorful animals.

“Mr. Peter Snyder relates that on a Sunday morning about the year 1792 a wild buffalo suddenly appeared among a herd of cows who were at pasture in what was at that time known as ‘Maclay's Swamp’. The swamp occupied nearly all of the country lying on the west and north sides of Capitol Hill and ran to the ridge on the opposite side of Paxton Creek. The cows were frightened at the appearance of the strange animal and scampered off rapidly towards the town. The buffalo, as thoroughly frightened by the sudden stampede and following the habit of its kind, ran with the drove for safety. The surprise of the quiet citizens as these excited animals charged into the village may be better imagined than described. Many who had never seen a buffalo and were ignorant of its nature were alarmed beyond measure and retreated to their dwellings. Others, better informed and eager for sport and profit, quickly procured their guns and went in pursuit of the singular visitor. After an exciting race through the streets they finally chased the bison along with a number of cows into a stable belonging to Mr. Harris in River Alley. Here the buffalo was killed and its carcass divided among its captors.”

THE PENNSYLVANIA BISON

By Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker



CONSERVATION LETHARGY

By N. R. CASILLO

CONSERVATIONISTS, politicians, numerous clubs and associations ranging from local garden clubs to huge gatherings of sportsmen, as well as scads of periodicals have at one time or another, lamented the destruction of our forests and wildlife, expressed concern over the pollution of our streams and the erosion of our soil, and have accordingly introduced or championed legislation to correct the conditions.

The last two or three decades have seen the enactment of many legislative measures designed to preserve our natural heritages. The most that has been accomplished by legislation is rather meager, the measures serving as mere stopgaps in the overwhelming flood of despoliation.

The general public, who on the one hand, is warned by so-called alarmists that our country, so far as its resources are concerned, is being sold down the river, is at the same time vaguely assured that something is being done to preserve these self-same resources. Indeed, we are told that

modern agricultural science will revive mistreated soil, make the desert bloom by irrigation and increase the crop yield by modern and better farm practices.

The foregoing contradictory impressions have the tendency to lull the people into a state of conservation lethargy because they are led to believe that although conditions are not what they should be, there is something being done to correct them. Therefore, the average person has little or no concern about those things which are responsible for maintaining life here on earth.

Those who are aware that the forces of conservation are fighting a losing battle reason that it is nothing for them to worry about, because (so they think), by the time that conditions really get desperate, they themselves will have departed from this earth.

Once I heard an eloquent speaker declare that the parents of America would see to it that our country remains unspoiled for *their children and their children's children*. Certainly, parents are concerned about the welfare of their children, but how many parents are aware of the fact that their loved ones' welfare depends on the reasonable and wise use of our natural resources? It is the rare parent indeed, who realizes that the personal and educational as well as the utilitarian equipment of the child will avail him nothing if those things upon which his living depends are destroyed.

One of the chief reasons for the public's apathetic attitude toward conservation is because the great majority of individuals making up the American public are not personally and directly affected by the lack of any particular resource, the prevalence of high prices notwithstanding. For example, a school child is not particularly impressed when told by the teacher that practically 85 percent of our streams are polluted when the child knows full well that he can step up to any one of the several drinking foun-

tains in the school building or anywhere else for that matter, and get an unfailing supply of pure drinking water merely by pressing a pedal or turning a faucet. By the same token, one is not greatly excited by the fact that India's teeming populace has reached the starvation point.

When the prices of commodities are high or unusually low, one ordinarily attributes the particular price levels in vogue to the so-called law of supply and demand, a natural course of events understood by the most untutored housewife. However, how many are actually aware of the conservation aspects involved and their effects on prevailing prices? And even if they were aware of any such implications what could they hope to do about it? In other words, the problem is so overwhelmingly complicated as well as so inextricably correlated with other factors as to appear well nigh insurmountable. Accordingly, the average person avoids the effort required even in thinking about it, and is therefore only

(Continued on Page 22)

DUCK SHORTAGE, MY DEAR!
WHAT IF THE DUCKS
DO DISAPPEAR?
CAN'T WE EAT
CHICKEN? BUT
DEFINITELY!





FUR is perhaps the oldest international commodity produced by wild animals. It is also an important part of our agricultural development and our natural wealth. For more than 300 years the quest for furs in North America has pushed forward from one side of the Continent to the other. Untold wealth has come to peoples and nations from this great natural resource, and since the supply has always appeared to be abundant, little thought has been given to that day when nature would show signs of exhaustion.

Today the United States does not produce enough furs to meet more than half its own demand. Twice as many foreign as domestic furs are now consumed in this country.

Although the stocks of wild fur animals in the United States have been greatly depleted, they are still quite large. The more common fur animals are not in immediate danger of extinction, but the finer fur animals have been reduced so low that commercial quantities are negligible and some species are in danger of extinction. Nevertheless, furs are taken in all the States and in the Territory of Alaska. Even in the outskirts of such cities as New York, Chicago, and St. Louis some fur is taken.

The lively demand for all kinds of fur put into the pockets of the American trappers millions of dollars a year. Until trapping begins these furs have not cost them a single effort. Speaking generally, fur animals transform uncultivated and otherwise useless materials into valuable peltries without expense or attention on the part of the tenants or landowners. They are doing this throughout the United States. Moreover, several of the furry tenants of the land are useful in destroying farm pests. When the grain and hay have been harvested, farmers, their sons, and tenants take down their traps and set out to gather unearned increments of fur.

This annual raw fur crop in the United States is worth from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000. About 15 percent of this amount, or approximately \$18,750,000, goes to the fur farmers who produce silver foxes and minks in captivity and a part of it is also received by professional trappers. The greater portion 60 to 70 percent goes to farmers and farm boys.

During the past five or ten years the estimated annual catch of fur animals in the United States has been exceedingly large. The muskrat take ranges from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 pelts; the opossum, 2,500,000 to 3,000,000; the skunk, 2,000,000 to 2,500,000; racoon, 1,000,000 to 1,500,000; fox 900,000 to 1,000,000; mink, 700,000 to 800,000, and so on. The data suggest that domestic production of raw fur at the present time is at least 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 fur animal skins per year. After the domestic crop of raw furs and those imported for 1947 were processed, manufactured into fur garments and sold, the turnover was \$425,600,000.

Everyone generally agrees that the supply of wild fur has decreased greatly since 1910. The shrinkage is estimated at 20 to 50 percent during the past 10 to 15 years. A review of fur sales recently held in the United States shows that the pelts disposed of were brought from all parts of the world to supply the American trade. Manufactured furs cost much more now than the same grade of furs did 10 to 15 years ago. All this indicated that the demand for fur is far greater than ever before. Evidently the time is overdue when steps should be taken to increase and improve the fur supply. Trappers, dealers, manufacturers, and wearers, possessing in the aggregate a tremendous moral and financial influence, want more and better furs.

There are some bad practices in the United States which have

reduced the number and quality of fur pelts harvested. The use of poison, which kills many animals that are not found before the fur is spoiled; smoking animals out of their dens, which too often suffocates them instead of forcing them out; destroying dens, which either leaves the animals without suitable places in which to rear their young or drives them out of the locality altogether; trapping too early in the fall, which catches many animals having small, unprime pelts; trapping too late in spring, which destroys pregnant females and young as well as taking pelts which have become unprime.

Wild as well as domestic animals on the land require food and shelter, and while the farmer is providing as a matter of course for his domestic stock, he will, if wise, be mindful also of the needs of his wild tenants. If he regards his barns as factories for producing milk, meat, and wool, he may as well consider the fox den in the hill pasture and the one in the big hollow sycamore by the creek as fur factories and preserve them accordingly. If he sells only his excess domestic stock, he also will cease trapping the wild "stock" while there are enough fur animals left on his land to insure another year's fur harvest.

The important point is to have people understand the possibilities of increasing their incomes in this way. When this is fully appreciated, they will uphold State laws that forbid the use of smoke, poison, or other chemicals in taking fur animals, and forbid the destruction of dens and trapping on the land of others without written permission. Such laws are already on the statute books of practically every State, but they need stricter enforcement.

Too many improperly handled furs are received in the raw fur markets. This results from the pelts being carelessly removed, either through lack of knowledge on how to skin the animals properly, or through wasteful negligence on the part of the trappers. Poor preparation of fur skins brings disappointing returns. Such waste can be reduced by following certain methods. To warrant the current, top-market price, the fur pelt should be prime, properly skinned, stretched, and dried, and free from dirt and excessive flesh and fat.

The factors thus far considered for increasing and improving the fur crop have all been along the line of conservation. These are sound constructive measures by which a great and permanent improvement in wild fur may be accomplished. We know in what region to find the best foxes, the best muskrats, the best raccoons, and the best of every other species of fur animal.

Nearly all of these species have been raised in captivity, and although only two or three have actually been farmed commercially, there is every reason to believe that under favorable conditions all can be produced on farms for distribution on State and Federal lands and on private lands set aside by agreement with the owners, where the animals will be fully protected and from which they will spread when the natural limit to their abundance has been reached.

Just as State game farms are sometimes needed to raise and distribute game and State and Federal hatcheries raise and distribute

Beavers are colonial animals and are characterized by the elaborate houses and dams they construct. The past trapping season for the "broadtails" was the second most successful in Pennsylvania's history.



Many a muskrat marsh in Pennsylvania is suffering from low population of these champion furbearers. During the 1945-46 season Keystone trappers took more than 600,000 of the "beaver's little brother."

fish, so should there be fur farms for raising the best furred animals to be found on the continent for stocking preserves for the benefit of trappers and the perpetuation of the fur trade. Hunters and poultrymen will be inclined to oppose these suggestions, but the hunter may be reassured by the fact that game and fur animals are naturally coexistent. As to the poultryman's losses due to fur animals, they are, in the main, preventable; the proceeds from a few fur skins would be sufficient to pay for a fair-sized, vermin-proof chicken run.

It should be understood that the natural and ordinary food of fur animals consists mainly of materials for which man has little or no use, and that certain of these animals render the farmer a positive service by ridding his orchards, field, and pastures of some of the worst pests infesting them. It would also enable the farmer, when the regular duties of his farm are at their lowest ebb, to reap a self-raised harvest of fur which has cost him nothing and which probably has been developed in his service.

There is still a crying need in many states for surveys and inventories to be made of fur-animal populations. If the fur supply in this country is to continue at its present level or increase it must carefully be supervised and controlled by wise laws and strict enforcement. Unfortunately fur animals do not pay their way in contributing sufficient funds to adequately finance required restoration and management work in practically all the States. However, in recent years impetus has been given to necessary studies of fur animal production and improved management measures through funds made available to the States under the Pittman-Roberston Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.

The trapping population of our country is about 2,000,000. This includes those who purchase trapping licenses and resident land-owners, their children or tenants and boys under 15, 16 or 17 years of age, who are not required by law to purchase licenses. Of the total number of Americans who engage in trapping, 750,000 purchase licenses and pay less than \$2,000.00 for the privilege.

Hunters in this country outnumber trappers six to one with 12,000,000 of them purchasing licenses and contributing more than \$28,000,000 in license fees. This is more than 14 times the amount received from trapping licenses in the 45 states.

Even this amount is not adequate for administering the wildlife resources for license fees are currently being raised to meet the increasing operating costs. In the leading fur production states where the crop is worth from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually the fees from trapping licenses are less than \$100,000 per State. On the other hand the revenue received from hunting license sales in the five leading States returns from \$1,260,000 to \$1,800,000 to the State Fish and Game Departments. The comparison is striking and the need for a suitable remedy is obvious.

The problem to be considered is how can more revenue be obtained by the States to increase and better manage the fur resources. Louisiana produces more furs than any other state. During the past 15 years the total raw fur crop in that State was worth approximately \$75,000,000 or an average yearly production of \$5,000,000. The annual revenue received from licenses sold to trappers and fur

(Continued on Page 23)





WEASEL TURNS MINER

By FRANK J. FLOSS

OUR weasel, who is known throughout the animal world as the most savage and boldest killer in the outdoors, has added another feat of daring and killing to his repertoire. For during the latter part of February 1947, when snow blanketed the earth all month long, it shut off the weasel's source of food, like rabbits and other rodents by keeping them holed up. The snow fall which ranged in depth to 14 inches, also hid the entrances to holes. As a result Mr.

Weasel found it impossible to secure food or to appease his lust to kill. However, mother Nature's wintery blanket did not stop him for long. He brought his cunning into play and went underground into an active coal mine to search out victims to still his hunger and to satisfy his lust to kill. He found them too, rats in abundance. The victims of his greed were found strewn all along the coal mine sixty feet underground.

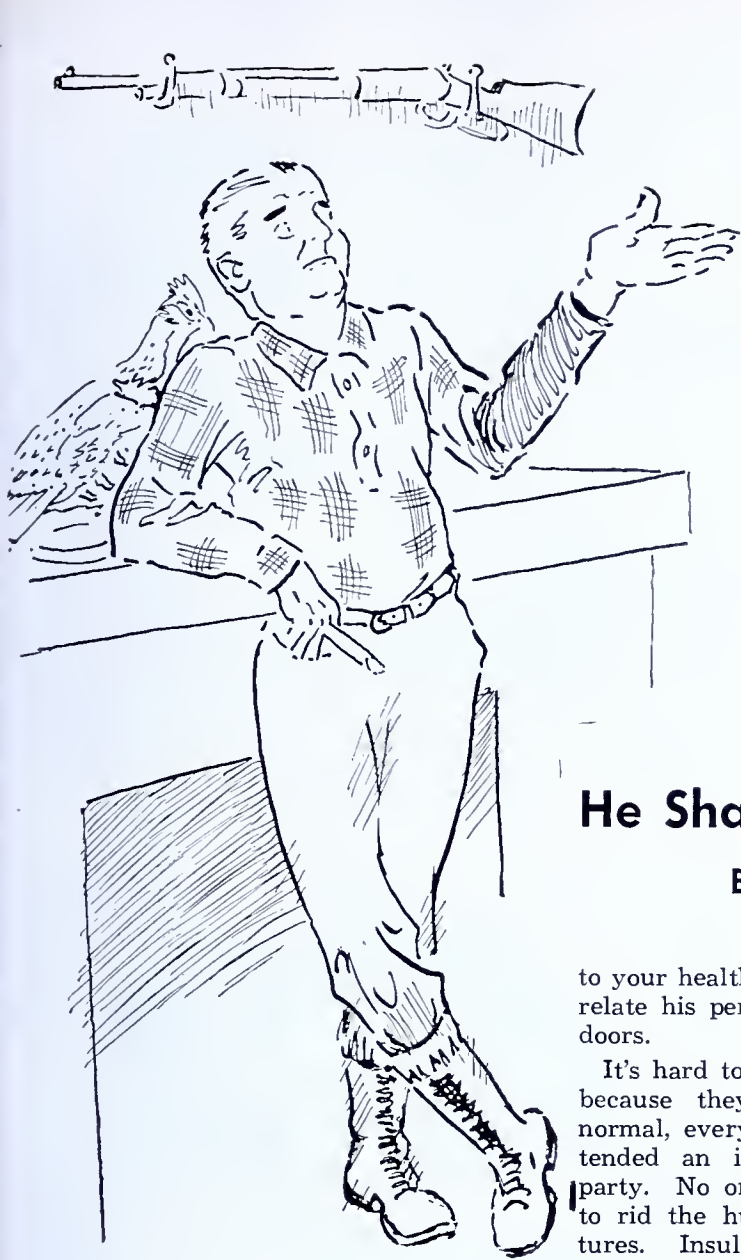
But . . . I'm getting ahead of my story. Let's start at the beginning. First indication that anything was amiss in the Mayview Coal Mine came when the miners began to notice that the rat population was rapidly decreasing. They found the partly eaten remains of the rats all over the mine. They kept finding the remains of the rats for several weeks and where it had been customary for them in days past to see dozens of rats during a day's work, they now saw only a stray every now and then. This worried the miners, for if there is anything that they take seriously it is for something out of the ordinary to happen in the mine. They immediately started an investigation to see if they could find out what had caused it. For often times these happenings are forerunners that warn of impending disaster. However, in this instance they looked high and low, but could find no visible cause for the sudden death of most of the mine rats.

This cause remained a mystery until the pumper on one of his nightly rounds noticed a pair of eyes brighter than those of a rat reflected in the light of his lamp. He walked over to investigate and found that he was looking into the eyes of a weasel who boldly stood his ground until the miner was within a few feet of the coal seam the weasel was crouched in. With that the mystery was solved, and all the miners breathed a sigh of relief.

Now you may think that the miners would be glad that the weasel was ridding their mine of rats. But, that is not so, strange as it may seem. The miners want those rats in their mine. They do not want them all killed, for this reason. Rats in a mine serve the same useful purpose that buzzards do in our outdoors—they eat up all man's waste. Thus you can understand why they tried in every way to put an end to the weasel. Time after time they would see him and chase him and think that they had him cornered in a butt or entry, but the weasel would elude them at the last instant, and continue his rat killing. When all other methods failed to get the killer, one of the miners in desperation brought his shotgun to the mine with him, and after playing hide and seek with the weasel for several days, finally caught the weasel off his guard, and brought his killing rampage to an end with a well directed charge of No. 6 shot.



JACOB
BATES



He Shall A Tale Unfold

By Russ Murray

to your health and disposition, he proceeds to relate his personal history in the great outdoors.

It's hard to detect them in the early plans because they usually seem like average, normal, everyday people when they are extended an invitation to join the hunting party. No one yet has devised a legal way to rid the hunting camps from these creatures. Insults to his person or integrity just bounce off him unnoticed. You can't outshout or outshine him. It's usually too early to run for bed; too bright to run and hide; too cold to seek safety outside the lodge. You're stuck. All you can do is sit and suffer the slings and arrows of his outrageous fortunes.

What is there about a hunting camp that turns a harried, dyspeptic city-dweller into a robust son of adventure who is steeped in the lore and legend of the forest? And why do these metamorphosed merchants and millworkers wait till they come in contact with the wilds to test their soundings? Maybe it's because all year long they have been relegated to a listening role by their wife, boss, landlady, et cetera.

Of course, things are not that bad. If you're lucky, you can edge in a disinterested "Uhhuh" once in a while.

You take your annual hunting trip to get recreation and relaxation far from the madding crowd and what happens? You inevitably run smack-dab into one of these loquacious little rays of sunshine. These passers are more of a health hazard than the flying bullets and the quarter-and-a-half poker games.

When one of these evergreen egomaniacs nail you, you might as well say goodbye to the rest of your fellow hunters. They'll steer clear of the fireplace dais as if it was radioactive. Oh, they'll sympathize with your plight but they know better than to get within earshot of these Homers of the hearth—they might get drafted by the bore to increase his audience.

I've found out, however, that you can



"SAY, did I ever tell you about the time—;" or, "I'll never forget that hunting trip back in—;" or, "That brings to mind an experience I had—."

Do these familiar opening lines carry a foreboding tone? They are the usual way the fireside bore starts his monologue. The bores come in all shapes and sizes but they all have one thing common to their classification—a wagging tongue. They habitate the hunting camps in the late fall and are most active during the early evening.

After you've finished stuffing yourself full of supper and slump down in the overstuffed chair in front of the blazing coals, this overstuffed windbag saunters alongside to tell you about his sundry mundane adventures of the hunt. He props an elbow against the mantel and methodically loads his pipe. After a few convivial inquiries as

knock an hour or so off his lecture by complaining of a sudden seizure of apoplexy, appendicitis, gout, chilblains, and the barbers itch. Needless to say, this act is good for one performance only—he'll try to doctor you the second time you pull it.

Once I tried tip-toeing away while the palaverer was gazing at the ceiling searching for a poetic thought to enhance a yarn he was spinning. Alas, a floorboard squeaked and I was felled by an andiron and hauled back to the scene of the crime.

One of these days I'm going to obey that impulse and you'll see me returning from a hunting trip with one of these bores lashed to my fender. Oh, but what's the use? The warden will probably find out I liked hunting and will stay the execution for about ten hours so he can tell me all about his hunting experiences.



How Rich Will We Be?

By Tom Wallace

Editor, *The Louisville Times*

and

Past National President, Izaak Walton

League of America

THE question asked by J. N. Darling, famous cartoonist and conservationist, in the cartoon published with this article deserves more widespread and serious consideration than, perhaps, it will receive.

Millions, scores of millions, more than 100,000,000 people in the United States, have so little information about natural resources that they fondly imagine that these of the United States are inexhaustible.

That is far from being true and while we consider, gayly or glumly, according to our political beliefs or the degree of our buoyancy, giving billions to needy countries, there is too little consideration of the problem of where we shall get, regularly, and eternally, the means to provide for the needs of others and for ourselves.

All human life, all human enterprises, the economic, cultural and military strength of the nation, depends fundamentally, and entirely, upon natural resources.

The United States is richer in money than it was a generation ago, three or four or more generations ago; immensely richer than it was when its resources hardly had been scratched, but it is not safely and indestructibly rich. It has before it choice between a more vigorous movement to correct abuses of soil and water and loss of its financial strength.

Mr. Darling mentions forests and soil and water. The resource last mentioned has been called by Kenneth Reid, Executive Secretary of the Izaak Walton League of America, the stepchild of conservation.

Not many people know anything about water as a natural resource, and how it has been mistreated and still is mistreated. Nearly everyone knows a little—not much—about forests and farm lands, but nearly everyone omits thinking about water. People complacently eat shellfish without knowing that some of our ocean estuaries, scenes of great enterprises, are being ruined by pollution.

The spectacle of farmers hauling water from the deeper holes in creeks which have stopped running because of drought excites comment. People say the farmer should arrange for water storage, and he should do that, but creeks and springs which flowed all of the year when the pioneers explored the continent no longer are dependable because the water table has descended. In almost any group of 100 persons, if the group is not made up of scientists or conservationists, mention of the water table mystifies more than half of the group; more than fifty persons wonder if a new mechanical gadget is being mentioned.

Yet the course of every individual who operates a farm affects in some degree the water table—the depth at which ground water is available. Not many agricultural agents, graduated from colleges to become guides of farmers, pay much attention to water pollution or water depletion.

Not many people know that because land is abused high dams built to irrigate land, to create electric power, to control floods, will become useless for the purposes for which they are created unless the problem of siltation is controlled. The local board of trade, in any town surrounded by eroded

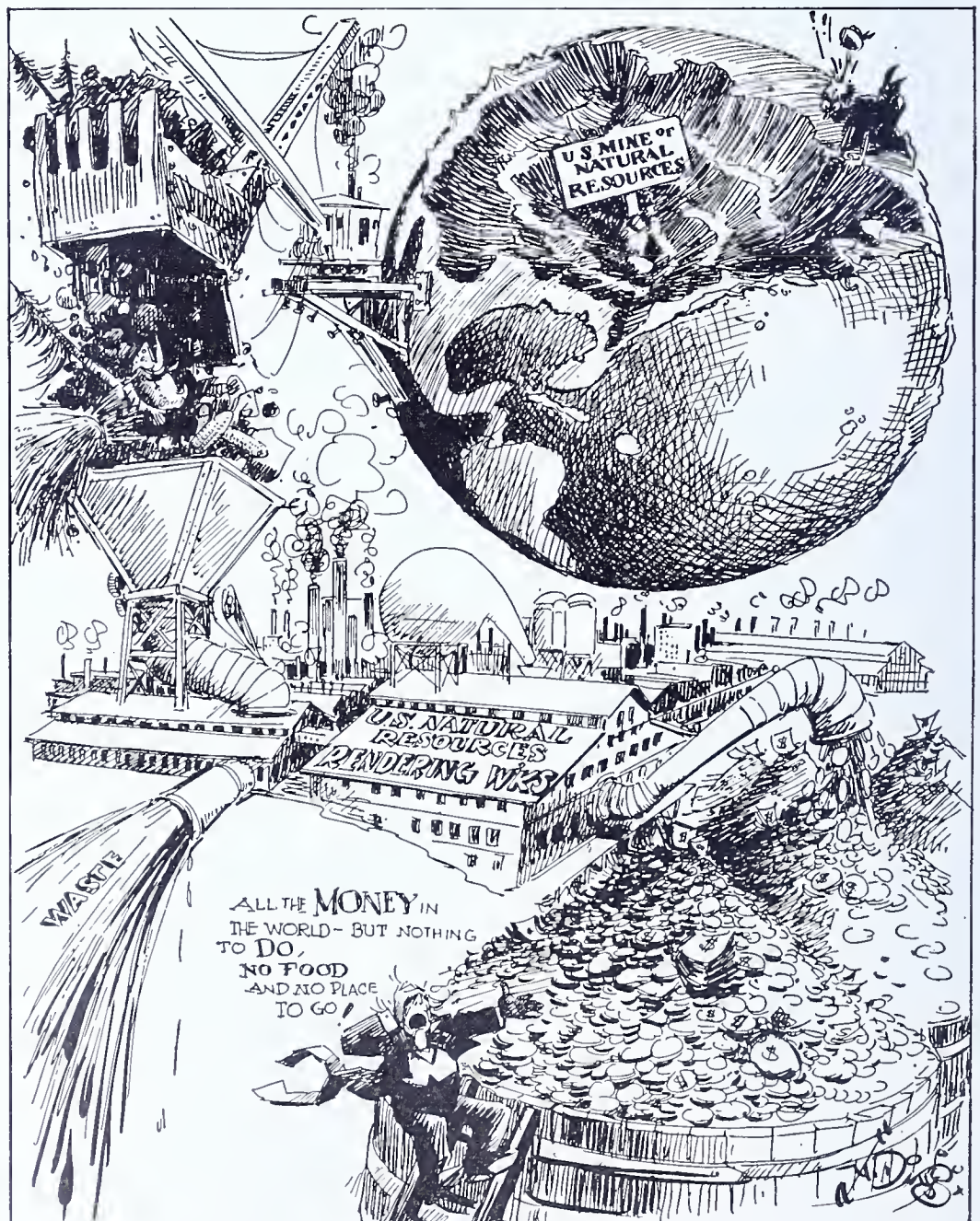
hills and living upon the fertile soil of stream valleys, is ready to whoop for the high dams on which many millions of dollars will be spent, entirely ignoring the fact that the dam that will submerge 1,000 miles of fertile valley soil will be useless within less than a century because of the silt that will fill the reservoir.

Mr. Darling, the cartoonist, is much more of a statesman than the United States Senator who has some friends who wish to exploit a virgin forest which the Federal Gov-

ernment has been protecting. He is more of a patriot than the Senator who wants to get money from the Federal Treasury spent on a series of dams which aren't really needed now and which may be entirely filled with sand, clay, gravel, and trash before the Senator's grandson is graduated from college.

How rich will we be when we have converted all our forests, all our soil, all our water resources and our minerals into cash? Ask King Midas—he found out!

The musk deer is eagerly sought by the natives throughout the Orient as musk is valuable for perfume. In Mongolia a "pod" is worth five dollars (silver), and in other parts of China it sells for considerably more. The musk sac is present only in the male deer and is, of course, for the purpose of attracting the does.



How Rich Will We Be When We Have Converted All Our Forests, All Our Soil, All Our Water Resources And Our Minerals Into Cash?

Commission Activities



1949 North American Wildlife Conference Scheduled

The 14th North American Wildlife Conference will be held in Washington, D. C., the Wildlife Management Institute, which sponsors the annual 3-day international assembly announced today. The 1949 Conference will be staged March 7, 8, and 9, in the Washington Statler, one of the most modern hotels in America, and adequate guest room accommodations have been guaranteed there and in other nearby hotels.

Nearly 1,500 conservationists from all over North America attended this year's Conference in Saint Louis last February, and with the next meeting scheduled in the nation's capital near the large eastern cities, Institute officials predict an even larger attendance for 1949.

Most of the game and fish administrators, technicians, scientists, educators, and students concerned with natural resources in the United States, Canada, and Mexico will attend the forthcoming Conference. This yearly gathering provides an opportunity for all persons interested in conservation to exchange viewpoints and discuss new techniques and policies. The sessions permit the sportsman and all others interested to meet the foremost leaders in the different fields of restoration and management of natural resources and to keep up with current trends.

Wyoming Deer Makes 60-Mile Trip Home After Transplant

Those who use pigeons for carrying messages might consider the possibility of using deer for the same purpose or for transporting packages if the homing instinct of the entire tribe is as highly developed as that of one Wyoming whitetail, the Wildlife Management Institute believes.

A deer trapped at Grey's River Elk Corral and transplanted to Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, 60 air-line miles away across deep February snows, was retrapped at the elk corral less than four weeks later, according to Warren J. Allred, Wyoming Pittman-Robertson Coordinator.

The Chipping Sparrow is the smallest of all sparrows. It weighs less than one ounce.

Walcott Retires As Head Of American Wildlife Foundation

Frederic C. Walcott, one of America's most staunch conservationists and most widely renowned and respected leaders in the conservation movement for nearly half a century, retired as president of the American Wildlife Foundation on April 13, the Wildlife Management Institute reported recently.

As Senator from Connecticut from 1929 to 1935 he originated much of the basic federal legislation that made possible the perpetuation of America's wildlife and other natural resources. Formerly president of the American Wildlife Institute, he became president of the successor organization at the time of its formation in 1946. The title of President Emeritus was conferred upon him at the time of his resignation.

Ohio Adopts New Management Policy

A sweeping change in game-management policies based upon environmental control has been adopted by the Ohio Conservation and Natural Resources Commission, the Wildlife Management Institute advised recently.

The program, announced recently by Conservation Commissioner H. A. Rider, will have the major objectives of maintaining existing good habitat and restoring, wherever feasible, depleted and insufficient natural environment. The land improvement work will be supplemented by a minimum of artificial propagation and stocking.

Such a program has been recommended for years by wildlife technicians in opposition to antiquated methods of dumping unhardened pen-reared birds into coverts which have not been able to support wild-reared birds.



Governor James H. Duff admires a young raven held by Delbert Batcheler, Commission Staff Photographer, in the Executive Office recently. The bird, one of Pennsylvania's rarest, was obtained in Huntingdon County where it had fallen from a remote cliff nest. Game officials are doing everything possible to protect these magnificent birds.



Twenty-seven student officers now enrolled in the Fifth Class of the Ross Leffler School of Conservation near Brockway were selected from over 250 applicants. Here a candidate appears before a board of oral examination early in May. Left to right: Jay C. Gilford, Director, Field Management Bureau; LeRoy Gleason, General Operations Asst., Div. "C"; the candidate; Earl S. Greenwood, Chief, Division of Propagation & Distribution; Temple A. Reynolds, General Operations Asst., Div. "F"; Robert D. Parlamen, SSA, Div. "B"; C. C. Freeburn, Chief, Land Operations Division; L. E. Sheaffer, General Operations Asst., Div. "D"; T. F. Bell, Supervisor, Div. "G"; M. E. Sherman, Supervisor, Div. "E"; M. J. Golden, Supervisor, Div. "A"; W. C. Shaffer, Chief, General Field Operations Division; and T. W. Minahan, Recording Secretary.

COMPOSITE TABULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA DEER KILL 1941-1947 INCLUSIVE

County	Bucks	Antlerless	County	Bucks	Antlerless
Adams	548	153	Lackawanna	1,131	409
Allegheny	95	35	Lancaster	123	134
Armstrong	681	145	Lawrence	117	28
Beaver	181	44	Lebanon	600	272
Bedford	3,091	620	Lehigh	233	161
Berks	1,113	927	Luzerne	3,633	1,572
Blair	2,035	451	Lycoming	9,030	3,041
Bradford	3,646	1,230	McKean	13,005	11,918
Bucks	362	364	Mercer	320	107
Butler	729	127	Mifflin	1,544	310
Cambria	1,358	491	Monroe	4,873	1,275
Cameron	4,982	2,118	Montgomery	104	122
Carbon	1,818	535	Montour	149	49
Centre	10,072	2,461	Northampton	392	211
Chester	170	173	Northumberland	491	181
Clarion	1,528	242	Perry	1,395	368
Clearfield	7,555	2,645	Philadelphia	1	...
Clinton	8,873	1,127	Pike	7,783	2,215
Columbia	1,213	417	Potter	12,809	8,026
Crawford	1,153	343	Schuylkill	2,224	2,040
Cumberland	1,377	649	Snyder	538	116
Dauphin	1,525	565	Somerset	3,316	768
Delaware	8	5	Sullivan	5,018	3,118
Elk	12,803	7,533	Susquehanna	1,835	1,290
Erie	913	195	Tioga	7,270	2,542
Fayette	2,098	460	Union	1,119	183
Forest	7,115	5,968	Venango	2,911	1,611
Franklin	1,183	230	Warren	9,343	5,714
Fulton	1,648	...	Washington	20	9
Greene	102	15	Wayne	3,258	1,733
Huntingdon	4,463	1,023	Westmoreland	1,801	286
Indiana	1,152	172	Wyoming	1,834	1,138
Jefferson	2,879	928	York	181	38
Juniata	1,496	248	County Unknown	1,267	159
TOTAL				189,633	83,813

GAME PROTECTORS' TIPS

One of the few poisonous plants in this country, poison ivy becomes increasingly common in south-western Pennsylvania. It grows as either a low bush or vine. The shiny ovate, pointed leaves have scalloped edges. They appear in groups of three. The stem of the middle leaf is two to three times longer than the other two. Insignificant blossoms of a dull white color appear in June and July. They are borne in slender clusters at the junction of the leaf stem and branch. The tiny fruit appears in pendulous clusters, is lusterless and ivory-colored.

Some persons seem quite immune to ivy poisoning, which is caused by a non-volatile, intensely active acid oil. Others are so susceptible to it they seem to contract a rash from air blowing across the plant. The common manner of contracting the malady is by direct contact with the plant or with clothing that has brushed it. The sensitive person is easily poisoned if perspiring at the time this weed is touched. As a precaution, one who has been in poison ivy should wash exposed parts with strongly alkaline soap to remove the oil deposit. Indications of ivy poisoning follow contact with the plant in a few hours. Redness, swelling, burning and itching precede the appearance of little blisters that increase in size and number. They may become infected. The discomfort may become great, with constitutional symptoms surprisingly severe. It is a wise plan, when afflicted with ivy poisoning, to consult your doctor.

49,000 Miles of Terraces Constructed in Oklahoma

Oklahoma soil conservation districts have constructed over 49,000 miles of farm terraces in the 10 years since the program was started, the Wildlife Management Institute reports, and the total is being increased daily. The tremendous importance of this work to the productivity of the soil and to the resistance of wind and water erosion is well understood. Moreover, the effects of such a program on farm wildlife populations cannot be overemphasized.

Every mile of farm terrace furnishes a strip of food and cover for travel or nesting sites across farmlands which, under outmoded agricultural methods, would have provided little or none of these wildlife necessities. An expansion of this program throughout the entire nation on a similar scale would raise the standard of living for the country as a whole, and would assure an adequate supply of game for recreation and public enjoyment.

A 1947 DeSoto sedan seized for the unlawful jacklighting of deer in Forest County, was sold at public auction in Harrisburg on May 15 for \$2055. The automobile was awarded to the Game Commission following the conviction of its owner and unsuccessful appeals in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of Forest County and the Pennsylvania Superior Court. Victor James Neider- riter of Marble, Clarion County, Penn- sylvania from whom the car was seized also paid cash penalties amount- ing to \$400 and forfeited a .303 Savage rifle. He was also directed to pay the costs of prosecution. Two co-defend- ants, Robert and Leonard Schill, of R. D. No. 2, Lucinda, paid fines of \$700 and costs of prosecution.

This action should serve as a warn- ing to those persons who have no re- gard for the Game Laws.



PUBLIC SALE
1947 DESOTO FOUR-DOOR SEDAN
Saturday, May 15, 1948
at 10.30 A. M.

Inspection and sale at Warner Motors, Cameron and Paxton Sts., Harrisburg, Pa., daily except Sunday, 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

Custom model; gunmetal finish; ac- tual mileage 14,410; radio with extra speaker in rear; seat covers; spot light; rear vision mirrors; heater; back-up light; 2 fog lights with clear lens; white sidewall tires with white rim covers; spare tire; bumper jack; rear splash flaps.

Vehicle will be offered for sale for cash, without warranty, free and clear of all encumbrances by the Pennsylv- ania Game Commission, which auto- mobile was seized for a violation of the Gam Laws.

VISIT THE PYMATUNING!

Have you visited the Pymatuning State Game Refuge and museum, located near Linesville? Many thousands of ducks and presently about 150 Canada geese use the refuge lake margins and the many low islands as nesting sites, and because the Pymatuning marsh lies on one of the prin- cipal aerial routes of the Atlantic Flyway, all types of waterfowl rest and feed there on their spring and fall migration flights. The museum on Ford Island, where expertly mounted ducks, geese, swans, shore birds, and eagles may be viewed without charge, is open from May 1 to November 30. A trip to Pymatuning this summer could well prove to be an interesting educational adventure for the entire family.

The Game Commission is also the cus- todian of another land and water area known as Brady's Lake in Coolbaugh Township, Monroe County. Here is located a beautiful 207 acre lake which is being rapidly de- veloped as one of the State's top scenic and recreational areas.



UNUSUAL HUNTING HOBBY

To one Pennsylvanian a hunting license means more than just the privilege to take his gun afield in search of game. He is Mr. Albert Pedace of Reynoldsville who has made a hobby of collecting Pennsylvania hunting licenses since 1913. Mr. Pedace in- formed us recently that he has them indi- vidualy mounted in glass and chromium plated frames and will place this unusual dis- play on exhibit early in August. This color- ful collection carrying memories of thirty four years of hunting in the Keystone State will be displayed at no cost in places where Pennsylvania hunting licenses are sold reg- ularly.

Originally, the Resident Hunter's license law passed in 1913 required the wearing of a tag on the back of the sleeve between the elbow and the shoulder. But when many sportsmen throughout the State complained that this would make the hunters look like criminals with their numbers on their sleeves, the ruling was changed to specify that the license tag with numbers at least one inch high be worn on the back of the hunting coat. From 1913 to 1923 these tags were made of fabricoid; in 1924 aluminum was used; from 1925 to 1941, coated tin plate was employed, and, beginning in 1942, vul- canized fibre because the tin plate could not be obtained due to the war.

A collection of all these tags such as the one now owned by Mr. Pedace is probably a rarity. Or is it? We would be pleased to hear from other Pennsylvanians who share this unusual hobby.

NEW DUCK STAMP DESIGN ANNOUNCED

Buffle-head ducks will grace the 1948 Mi- gratory Bird Hunting Stamp, according to a recent announcement of the Department of the Interior, the Wildlife Management Institute stated today. The new stamp, de- signed by Maynard Reece, staff artist of the Iowa State Department of History and Ar- chives, Des Moines, and now in the hands of the engravers, shows two male and one female buffle-heads in flight.

The new stamp, which sells for \$1, is the 15th in the series issued annually to provide funds to help finance the Federal Govern- ment's wildlife refuge program. Ninety per cent of the funds realized from the sale of the stamps is used by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to supplement other funds for the purchase and maintenance of water- fowl refuges throughout the country. The remaining 10 per cent is used for printing and distribution of the stamps, enforcement of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, and other federal activities for migratory bird conservation.

During the 1946-47 season, 2,016,819 duck stamps were sold, the highest total of any year since the first stamp was issued in 1933. All migratory waterfowl hunters over 16 years of age are required to purchase and have in possession while engaged in hunting a stamp bearing their signature. The 1948 stamp will be available to hunters and philatelists at all first- and second-class post offices on July 1.

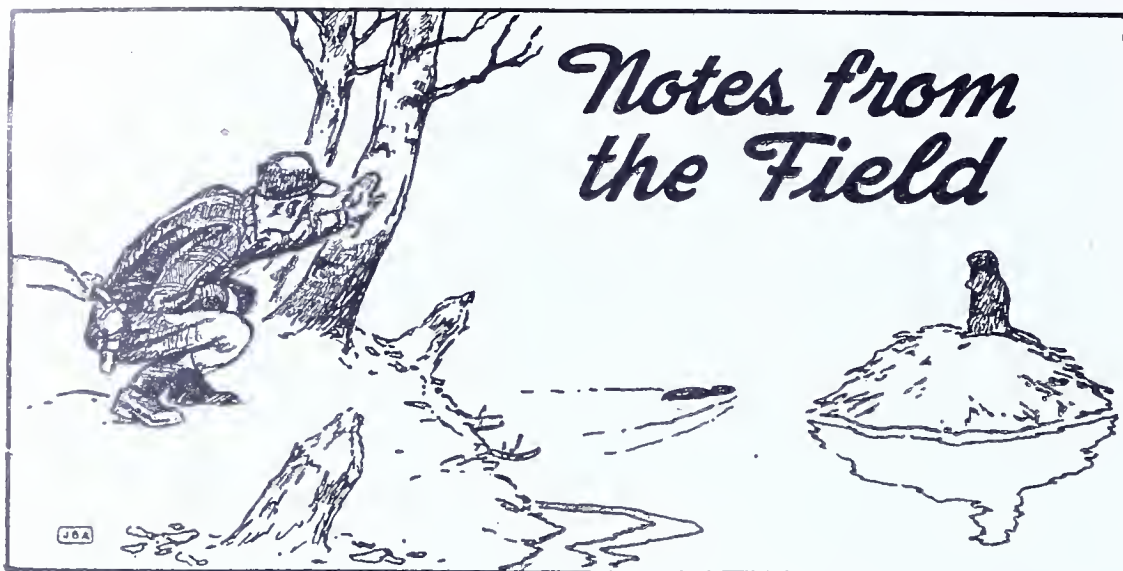
"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



By using its sensitive tail as a guide, the pocketgopher can run down his hole backwards almost as fast as he can forwards.

All bumble bees die in the winter, except the queen bee. She alone survives to pro- duce another generation.



Recently I was called on the phone by a police officer in Camp Hill Borough who informed me that a skunk was running rampant in a cellar. I immediately proceeded with my trusty little .410 shot gun to the house in question and the owner, the policeman and I descended into the cellar. The policeman carried the flashlight and soon showed me where the skunk was stuck between a rafter and a stone wall. Suddenly he jumped back and shouted that the beast had just moved his tail. I then took the light and crawled up the stairs slowly until I could see the skunk's head. I took careful aim in a hurry, shot, and jumped back to close the inside cellar door. After a while we became curious over the lack of smell so I opened the door slowly and stole a look. There was the skunk just as before but minus a head and literally alive with maggots. I pried him loose and the owner of the house buried him in the garden. So, gentlemen, always look for the whites of his eyes before you shoot—never waste a shell on a dead skunk—Game Protector A. Clinton Ganster, Marysville.

During the past two weeks a bear has been coming into the farm of D. W. Decker of Milroy. The bruin would tear a hole in the corn crib and eat its fill of corn. This was taken care of by placing corn outside of the crib but now the beast has a new trick. For the last several nights he has been tearing out the side of the pig pen and chasing the pigs all over the farm.—Game Protector George B. Smith, Lewistown.



From all indications the turkeys stocked in this district in 1947 and 1948 are doing very well. I personally saw several of the birds that were stocked in 1947 and also have reports from fishermen who have seen some of them. One of the anglers also found a nest with three eggs in it.—Game Protector W. C. Achey, Weatherly.



An incident occurred on April 10 which proved that a deer can really take it. About 5 p. m. on Saturday afternoon, the busiest time in a rural shopping center, a deer came out of nowhere and marched through the main thoroughfare of Wyalusing. After seeing about two blocks of the town, the deer decided to enter a repair garage, doing so by entering a door on street level. Once inside the noise must have frightened the animal. It decided to take the nearest way out, through an ordinary two feet by three feet window located in the rear of the garage. The drop to the ground was about twelve feet and Albert Steele, the proprietor, immediately ran outside expecting to find the deer dead or very much maimed. But instead the deer was very much alive and clearing a four and a half foot woven wire fence about thirty yards away none the worse for its experiences. Fortunately, the deer's front hoofs being fully extended, had broken out the glass pane, thereby eliminating any body cuts as it went through the window.—Game Protector N. J. Molski, Wyalusing.

It's time most people learned to keep their dogs tied during the spring months. Just from curiosity I checked ten dog owners who live in a rural section of Crawford County during the month of April. Not one of the owners had their dogs properly licensed. Not one had his dog tied. The worst offender owned nine dogs and did not have a license for one of them. All nine dogs were allowed to run at large. The damage caused to wildlife by loose or stray dogs, especially in the spring of the year, must be very great. Farmers should also begin to realize that they are responsible for any damage to livestock belonging to others caused by their dogs. Furthermore, they cannot collect from the dog license fund for damage done by other dogs if they have an unlicensed dog on their premises.—Game Protector Elmer D. Simpson, Cambridge Springs.

During the past month many wild ducks have been observed in practically every stream, beaver pond, and marsh in this district. The ducks may be scarce nationally but we have more birds present here than we have had during the last three years and with a good nesting season should have some good shooting next fall.

It was my pleasure to witness an attempt to dig out a fox den by a local farmer who did not stick to conventional methods recently. He used a small bulldozer and although he moved enough earth to build a small house foundation and uncovered the entire fox den, the net result was just as we might have expected for this type of venture—fox wasn't at home.—Game Protector Clifford L. Ruth, Erie.

While my wife was doing the weekly family wash in the basement of our home on State Game Lands No. 216 recently, she was quite surprised in turning from her chores to find that a woodchuck had come into the basement through the outside entrance and had comfortably seated himself at a point directly behind the washing machine. From this vantage point he seemed to be observing with considerable interest and apprehension the mysteries and intricacies of our washing machine, as well as what probably appeared to him the folly of my wife's repetitious efforts in her quest for domestic cleanliness.—Game Protector Samuel B. Shade, New Castle.



Farm Game Project No. 116 which was recently established in this district has now reached over the 6000 acre mark. After other interested farmers are signed to round out this area it will cover very close to 10,000 acres. Eight of the cooperators have signed applications for 500 ringneck chicks and one for 100 chicks, making a total of 4,000 birds. This certainly should be a help in replenishing the supply of ringnecks in this section.—Game Protector M. B. Wells, Montrose.

Even mink apparently like the city to do their spring shopping in. On April 22 a resident of Altoona called me over to identify an animal that he shot killing a pair of his golden pheasants. Upon arrival both Special Services Assistant Checklinski and myself identified the animal as an adult mink. Investigation of a mink fur farm located a mile away proved that they had suffered no loss or escape of any of their stock so apparently this mink had wandered down to Pleasant Valley Boulevard from Brush Mountain located a mile away from Altoona.—Game Protector Owen E. Seelye, Altoona.



Grouse show a slight increase in population over the 1947 season. I have observed quite a number of birds drumming in the woods and brushlands these past few weeks. The increase is especially noticeable on State Game Lands No. 159 in Dyberry and Lebanon Townships.

During the month of April I planted about 2100 grape vine cuttings on State Game Lands No. 159. About 1850 of these cuttings were from the wild frost grape and the remainder taken from the cultivated or Concord variety. We find that in this section the grape produces a fine quantity of fall and winter food for small game and especially, grouse. These grapes will hang on the vines the greater part of the winter and are very beneficial grouse food. With the exception of an occasional year when we might experience a late spring frost, the grape vines throughout this section usually bear a large amount of food.—Game Protector Maynard R. Miller, Honesdale.

A large adult doe was killed by a car in my district during April. She was carrying two fully developed embryos, one male and the other female, which I feel would have been dropped in a week or less—Game Protector T. F. Schafer, Conyngham.

On the morning of April 23 Mr. William Smith, a farmer of Locust Ridge, Tobyhanna Township in Monroe County, was plowing a field to the rear of his barn and spied what he thought to be a young woodchuck running along the furrow. Obtaining a stone with which to kill it, he started in pursuit. Upon drawing closer to the animal he discovered much to his surprise that it was a small bear cub. The baby bruin was captured after a short chase. The cub was turned over to me the following morning. Evidently, the cub, a male, either strayed away from the den or was abandoned by the mother when she became frightened. He was badly in need of a good meal and at present is doing very well on a diet of raw milk and honey. He's the center of attraction at district headquarters.—Game Protector H. H. Thrush, Thornhurst.



While on patrol one day during the first part of April along Spring Creek below Duhring, I saw a deer feeding not far ahead of me. Curious to see what condition it was in, I sneaked to within about fifteen feet of the animal. I then could see that it was crippled in the left front leg and was nothing but skin and bones. It would balance itself by putting the crippled leg down on the end of the stump where the leg and foot turned up. In this way it was feeding without too much difficulty.

Yes, I know it would have been best to put it out of its misery right then, but I got to thinking, "You poor devil! You've made it through all the tough part of the winter and now that the bushes are getting green, you can probably make a go of it." Many thoughts ran through my mind while I was watching it feed.

Suddenly, it looked up and saw me and started to run. It would just run a short distance and then would fall over until finally it could not get up at all. I went over to the deer and stood the creature on its feet. But it was too weak to stand. I then decided

What Would You Have Done?



to leave it lay and to come back to it later in the day.

About two hours later when I came back to the animal, it had gathered up enough strength to move and had started feeding again. But when it saw me, it ran into a swamp hole and soon was stranded. I went over to it, pulled it out of the mud, and moved it to dry ground. While I was pulling the animal out of the swamp hole, it bleated just like a sheep. It was very weak and when I laid it down could do no more than to give me a be-

wildered stare. However, I just couldn't gather enough courage to shoot it and finally decided to leave the crippled creature alone, feeling it possibly might survive.

The next day my curiosity got the best of me and despite a five mile walk, I determined to go back and see if that deer had moved. As I neared the spot where I had left it, I could see that the deer was still lying there. When I got up to it, I found that life had ceased to exist in its poor frail body.

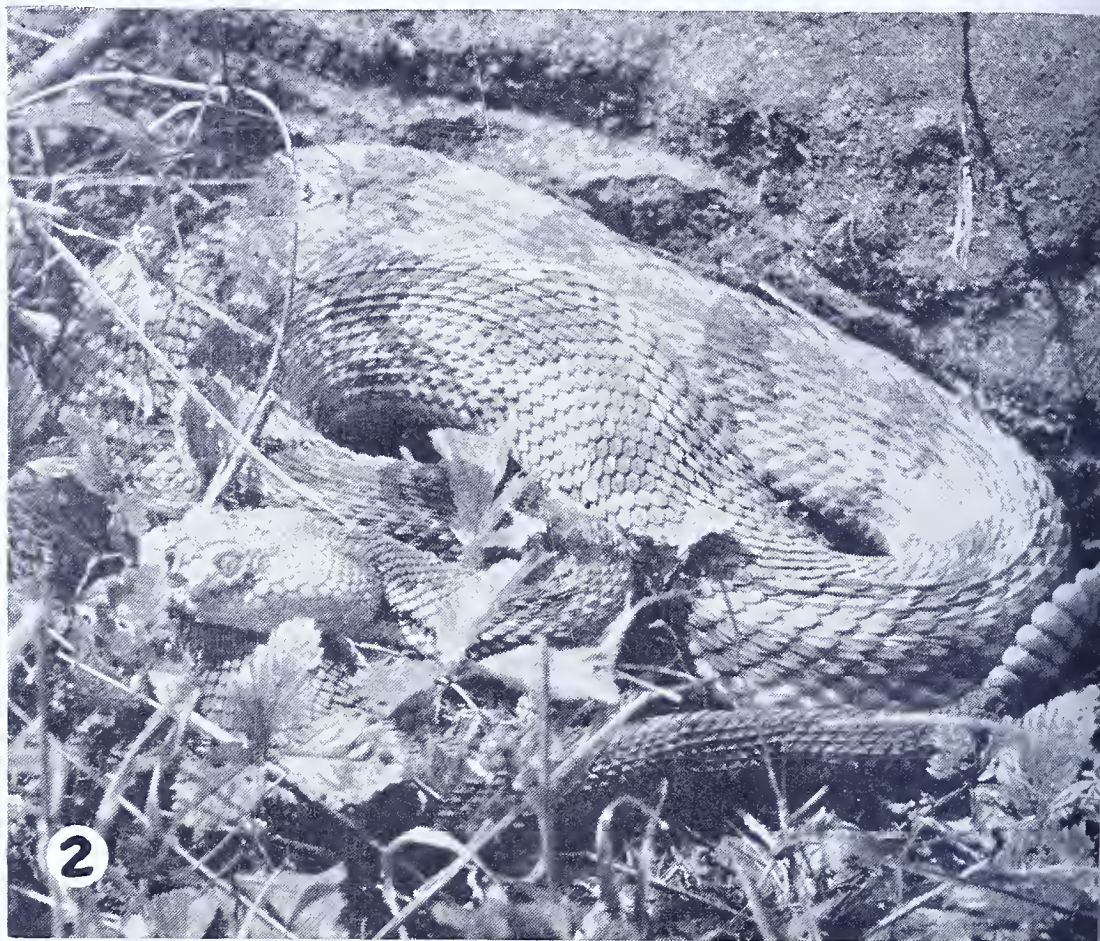
Yes, I know that in the best interests of conservation, there should have been no question in my mind when I first found that deer as to what action I should have taken. But sometimes a fellow's sentiment leads the way and our teachings are passed by for a time. But, if nothing else, I wish that the hunter who just took an off-hand shot at that deer, could have been in my shoes on those two days. I know I'll never forget that poorly placed shot.

But I still wonder. What would you have done if you had been me?—Game Protector William R. Overturf, Marienville.

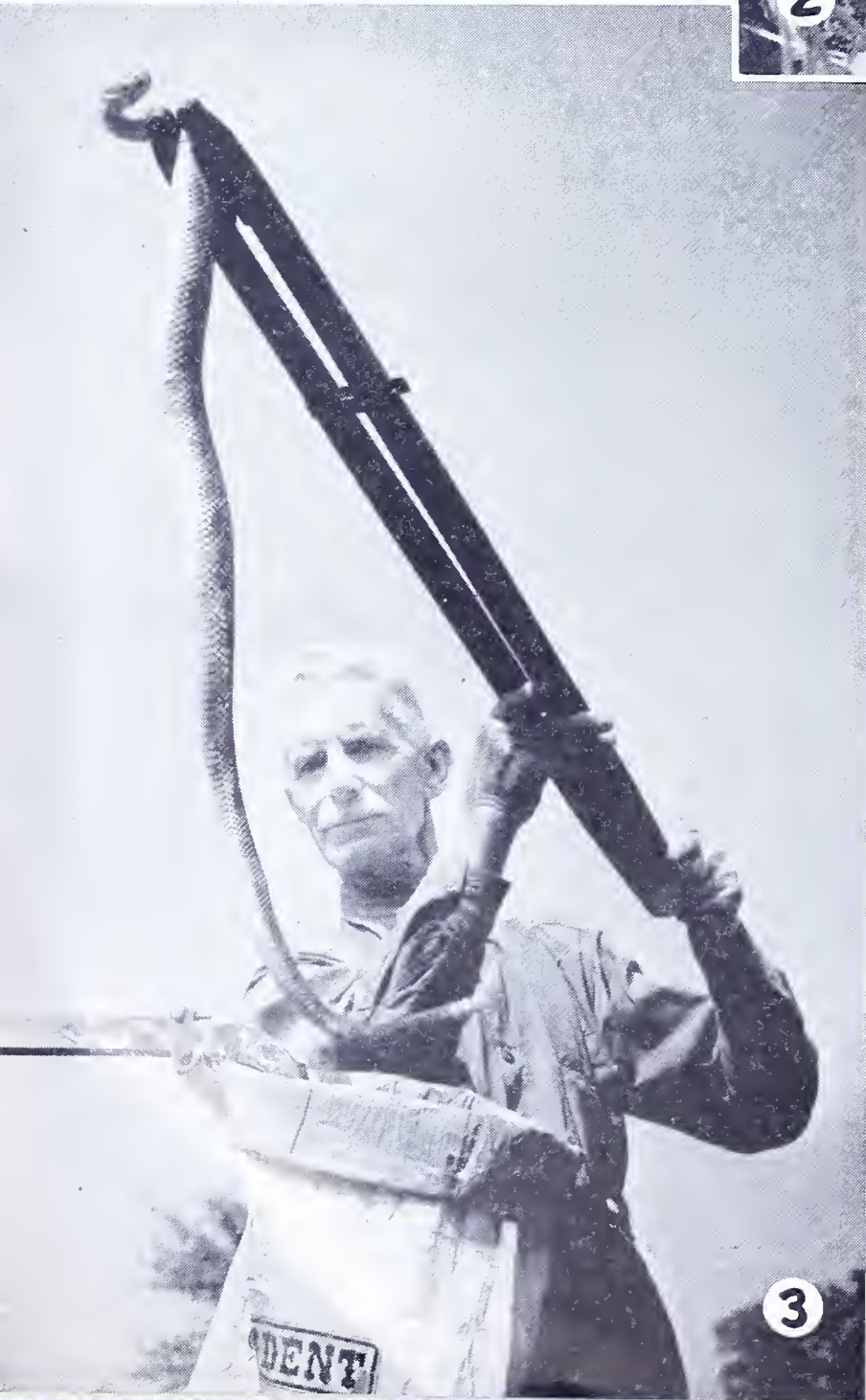
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4

It's a real pleasure to introduce to "Game News" readers the work of a Pennsylvania. And, as this pictorial well proves, their work is often as hair-raising form of outdoor sport in the mountains above President, Pennsylvania, that of Charlie Booher, snake hunter extraordinary, who lives on a mountain farm just above his life, carrying his weapons, the tongs he invented and a simple forked stick. 2. A contented timber rattler. Note the pit, almost obscured by the leaf, and the bag with the help of Charlie's self-invented tongs. 4. When he strikes, the snake's left fang has been broken off. 5. A few of Charlie's collection of rattlers made up, as many circuses and sideshow snake acts do. He simply snapped the fraud. 6. The other tongs are simpler than the pistol grip. The metal bagging and closing the end of the tongs. 7. The Pistol grip tongs grab a rattler's head. Booher, Mr. Will Barnes of Tarentum, Harry Berry of Oil City, and Harold Hint

trial



...ing-photographing team, Marjorie and Grant Heilman of Lancaster, the strike of a timber rattlesnake. The Heilmans found a new rattlers and, what's more, bringing them back alive. 1. Here's Charlie. He is pictured hiking through the rugged country he's known all his life. In his pocket is a paper flour sack in which to carry home his trophies. 2. The vertical eye slit. The neck is in a neat "S," ready to go. 3. One for the money. The mouth is considerably wider than this fellow's. Note how the tip of the longest rattles look extra big, it's because they're a fake set Charlie has together and they match so perfectly it's almost impossible to tell. Charlie has his hands slides up and down in the diagonal slots, opening and closing. A group of Charlie's friends listen for a snake. Left to right: Charlie, Marjorie, Grant, and a friend. Michigan.



The German Shorthaired Pointer

By HERBERT KENDRICK

IN A rapidly changing world, the sportsman must make sufficient adjustments to insure himself the maximum of enjoyment despite limitations on open territory to gunners plus continual dwindling of the game supply. With this situation in mind, it may be necessary for many gunners to break away from the habit of keeping highly specialized dogs trained to hunt a very limited type of game and secure an all-purpose dog that will point; retrieve on land and water; one that will flush from heavy cover, trail and also be a good companionable house dog. The German shorthaired pointer adequately fulfills these important qualifications provided he is whelped from proven pedigreed stock and is properly cared for and trained well.

The first time I saw a shorthair, I was not impressed with his general appearance; however, in the field his performance made him very dear to my heart. He possesses a kindly and intelligent nature and is a very lovable companion indeed. The steady increase in registrations over the past twelve years is ample proof that this fine breed is being favored by the country's sportsmen.

This versatile dog originated from the Spanish Pointer crossed with the Bloodhound. From this union strength, great pointing ability, trailing nose and intelligence was combined. Later, this offspring was crossed with the Foxhound and then the English Pointer in order to add stamina, class, agility and correct breed type. After careful breeding through the years by American sportsmen, he has become a separate and distinct breed recognized by the American Kennel Club and sponsored by its parent club, the "German Shorthaired Pointer Club of America, Inc.," whose headquarters are in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This newcomer has the physical requirements necessary for superlative work for his master and his overall appearance is pleasing to the showman's eye. He is noble, compact, extremely smart and possesses great strength for his size. He has a strong neat head and long muzzle and his neck is rather long and muscular and slopes gradually into his rather broad shoulders. His feet are heavily padded, legs long and straight and his chest is broad and deep. His back is strong and closely coupled, and hind quarters are muscular and rather streamlined. If the animal is in good health, he should have a short dense coat of silk hair and is usually liver or liver and white in color. The experts tell us that his tail should be docked, leaving about two-fifths.

The Shorthair is capable of retrieving large or small game with ease on land and water. His endurance is amazing as his slow easy gait carries him on all day hunts under all conditions and covers. He is not bred for long range nor speed but covers ground thoroughly and diligently searches every likely spot where game may seek cover.

Today's gunner who likes to hunt all types of game and wants his dog to hunt to the gun, point his game, retrieve, be easily controlled, and be able to go all day, will find this dog the favorite solution to his gun dog problems.

(Continued on Page 29)

SUMMER WING SHOOTING

By TED TRUEBLOOD

ONE July day a couple of years ago, Ray Holland and I left his house about 8 a.m. with the avowed intent of catching a mess of bass. Our casting rods and other tackle were on the back seat of the car, but they were not alone. With them were our shotguns and a couple of boxes of shells apiece.

We did fish a little before noon, but most of our time was devoted to hunting, and after lunch we gave up fishing all together. The fish weren't very cooperative, and we caught only three legal bass and a few smaller ones. The shooting, however, was excellent.

We used up about a box of shells apiece, all fired at feathered targets, and we had a wonderful day. A few years ago such a statement would have caused readers to conclude that we were shooting summer woodcock or violating the game laws in some other way. Now, of course, everybody would guess that we were hunting crows. Despite the fact that the sport has been well publicized during the past ten years, however, there still are a lot of shotgun fans who never have enjoyed it.

That summer day Ray and I killed 27 crows. We had every kind of shot imaginable, fast incomers, high overhead passing shots, crossing shots at all angles, shots at birds climbing and dropping and even a few straight-aways. We actually enjoyed more shooting at game than most grouse, pheasant or woodcock hunters get during an entire season.

The time has passed when there was an unlimited amount of game for everyone. I doubt if the average upland gunner gets more than a dozen birds of all kinds during a season, and that is not enough to enable anyone to become a good wing shot. The only alternatives, if he wants to develop his proficiency with the scatter gun is to turn to skeet—or shoot crows. The latter is infinitely better.

In the first place, after you have shot a few rounds of skeet you know the angle of each bird, and, even before you shoot a single round, you know where the target is coming from each time. Second, no matter how much fun it may be to dust it, the clay bird is inanimate. There isn't the uncertainty nor tension afforded by a live target. Third, the farther a clay pigeon goes, the slower it moves. This is just the opposite of all kinds of game birds which move faster as they get underway.

Crows give a shooter every conceivable angle found in either upland or waterfowl shooting. A crow seen flapping lazily across a field may appear to be an absurdly easy target. Actually, when he is dodging through the trees, plunging down on folded wings or climbing frantically after he has been missed, he is just as tough a mark as anybody could want.

The gun to use is the one you hunt with. I prefer a double with one fairly open and one tightly bored barrel because shots may be taken at anything from 30 feet to 45 or 50 yards. but a single-barrel gun with modified choke will take care of most of them. In 12 gauge, the 3½, 1½ load of sixes is about right. I don't think anything is gained by using a heavier load, and the

(Continued on Page 28)

For the first time in history, a Brookville area Boy Scout Troop has begun work for Scouting's Hornaday Award which is granted for exceptional work in conservation and wildlife protection. The Falls Creek troop will begin work on the project soon under the supervision of Game Protector Frank Couse, Scoutmaster Samuel Volpe, Field Division Supervisor M. E. Sherman, Lynn B. Rosenkrans, Commission special services assistant in Division "E", and George Eck, president of the DuBois Gateway Sportsmen.

The troop plans to contact farmers, sportsmen and property owners to ask permission to construct shelters for upland game and to ask farmers to leave standing a few rows of corn, wheat, alfalfa or timothy for winter feed for wildlife. Other projects include bird house building, cooperation with the DuBois Gateway Sportsmen's Club in the raising of pheasants, the writing of timely items on wildlife conservation for publication in school and local newspapers, and the establishment and maintenance of a bird sanctuary in the area. Each scout will also address his room in school and local organizations in behalf of wildlife preservation. Some of the work will be done on State Game Lands No. 77 where the scouts will study the construction of game feeding shelters, types of browse which may be cut for feeding deer, identification of plant and animal life, and basic management of game species.

Five hundred seedlings purchased by the State-Centre Game, Fish and Forestry Association from the Downingtown Nursery were set out recently by fifteen boys from the Junior Sportsmen's League of Sandy Ridge. The seedlings were planted in the Cold Stream and Sandy Ridge fire tower area. Included in the shipment were mulberry, dogwood, coral berry, high bush cranberry, black haws and persimmon. In addition, the junior sportsmen set out three 50-pound salt blocks.



Club Notes

A NEW KIND OF SIGN

Like Johnny Appleseed, Mr. Martin D. Martz of East Mauch Chunk is leaving conservation messages behind him in his travels afield. Hunters in Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, and Potter Counties last fall were likely to find small red tags hanging from bushes or small trees, tags placed there by Mr. Martz. On these tags were printed the words, "I do not want to be shot or lost in these woods. Neither do you. You be careful what you shoot at, and where you go—so will I—and we'll both go home alive and well." In addition the tags carried a forceful forest fire prevention message as follows: "Forest Fires destroy game and fish, kill lumber and industry, rob the community and increase taxes. Prevent Forest Fires—It Pays!"

The Delaware County Field and Stream Association recently announced the winners of their "Brotherhood of the Jungle Cock" contest. The Brotherhood is a group of national sports writers whose yearly duty is to take a boy fishing and teach him the rudiments of fishing and good sportsmanship. This year the Brotherhood promised to entertain for three days the winner of a contest held by the Delaware County Association. The contest consisted of a written examination covering hunting and fishing and points were given for activities such as participation in the club's rabbit trapping program, building bird houses and feeding fish and game. Only Junior Members of the group were eligible and first place honors were won by Cliff Fryer who not only received the three day vacation at the Brotherhood's private fishing stream and camp in Delaware but also a fine fly reel. Other winners included Jimmy Goodyear, Edward Redding, and James Dorsey. The Association awarded fishing tackle to all winners.

The Shawnee Conservation Association recently decided to sponsor a Predator Control contest. Russell Green, chairman of the game committee will have charge of the contest and will pay 5 cents per pair for crow feet and 5 cents for each snake tail. The contest will run until October 1.

The Adams County Fish and Game Federation will hold a public picnic at the South Mountain Fair Grounds on July 29 it was announced at the May meeting of the group held in Fairfield. The club is also laying plans for the purchase of deer from Wisconsin for restocking in their area next December.

Advancement of plans for a sportsmen's day and the re-opening of the dog training area in Point Township featured the regular meeting of the Northumberland-Point Township Sportsmen's Association recently. After a closure of several months the dog training area is to be reopened on August 1. The club has planned a control system for the area due to misuse of the grounds in the past by individuals. After August 1 all members must obtain permission from the club president before entering the grounds and then must sign a log book which is to be placed in a weather-proof structure at the site erected for that purpose.



Photo Courtesy Hazleton Standard-Sentinel.

Calvin Eckrote (second from left), president of the Lower Luzerne County Game and Fish Conservation Association of Freeland, congratulates Adam Hoda of Freeland upon winning an annual predator trapping contest sponsored by the club. Looking on are Michael Yefchak (left), second place winner, and Edward Gyurko (right) who took third place honors.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WILD TURKEY—from Page 3



A bag such as this would bring smiles to the face of any hunter, particularly turkey hunters. Elmer B. Miller, left, and Robert B. Hiester of Strausstown, brought these two wild turkeys and one pheasant home from a hunt in the Blue Mountains of Berks County last fall.

A closed wild turkey season has been shown to be an effective management technique in Pennsylvania in 1913, 1914, and 1926. (Note the increased turkey kill in Figure 1 in 1927). Consequently, it may be necessary at times to close the hunting season in certain counties where the population has dropped to a low level. It should be remembered that the success of protection efforts depends not only on the local game protector but to a larger extent on an interested local population that will zealously support a wild turkey management program.

Refuges

Refuges have been established for wild turkeys since 1905, and at present there are over 100 forest game refuges on the wild turkey range in Pennsylvania, varying in size from a few hundred to about 3,000 acres. The value of refuges as sanctuaries for wild turkeys is evident during the hunting season in regions where there is a lack of escape cover, such as shrubby vegetation or mountainous terrain.

If a wild turkey refuge is deemed necessary, it should be on the range that is utilized by the turkey in the hunting season as they usually leave their regular fall range and retreat to more inaccessible areas under hunting pressure. A wild turkey refuge should have a mixture of good ground cover, such as scrub oak or dense underbrush, and some middle-aged oak timber that produces a good mast crop. In addition there should be some scattered stands of mature coniferous growth, if possible, for protection from inclement weather and birds of prey and to provide suitable roosting sites. A running water supply is essential in the form of a spring run or brook to serve as an open area in periods of snow and for possible water requirements.

Field observations show that it is better to have a series of sanctuary refuges 800 to 1000 acres in size than one refuge of 3000 acres. Two 800 to 1000 acre refuges may be of more value than one 3000 acre block; however, the size of the refuge depends on local conditions. A refuge of less than 500 acres

provides little safety as constant harassment by hunters around the edge will cause the birds to leave the area. Some areas, such as parts of northern Pennsylvania, do not need refuges as the topography and natural vegetation at the present time provide sufficient protection to the birds.

Consequently, sanctuary refuges of at least 500 acres in size may be considered an effective management tool for insuring breeding stock in areas that provide little natural protection during the hunting season.

Restocking

Recently, the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Wild Turkey Farm has been relocated and increased in size with the objective of releasing approximately 5,000 birds of high quality a year in order to establish the species in new suitable habitats and to augment the removable surplus on established range.

Birds are released at two different seasons of the year. The first release is in the fall when only young gobblers (12 to 16 weeks old) are stocked. The second stocking period is in the spring of the year, in late February or March, preceding the nesting period. At this time, the hens and surplus gobblers at the game farm are liberated in suitable areas in the wild. Spring stocking is conducted in sections to establish the species in suitable but unoccupied range or in areas that have been overshot. As a rule, five hens and a gobbler are released at a stocking point.

Success with the above two methods has varied for numerous reasons. Two of the more important factors that one must consider in evaluating restocking success are the suitability of the restocking areas as a wild turkey habitat and individual differences in the inherent wildness of the game-farm produced birds.

As a rule, a large number of restocking failures, when they do occur, can be attributed to the unsuitable environment in which the birds are released. The evaluation of factors which determine a suitable area for stocking turkeys requires a thorough knowledge of the habitat requirements of the bird, and, even then, success is not assured. From field observations it has been noted that it takes from two to three weeks for released birds to become acclimated to wild conditions. In addition, some birds are wilder than others due to the fact that farm-



In Pennsylvania 23,340 game-farm-reared wild turkeys have been liberated from 1915 to 1946.

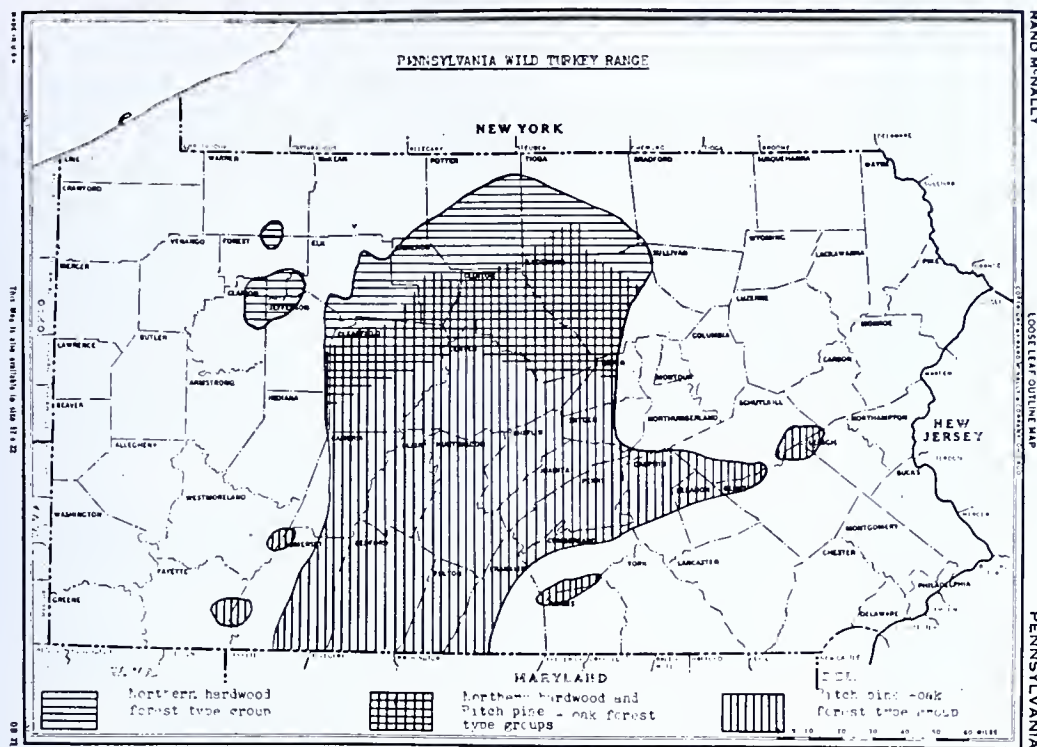


Figure 2. Pennsylvania wild turkey range by Leon P. Keiser, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Wild Turkey Farm. 1947.

reared birds may vary greatly in wildness, depending on their genetic background. Occasionally, birds do revert to domestication and the entire stocking program is condemned by some individuals.

Spring stocking involving eighteen liberations (53 hens and 22 gobblers) have been traced during the spring and summer of 1946. (Kozicky, 1947, p. 161). In the 18 liberations, 10 releases (55.5 percent) were successful and a total of about 143 (90.7 percent increase) birds were produced the first fall, not counting one flock of unknown size. Five releases (27.8 percent) were of an unknown success, and three releases (16.7 percent) were unsuccessful.

An increase of 90.7 percent during the first year in the number of birds released in the spring is undoubtedly high for statewide liberations. This high percentage increase is probably explainable by the fact that the eighteen releases studied were liberated by game protectors who reside in ideal range and were experienced in selecting good wild turkey habitat.

The relationship on a statewide basis with the number of birds stocked and the annual kill does not reflect any significant increase in population above the actual number of turkeys stocked. Statistics show that we harvest approximately a bird for every one released, and there is no direct evidence of a large increase, such as 90.7 per cent. However, it must be remembered that a large number of birds are released in various counties that are not open to hunting in an attempt to establish the species and produce enough birds to permit an open season. Therefore, one cannot assume that all of the birds stocked in any particular year were subject to hunting pressure. When this point is taken into consideration, one realizes that stocking does increase the yearly harvest of wild turkeys in a greater ratio than one to one.

At present there is a need for improved spring stocking techniques to increase, if possible, the number of hens that produce broods. The number of stocked hens that

are successful in nesting and rearing a brood should be the yardstick used to evaluate stocking attempts. Unfortunately, stocking efforts are usually measured by the number of birds released and little attention is given to survival.

A step in the direction of an improved spring stocking technique has been made in the use of special propagating areas. The method was used with excellent results in stocking the northern section of our present wild turkey range. This greater success of propagating areas is probably due to the large number of birds utilized (15 to 20), the protection afforded hens during the nesting season, and the opportunity for the farm-reared hens to become adjusted to a wild habitat (Kozicky, 1947, p. 164).

Fall liberations are composed of young (less than one year old) gobblers liberated six to ten weeks prior to the hunting season. Records on 11 liberations of 85 birds in the

fall of 1943 and 1946 showed that four releases (33 birds or 38.8 percent) were still present prior to the first of November. Six liberations (40 birds or 47.1 percent) were of unknown success, and one liberation (10 birds or 11.8 percent) was unsuccessful and perished prior to the hunting season. In the four successful liberations two birds (6.1 percent) were lost before the hunting season. A survival of 38.8 percent is undoubtedly low as some of the unknown flocks may not have been observed. However, there is a definite loss of birds from the time of liberation to the opening of the hunting season. More data are needed on different methods and time of liberation of young gobblers. These birds are surplus of the game farm and are stocked for the primary purpose of supplementing the annual wild turkey kill.

At present it would be more economical to liberate the young gobblers during the hunting season. This practice would reduce the needless waste (approximately 60 percent) of young gobblers during the period of acclimation and provide the hunter with an acceptable trophy. Some sportsmen object strenuously to this method of stocking from an esthetic viewpoint. However, as these young gobblers are surplus and it takes more than six to ten weeks for a farm-reared wild turkey to revert to a complete wild state, it may be good economics to more completely utilize them, especially with our present increasing number of hunters. This method has been operated successfully in the State in former years.

Restocking has its greatest value in the management of wild turkeys in stocking suitable but unoccupied range or depleted habitats. However, there is a general consensus among wildlife biologists that the turkey should not be liberated to augment the annual kill of birds. Therefore, it may be wise to examine our own stocking records and, when possible, to analyze the data for significance.

In Pennsylvania 23,340 game-farm-reared wild turkeys have been liberated from 1915 to 1946, inclusive. From the period 1934,

(Continued on Page 26)

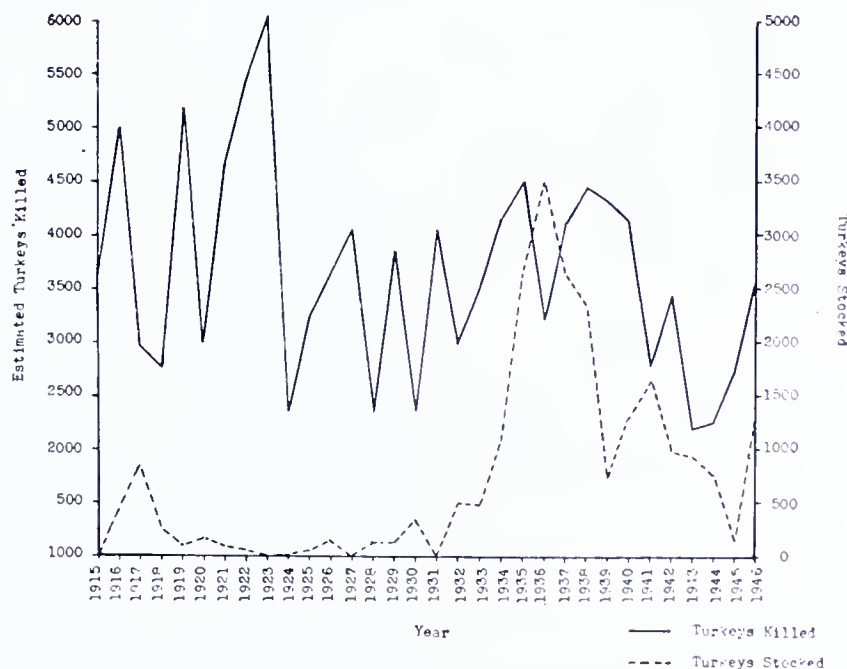


Figure 1. Relationship of wild turkeys killed and number of birds stocked in Pennsylvania from 1915 to 1946, inclusive. (Data from Pennsylvania Game Commission).

CONSERVATION LETHARGY—from Page 5



vaguely aware of the threat to him and his loved ones.

The American people are prone to judge themselves in the light of past achievements. In World War II we started from scratch to develop the greatest air force that this planet has ever known. You may also recall "we did it before and we'll do it again." In the same vein, *the United States has never lost a war*. With that background of confidence built up by achievement is it any wonder that most of us are willing to wait until we are actually confronted by dire necessity before taking action.

We are impoverishing ourselves in our attempts to place a sagging European economy on an even keel? Are we reducing our natural wealth to the point where even our great inventive genius, industrial know-how and individual initiative will be of no avail for the great emergency if and when it arises?

At the moment, world population is estimated at over two billion and is increasing at the rate of twenty million a year. Both conservationists and economists believe that we are rapidly approaching the point where the earth will be unable to feed its ever-increasing millions. Experts base their calculations upon the rapidity with which the population has increased, actually doubling and redoubling itself in a little over three centuries. It is estimated that in a hundred years or even less, the earth will have reached the saturation point. The immediately foregoing is based on the assumption

that in the meanwhile no new soil technologies are discovered and placed into use or that we fail to discover a method of making food from synthetics.

Since we have flourished with a maximum of exploitation, it is reasonable to assume that we can at least get along comfortably for an equal length of time by putting into use the most workable of conservation practices. This implies neither regimentation nor individual sacrifice. It simply means putting into use those conservation techniques that we have already developed, and then, tenaciously adhering to them.

While we are thus husbanding our forces, our youth, through the medium of the school, should be so thoroughly indoctrinated with the concepts of conservation as to actually make them a part of their beings. The subject (conservation) should be studied from all angles, viz, historical, practical, social, esthetic, etc., and developed as completely as any of the formal established school courses such as English.

Obviously, a conservation as well as a nature study course, the latter thoroughly and inseparably integrated with the conservation angle, would be most effective in the earlier grades, probably the first three or four; at which period the child is said to absorb impressions which will remain with him through life. The course should be carried through high school, the earlier esthetic and basic concepts being progressively replaced until the ultimate and practical phases of applied conservation are reached.

To some educators the necessity for such a course seems paradoxical. Here, they reason, schools were established for the purpose of getting the individual out of the backwoods atmosphere which prevailed here in America only a few centuries ago, yet, a course to restore to as great a degree as possible the very things which we sought to escape, is advocated. However, the very fact that the transition from a pioneer land to the greatest nation that the world has ever known was so rapid makes such a course an absolute necessity.

We are prone to forget that only two centuries ago Reading, Pennsylvania, was a frontier town at the edge of a great unexplored wilderness peopled by hostile savages, and that Daniel Boone (born in Reading) was just embarking on the adventurous life that played such an important part in the development of early America. In 1755 Pittsburgh was but a cluster of huts at the confluence of three great rivers. Indeed, there was no United States.

Yes, we have traveled a long ways in two hundred years, but the very fact that our pace has been so rapid makes it now imperative to begin applying the brakes. Lethargic action in the application of these brakes will spell failure. We must work rapidly and decisively. A delay of one generation may mean the difference between success and failure or as an eminent authority expresses it, **Conservation is a matter of life and death.**

A writer in a recent issue of one of our leading national weekly magazines claims that most conservationists are alarmists. Perhaps, by the same reasoning that he used for arriving at the foregoing conclusion, he may be able to tell us how long we can continue to pour our riches into impoverished countries without seriously impairing our own economy. And that is only one angle of the many conservation problems with which we are now faced; problems which only a conservation-minded people can hope to solve.



"WHENEVER I GIVE THE MOOSE CALL, I ADD THE ANTLERS FOR BETTER EFFECT!"

FUR—AN IMPORTANT WILDLIFE CROP—

from Page 7

buyers, however, was only \$26,000. From what source then does Louisiana obtain the necessary funds to administer its fur resources? The State has an excise tax on furs and collects annually from \$65,000 to \$75,000 from trappers and fur dealers who ship furs out of the State. In addition the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has an annual income of \$300,000 from furs taken on State game preserves. The State receives \$100,000 from share trapping fur animals on State game preserves. Revenue received from the sale of alligator skins and grazing on these State lands returns and additional \$15,000 to the State, making a total annual income of \$211,000 for the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to invest in financing the restoration and management of the State fur business.

Fish and Game Departments interested in developing and increasing fur production who are in need of funds to carry on would do well to study methods used in Louisiana. Not all of the policies and methods employed in that State would be applicable to all other States, but certainly some of them could be adopted to advantage. The levying of a severance tax applicable to trappers and fur dealers who ship their furs out of the State is well worth considering, for in Louisiana it is the major source of income. Another possible method of obtaining funds is to establish graduated license fees for resident and non-resident fur buyers or dealers. It seems perfectly fair that fur dealers or fur buyers should pay one fee for purchasing and handling up to 1,000 skins and a higher fee for handling 5,000 and still higher for say 10,000 skins.

If neither of these suggestions seem practical, then it would be necessary to appeal to the State Legislature for a direct appropriation to finance the fur resources work. It should not be hard to find examples of greatly increased returns that have been obtained by restoration and sound management. The revenue coming to the citizens of the State from fur animals contributes materially to the State's economy. Therefore, an investment of funds out of general State revenues to increase and perpetuate the fur crop on a high plane of productivity is only good business.

SUMMARY

The fur crop in the United States is a valuable natural resource, and the fur trade in all its branches is one of our important commercial industries. Few people outside the trade itself have any adequate conception of this. One realizes, of course, that it represents a large investment and a huge annual turnover in money, raw materials, and manufactured products. It furnishes gainful employment to many thousands and gives warmth and enjoyment to many more thousands.

The production and conservation of fur animals in the wild during the past ten years have not only kept some of our finer species from utter extinction but have insured a continuing supply. It is difficult to understand the limited active interest on the part of the fur trade in matters pertaining to the protection and increase of fur animals. Here is an industry whose very existence depends upon a natural resource over which it cannot exercise

There is more to catching beavers than setting a trap. Trappers such as this man spend long hours on trap-lines each season, often in sub-zero weather, to check sets and to devise new ways of outwitting the furbearers.



Photo by Robert Parlamen.

Maynard Miller, District Game Protector of Honesdale, checking over beaver pelts purchased by fur dealer Bill Schaffer, Honesdale, during the 1948 season.

any direct control. Yet trappers, country collectors, raw-fur receiving houses, and other branches of the fur trade year after year take as many furs as they can possibly get with only the profit motive in mind.

There is a science of fur-animal conservation, which is specialized and complex. That this has not been more effective and efficient in the United States is no reflection on the science or the scientists, but rather on the public's failure to back them up. True, fur-animal science when conducted properly is costly; but it more than pays for itself in increased value and security of wealth which it strives to protect.

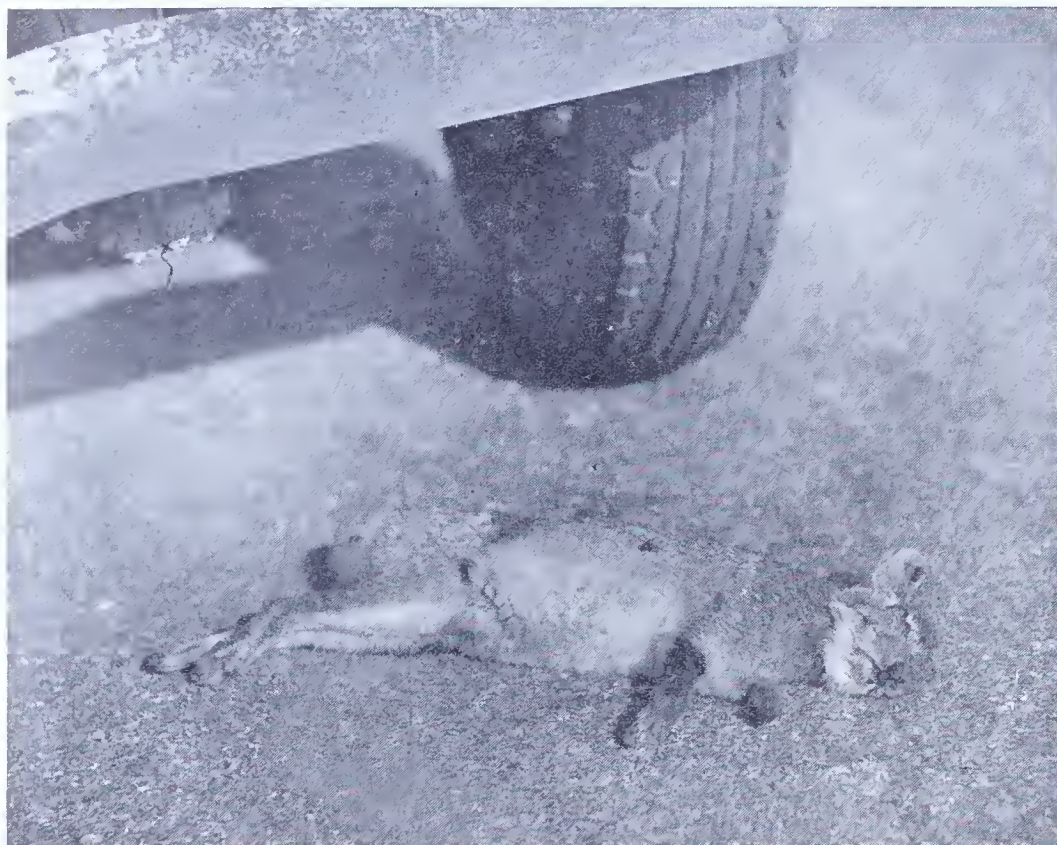
However, much the American public may treasure its fur animals for the garments and comfort they afford, it shows little concern for the future of the supply. It traps without discretion; destroys and pollutes habitats; considers the animals "vermin", predacious and too competitive with other forms of wildlife. There is no reason why the production and conservation of fur animals should be inimical to maintaining other wildlife resources.

Fur animals do not pay their way in contributing sufficient funds to adequately finance required restoration and management work in practically all the States. Our trapping population is about 2,000,000. Of this number 750,000 purchase licenses and pay less than \$2,000,000 for the privilege. Hunters outnumber trappers six to one and 12,000,000 of them purchase licenses, thereby contributing more than \$28,000,000 in license fees—more than 14 times the amount received from trapping licenses in the 48 States. In the leading fur producing States fees from trapping licenses are less than \$100,000 per state. Revenue received from hunting license sales in the five leading States returns from \$1,260,000 to \$1,800,000 to the State Fish and Game Departments.

How can more revenue be obtained by States to increase and better manage the fur resources? Louisiana, the largest fur producing State has an annual raw fur crop of \$5,000,000. Yearly revenue received from licenses sold to trappers and fur buyers was only \$26,000. From what source does Louisiana obtain necessary funds to administer fur resources? The State has a severance tax on furs and collects annually \$65,000 to \$75,000 from trappers and fur dealers who ship furs out of the State. In addition the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has an annual income of \$300,000 from furs taken on State Game preserves. State also receives \$100,000 from share trapping fur animals on State game preserves. Additional \$15,000 comes to the State from sale of alligator skins and grazing right on these State lands—a total annual income of \$211,000 for the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries for financing restoration and management of the State fur business.

SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY

By REVEREND ANTHONY SASSO



Rabbits, coming out of their natural habitat to feed on tender clover sprouts on roadsides each spring, are killed in countless numbers.

PITY the poor bunny! If he's a "suburbanite" and has built his home along a highway, longevity won't figure into his life. Mr. Rabbit can count on a slaughtering finish. All because motorists don't believe in giving bunnies a "brake."

As a commuter and sportsman, I became quite sick of the slaughtering that takes place on the highway, so set about making a survey of the number of animals killed. The survey was taken on a main highway in Lycoming County along a 12-mile stretch.

In a thirty-day period (March 17—April 17) the number of cottontails slaughtered on this highway amounted to 35—more than one rabbit killed by motorists each day.

Figure it for yourself. Over a period of a year, the number of rabbits slaughtered along this 12-mile stretch alone may amount to about 420.

Other animals were not spared a sudden death either. Motorists deliberately ran down four opossums . . . in that same month and along that same 12-mile stretch of highway.

Domestic animals suffered merciless slaughtering too. Three cats were mangled on the highway that month.

And just the sight of somebody's pet dog lying still and unnoticed along the highway is enough to stir bitterness in a sportsman's heart. Four dogs were killed by motorists during the period the survey was made.

Along this 12-mile area, land on both sides of the highway is tillable. These fields are usually planted into wheat and corn each year. There are no fence rows and no cov-

erings for small game in this area to speak of. So the bunnies are not to blame if they must cross the highway in search of a home.

Each spring small game is routed out of their homes by farmers who plough the land. And in the autumn, the animals are on the run again, when it is time for the harvest. Either that, or they are mangled by modern farm machinery.

What must be done to stop this slaughtering? First, motorists can relieve this needless killing of wild game. Caution on the highway will mean safety for wildlife . . . and, incidentally, safety for the motorist too.

For those motorists who heed not such advice, it may be necessary to impose fines. Just as it is against the law to kill game out of season, it should be illegal for motorists to run down animals on the highway . . . if such a killing is not reported.

It is important, too, that conservation directors guide the releasing of small game. Rabbits and pheasants should not be released so close to the public highways.

Last fall, a number of pheasants were released quite close to this same highway. A few days after the pheasants were released, three of them were killed by motorists. The pheasants were so used to civilization, apparently, that they stayed close to the highway.

More hunters than ever before want an opportunity to bag game. But the motorists—many of them not licensed hunters—are making their kill . . . and out of season too.

BIRD BATHS A "MUST" FOR JULY AND AUGUST

During the hot summer months no service is more appreciated by wildlife than the erection and care of a bird bath. To the birds a well-kept bath is a combination of a necessity and a luxury. To the owner it is a source of never-ending pleasure and surprise. To be effective the bath should be in the open some distance from shrubbery or weeds which might conceal hunting cats or other predators. It may be on the ground or on a raised pillar or platform. The sides of the bowl should be sloping, and the water depth should be no greater than three inches.

Another bird attractor during the summer months, and one that will receive almost as much use as the bath, is a dust box in which the birds may free themselves of parasites. The dust box should be at least 24 inches square and no more than three inches deep, filled with fine, dry dust. It may be placed on the ground near the bath.

Water in bird baths should be changed every day, bath dust about once a week.

Answers to What's Wrong

1. Dolphins are not fish but mammals, like porpoises and whales.
2. The legs of a wasp are appendages of the thorax or middle section of the insect. The hind legs, therefore, should be joined at this section, not, as they are incorrectly shown, protruding from the abdomen.
3. Otters have tapering, short-haired tails.
4. A bear, walking along a muddy lake shore or beach, would leave bear tracks, not those of a fox or dog.



"I think there's a certain air of distinction about him!"

Nature Adjusts Texas Deer Herds To Food Supply

Starvation and death of deer during the winter months is nature's way of adjusting heavy deer populations to the existing food supply on the range. This is the conclusion reached by members of the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Unit after intensive studies of deer populations in the Lone Star State, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The studies, made by laying out 640-acre quadrats on the ground, showed that the heaviest mortality occurred during January when, in 1947, 88 out of a herd of 200 died. This 44 percent mortality happened within one week. The sharp decrease in population relieved the overcrowding at once, and no other deaths occurred that winter. A marked improvement of the condition of livestock on the land upon which the studies were made was noted by owners after the die-off.

"Game News" Girl Wins Beauty Contest

Each month numerous letters cross our desk which prove that the "GAME NEWS" certainly does evoke much reaction among a wide variety of persons. Take, for instance, a letter received just recently. It was written by John J. Ucker of St. Vincent Preparatory School of Latrobe and was addressed to Miss Jane Ann Heycock of Summit Hill.

Those of you with good memories and an appreciative eye for beauty may recall that on Page 33 of the December 1946 issue of the "GAME NEWS" there was printed a picture of Miss Heycock holding a large woodchuck she had bagged. Now we learn from Mr. Ucker's letter that Miss Heycock has been unanimously elected the 1948 pin-up girl of the St. Vincent Prep's Sportsmen Club on the basis of that picture.



"Prove it you got 'im!"

Association of Blind Sportsmen Formed in Pennsylvania

By HAL H. HARRISON

Outdoor Editor, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette



Photo by Hal H. Harrison.

Officers of the newly-organized Allegheny County Sportsmen's Association of the Blind are, left to right: Treasurer, Stanley Feret; President, J. Mellor Phillips; Vice-President, Ben Sobel; and Secretary, Fred Brown.

AN organization that may be destined to become a national institution had its birth in Pittsburgh in late April when nine blind sportsmen met in the Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind and formed the Allegheny County Sportsmen's Association of the Blind.

The fundamental purpose of the organization is to enlist the companionship of sighted sportsmen in helping members enjoy the out-of-doors, and to serve as a clearing house for blind sportsmen who do not have regular companions to take them afield. Through this new club, it is hoped that hundreds of blind persons in Pennsylvania may soon enjoy fishing, boating, hiking, swimming, baseball, boxing bouts and even the sociability of hunting camps.

Officers elected are: President, J. Mellor Phillips; Vice-president, Ben Sobel; Secretary, Fred Brown; and Treasurer, Stanley Feret; all of Pittsburgh. Mr. Phillips was also elected delegate to the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, with which the group will affiliate itself.

There was considerable discussion regarding the name to be chosen for the club. It was suggested that "Allegheny County" would not be general enough; that members should be solicited from all over Pennsylvania. But with sound foresight, it was pointed out that as the organization grows, other counties would want their own clubs. Eventually, these county groups might want to form a federation of blind sportsmen,

similar to that now operated by over a thousand sportsmen's clubs in the state.

Jack Carey, past president of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, represented that association at the organization meeting. Mr. Carey assured the group that hundreds of sportsmen in Allegheny County and throughout the state were waiting and anxious to serve as companions for blind sportsmen who want to enlarge their activities by getting out of doors regularly.

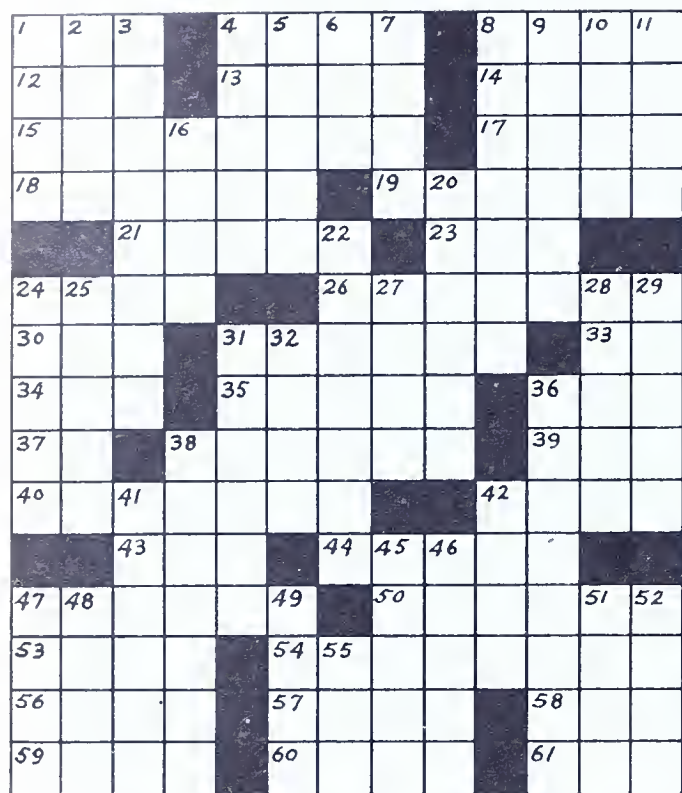
"The blind have been socially dead," declared Vice President Sobel. "We have all wanted the help of sighted people in getting out of doors, but we have not wanted to be a burden. At the same time, it is apparent that many sportsmen have been willing all along to help, but they have been hesitant in approaching us for fear we would be offended. Now, at last, we understand each other," he added.

An invitation was extended by President Phillips to all blind adults to join the new club. It was voted to retain as official headquarters the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, 308 South Craig Street, Pittsburgh 8. Persons writing to the secretary at that address should enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

The next meeting will be subject to the call of the president. At that time, by-laws will be adopted and a board of directors elected. An application for incorporation will also be filed.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



Across

1. Propel with oars
4. Tropical fruit
8. Boast
12. To mature
13. Freezer
14. Plexus
15. Students
17. Baking chamber
18. Popular hunting dog
19. Regal fur
21. Medicinal plants
23. Lubricate
24. Trunk of a plant
26. Cautious
30. Pitch compound
31. Read carefully
33. Correlative of either
34. Small equine
35. Dwell
36. Pedal digit
37. Pronoun
38. Pelted with rocks
39. Employ
40. Bird's home building
42. Man's nickname
43. Light brown
44. Art gallery
47. Continuing bet on the horses
50. Spice
53. To the sheltered side
54. Sandpaper

56. Bovine farm animals
57. Female servant
58. Relative
59. Trial
60. Salts
61. Olden times

Down

1. Rodent pests
2. Monster
3. Ages in wind and sun
4. One who eats
5. Bitter
6. Golf mound
7. Irish
8. Sedative
9. Abuse verbally
10. Solar disc
11. Man's nickname
16. Detail unit
20. Stirred
22. Sources
24. Dye
25. Savor
27. Uncultured
28. Hangman's loop
29. Caught a 'coon
31. Fine color caused by age
32. Black
36. Pennsylvania's super-highway
38. Least fresh
41. Scatters
42. Dandies
45. Shower month
46. Guides
47. Agreement
48. Tropical medicinal plant
49. Edible tubers
51. Wicked
52. Tear
55. Sheep's cry

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle

MANAGEMENT OF THE WILD
TURKEY—from Page 21

when over 500 turkeys were liberated on the range, to 1946, inclusive, there is a definite relationship between the birds stocked and the annual kill (Figure 1). In addition, when the number of birds stocked was reduced through 1942 to 1945, inclusive, the annual kill dropped. A still higher degree of relationship exists if one only considers the period between 1937 and 1944, when an actual tabulated game kill was available. During this period, there is a significant statistical relationship between the birds stocked and the annual kill ($r = .76$, when $n = 8$, $r = .71$ for .05 level of significance, Simpson and Roe, 1939, p. 226). Furthermore, if the year 1939 is not considered, the significant statistical relationship is even greater ($r = .88$, when $n = 7$, $r = .87$ for .01 level of significance, Simpson and Roe, 1939, p. 226). The elimination of the 1939 statistics is deemed permissible due to the fact that the total annual kill from 1934 to 1946, inclusive, does not decline in proportion to the drop in annual stocking (Figure 1). There is an apparent lag of one to two years, when the annual kill probably becomes adjusted to the actual carrying capacity of the habitat for wild turkeys. It also may be added that no area in the State has become depleted in turkeys, but recently, due to the development of suitable habitat and stocking, the wild turkey range increased in northern Pennsylvania. Credit should be given to the type of birds produced at the Pennsylvania Wild Turkey Farm at the present time.

Stocking wild turkeys on occupied range, therefore, is an effective and direct means of increasing the annual kill. Consequently, it must be considered a management practice until other means prove more economical or effective on a statewide basis. The birds should be of the highest type; that is, the wildest type of bird that it is possible to rear under game farm conditions.

Although the practice of liberating wild turkeys reared at the Pennsylvania Wild Turkey Farm has been shown to be a successful management practice, it is advisable to caution sportsmen against club or private liberations. Observations on over 50 privately purchased turkeys have shown them to be complete failures. It is fairly easy for a private breeder to produce a bird whose color standards resemble those of a wild turkey; however, the majority of these birds are not any wilder than a domesticated bronze turkey. Nevertheless, some sportsmen annually purchase and release such birds with high hopes of increasing the local population or establishing the species. Sportsmen interested in stocking birds should contact their local game protector and refrain from private purchases unless the stock has been approved by capable public officials. It should be remembered that the game farm birds are about as wild as it is possible to rear birds under game farm conditions. The private breeder is usually interested in production figures and not wildness beyond a

general conformance to the accepted color standards for a wild turkey.

Habitat Control

Intensive habitat control for wild turkey management has not been and probably will not be practiced on a large scale in Pennsylvania as the wild turkey is considered a by-product of the forest. The wild turkey will have to accept the available habitat governed by lumbering operations; consequently, the statewide wild turkey population will constantly fluctuate with changes in the habitat. Certain habitat improvements to the mast producers, such as controlled cuttings, release cuttings, clearings, and the planting of food plots have been made on State Game Lands; but such operations are limited on small areas and can hardly be expected to reflect any general increase in the wild turkey populations. Furthermore, ideal wild turkey habitat does not coincide with the range requirements of other forest game, especially ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus* subsp.) and the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* subsp.). Therefore, any generalized habitat improvement for wild turkeys is not likely to materialize; however, one must remember that the type of habitat governs **more than any other factor** the carrying capacity of the range for a game animal.

The subject of habitat improvement has been discussed in detail by Kozicky (1947, p. 172); however, a brief summary of the important points are presented as possible management steps on limited areas.

The size of the area for an effective management program is important. The area should be at least 10,000 to 15,000 acres in size. At least this much acreage is needed due to the extensive ranging of the wild turkey. As there are not any areas of 10,000 or more devoted only to the management of the wild turkey in the State, turkey populations are chiefly determined by existing habitats that are managed for their forest products or for the mutual benefit of all forest game species.

Cover composition is as important as the individual forest cover types that compose a range. The area should be from 60 to 80 per cent in oak forest cover, 10 to 15 percent in coniferous growth, and the remaining habitat in small (one-half to two acres in size), scattered, grassy openings. The timber should be middle-aged, that is, in the pole



"With the prices guides are getting now, Joe feels he'll get all he can out of his!"

stage (4 to 12 inches in diameter at 4½ feet above the ground). The white oak-black oak-red oak forest cover type (S.A.F. type number 49) is the most desirable of all forest cover to wild turkeys in Pennsylvania. A limited amount of the range (10 to 15 percent) should be maintained in a sapling stage (3 feet in height to 4 inches in diameter at 4½ feet above the ground) of growth as escape cover. However, a sanctuary refuge may be substituted. Fortunately, the required cover conditions are found in varying degrees of the optimum throughout the wild turkey range. But, the timber in some areas is in the mature or standard stage (1 foot to 2 feet in diameter at 4½ feet above the ground) and is beyond the optimum carrying capacity for wild turkeys.

Food conditions must meet the requirements of wild turkeys during various seasons of the year (Kozicky, 1947, p. 86). Every effort should be made to produce acorns (*Quercus* spp.), wild grape (*Vitis* spp.), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and other mast producers, which are usually suppressed in a mature oak stand. Consequently, any silvicultural treatment that would benefit such important mast producers should be advocated, especially on the known winter ranges of wild turkeys. In addition, management may provide supplemental food such as field corn (*Zea mays*) or winter wheat-red clover (*Triticum aestivum*-*Trifolium*

pratense) food plots. The white-tailed deer population should be maintained at a reasonable level, and grazing should be controlled or prohibited on the range to insure a good mast crop for turkeys. Excessive deer populations have been destructive to certain food producers, namely, greenbrier (*Smilax* spp.).

A running water supply is necessary for turkeys. The majority of the Pennsylvania wild turkey range has an abundance of spring runs. These runs provide water and open areas in which wild turkeys feed during periods of deep snows.

Terrain should be of the type that affords natural protection to the birds. Pennsylvania's wild turkey range is located in the mountainous region. This suitable terrain has enabled wild turkeys to withstand the hunting pressure in the past. Wild turkeys show a decided preference for south facing slopes as winter ranges, and very few flocks are found wintering on northern exposed slopes, probably due to the longer retention of snow and absence of certain mast producers.

Winter Feeding

Winter feeding of cultivated grains to wild turkeys has been a subject of controversy among sportsmen and biologists. However, when one considers the habits of the species and delves into the history of the wild turkey populations in northern Pennsylvania, winter feeding appears to have a definite role in wild turkey management in the State.

Winter feeding is a management step that can be conducted on a statewide basis by sportsmen and game protectors. In other words, it is one of the few things that we can do to encourage our wild turkey population.

In northern Pennsylvania wild turkeys have been known to perish in periods of deep snow and low temperatures. Dead birds that were the apparent victims of malnutrition have been found by Game Protectors Miles Reeder, Leroy Gleason, and Ernest Hunsinger after periods of inclement weather. The effect of severe weather, such as the winter of 1935-1936, is graphically illustrated by figure 1 (Note the drop in the wild turkey kill in the fall of 1936). In addition the present northern range of the wild turkey is subject to frequent mast failures, which

(Continued on Page 30)



Why does a turkey cross the road? Probably to get to better cover or food.



Photo Courtesy Oil City Blizzard.

Under the direction of geography instructor, P. Wallace, of Cranberry High School, Oil City, these three students helped carry out the conservation theme in connection with Pennsylvania Conservation Week. Left to right are Marlyn Lafferty, Nancy Chenault, and Molly Stewart.

Distribution of Waterfowl Found Wintering in United States

The green-headed mallard—the prize shooting of thousands of sportsmen—comprised slightly less than a third of the populations of wild ducks and geese found wintering within the confines of the United States during the time the January 1948 waterfowl inventory was made. Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, stated recently.

A breakdown of the 1948 inventory has revealed that the pintail was the second "most numerous" species, accounting for

about a fifth of the total U. S. wintering population.

Other species sought by duck hunters which made up smaller percentages of the total population were the balapate or widgeon, scaup, green-winged teal, black duck, red-head, shoveller, and canvas-back, in that order.

Least numerous species were the buffle-head, blue-winged teal, ring-necked duck, wood duck, and the golden-eye.

Practically all of the mallards wintering in the United States were found in the Mississippi flyway states and west. The mallard is the dominant bird in that flyway.

Protests Against Abolition of Wildlife Management Division Grow

Sportsmen and conservationists across the nation are protesting action of the first session of Congress in wiping out the Forest Service's Division of Wildlife Management and are urging the reinstatement of appropriations for re-establishment of this urgently needed agency, the Wildlife Management Institute reported recently. Coming at a time when more Americans than ever before were taking advantage of the recreational opportunities of the national forests, the elimination of appropriations, which abolished the wildlife division, was deplorably shortsighted.

On an appropriation of less than 40 cents for each of the 4 million people who annually hunt and fish on the forests, the Division of Wildlife Management formerly supervised the wildlife resources of 170 million acres, including one-third of the nation's big game. With their meager annual budget of \$163,000 they quadrupled the number of big-game animals in the short span of 25 years. By practical administration of the wildlife on the national forests, they repaid to the taxpayers, in production of recreational and aesthetic values, many times the amount they spent. Now, after years of splendid service, the division and its program have been destroyed.

The national forests contain more than 2,300,000 big-game animals. Under management by the division, all species of game increased. Deer rose from a low of 450,000 in 1921 to 2,066,000 in 1947. Hunters last year harvested 235,000 deer and 30,000 elk from lands supervised by it. Streams and lakes, which furnished sport for 3,129,000 fishermen in 1947, were stocked and improved by its personnel.

Economy is one thing; false economy quite another. Funds for this service were not an expense—they were an investment.

SUMMER WING SHOOTING—from Page 18

recoil from 3¾, 1¼ shells becomes painful after the amount of shooting that a fellow sometimes gets at crows. I prefer an ounce of 7½'s in a 20 gauge.

Some hunters use a stuffed owl. If you do, put it on a pole in the open so the crows can see it. There must be cover nearby that will hide the shooters, of course. Crow decoys can be used with the owl if desired.

It isn't necessary to go to that much bother to have a lot of fun and kill a lot of crows, however. If you have a good call and know how to use it, you can drive from one cover to another and get from a couple to half a dozen—sometimes even more—crows at each one. The ideal location is a clump of sumac or low alders that will hide the shooter and still enable him to see. It should be along the edge of the woods and not far from cultivated fields, preferably in an area with a good scattering of corn.

The crows spend the warm hours of the day in the shade and feed in the fields during the morning and evening. There ordinarily aren't as many of them in the middle of a large wooded area as there are along the edges.

A clear, still day is by far the best. On a bright day the sun makes black shadows that conceal the hunters from the crows. On a dull day there are no shadows and it is harder to hide so you won't be seen. In addition, the acoustics seem to be better on a clear day. Possibly the crows don't feel like moving on a hot, muggy day, but, at any rate, they always seem to respond to the call better when the sun is bright.

Of course, inconspicuous clothing should be worn. A white shirt is hard to hide, and no crows will venture into range if they can see you.

The call should be a good one. Buy the best you can find, and get the advice of some experienced crow hunter on its selection if possible. Then, if you can talk him into it, get him to give you a few lessons in its use. Agree to mow his lawn for a month if necessary, but somehow or other persuade him to coach you in calling.

Crows have a well developed language, and the different calls have definite meanings. If you just go out and start blowing your new call, you are more likely than not to be saying, "Scram! Scram! Scram!" than "Come on, boys, here's an owl."

If you can't get an experienced crow hunter to teach you calling, buy a phonograph record of it and practice until you have mastered the essential ones. There are several good records available, and you should get the hang of it within a week if you practice a little while every evening.

In the actual shooting, the same shotgun handling that you use on upland game and ducks will get you crows. Whenever it is possible, such as on a high, passing shot, I prefer to swing with the target. Much of the time, however, they will be dodging through the trees, and then a snap shot usually is necessary. Actually, in the course of a day's shooting, you will have all kinds of shots at all angles and it will require everything you know—and then some—to hit them all.

If you haven't tried crow shooting, I suggest that you take it up. Give it a whirl once, and the only thing you'll regret is that you didn't start years before.

Fish and Wildlife Service Annual Report

"The critical world food situation has continued to emphasize the necessity of exploring fully the potential productiveness of our commercial fisheries and of developing neglected resources," Director Albert M. Day stated in the Fish and Wildlife Service's annual report to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug which was made public recently.

Director Day asserted that perhaps the most significant post-war trend of the American fisheries is the expansion of the industry westward into regions of the Pacific formerly exploited by Japan. "The Fish and Wildlife Service," he said, "has taken advantage of every opportunity to add to existing knowledge of tunas—the most valuable resource of that region."

The output from Federal fish hatcheries during calendar year 1946 totaled 4,661,303, 260, fry, and fingerlings or larger fishes. Approximately 11,760,000 fish were furnished to stock farm ponds throughout the country.

On the wildlife phase of the report, Mr. Day stated that waterfowl management investigations of 1947 show that the conditions of our waterfowl resource is still serious. The decline which began in 1945 continued into 1947 at an alarming pace. Decreases in wintering ducks and geese were chalked up for all flyways except the Central. Mallards, widgeons, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ruddies showed declines while increases were recorded for the pintail, shoveller, green-winged teal and ring-neck. All of the geese with the exception of the blue and white-fronted species also decreased during the year. The status of woodcock is satisfactory. Both bandtailed pigeons and white-winged doves are apparently holding their own, except in a few local areas.

Two biologists made a reconnaissance of several of the remote Canadian-Arctic islands in cooperation with the U. S. Navy. Some of the northernmost breeding grounds of our migratory birds, including eiders, scoters, old-squaw ducks, brant, several sandpipers, lapland longspurs, snow buntings, and horned larks, which visit the United

States during the winter, were explored.

Nine Cooperative Wildlife Research Units, financed by State game departments, land-grant colleges, the Wildlife Management Institute, and the Fish and Wildlife Service operated research and training programs at full capacity in Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Virginia. The Alabama unit was inactive because of shortage of personnel.

The number of Federal wildlife refuges at the end of the fiscal year 1947 was 291. During the last five years the major emphasis in the Service's wildlife refuge program has been on the acquisition of wintering refuges for waterfowl along both coasts, and espec-

ally in areas near the Gulf of Mexico. During that period 11 new refuges have been acquired in California, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Florida.

The Service was able last year to do a bigger job of controlling predatory animals and injurious rodents in the face of higher costs than ever before in its history by the use of new and unusually effective methods involving the expanded use of airplanes, coyote getters, and such new rodenticides as "1080." Expenditures were at the rate of \$1 of Federal funds for every \$2.57 spent by the agencies and individuals benefitting from the work.



Photo Courtesy Beaver Valley Times.

When a man bites a dog, that's news, but when a cat brings home a nest of cottontail rabbits to raise, that is unusual. On May 12, "Tabby," a cat belonging to Mr. and Mrs. James Rubino, Beaver, brought in a nest of seven rabbits, their eyes still closed, to replace a litter of kittens that had been taken away from her. She succeeded in keeping the litter alive until May 16, perhaps because the little bunnies just couldn't stand the foster mother's milk.

THE GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER—from Page 18

The gunner can go afield with the Shorthair and find him capable of handling grouse in the woodlands, and during the course of the day's hunt, he may cover adjoining fields where ringnecks and quail may be found and the dog will adapt himself immediately to the different game. If his master likes to shoot rabbits, his dog will point them and be none the worse off when they are shot before him. While hunting along marshes, the gunner is safe in shooting ducks as they fly over the ponds because the Shorthair will go for them and bring them back.

This fine dog is "at home" hunting alongside pointers and setters, and his trailing ability enables him to run with a regular pack of hounds. He really is quite a package of all-purpose gun dog.

If you would like to own one of these dogs, contact the club at Minneapolis and they will furnish you the names of kennels where a pup may be purchased. Get a puppy from two to six months of age and if at all possible, train him yourself to hunt the game you like best, the way you want it done.

Housebreaking, responding to call, and good manners should be taught him at a very early age. At six months, he can be taught to lie down, sit, heel and stop at command. His education in retrieving, pointing and backing should follow rapidly because the Shorthair develops early and one of his most desirable characteristics is that he is eager to do his master's will just as early as

he can understand his wishes. His field training is somewhat like the training of other pointing breeds. The difference chiefly is you start him earlier and use less force. Always be very careful to acquaint him with firearms and avoid the dangers of gunshyness.

Training for water retrieving may be done as any other of the water retrieving breeds. Just be sure to start his water work early and never forget to praise his efforts. He is a sensitive animal and possesses so much intelligence he must be shown his work is appreciated.

At twelve months of age, the Shorthair can be a finished performer if he has been trained well. This early maturity gives the gunner one or two extra seasons of field enjoyment.

If you become interested in the Shorthairs, be sure to read up on the field trials for these close workers and train your dog to participate in these worthwhile events. You will find year-round enjoyment of your dog's superb work.

* * * * *

The summer months are difficult for your dog, so be certain his diet is correct, kennels clean, fresh water twice daily and plenty of spraying and cedar bedding to discourage insect pests. Remember also, that he greatly needs a little exercise each day. A little extra care this summer will pay great dividends when the frosts come.

MANAGEMENT OF THE WILD TURKEY—from Page 27



The principle on which a tray feeder operates is based on the activity of squirrels, which find a feeder very quickly in a new location. When the squirrels are feeding, they cut the corn from the cob and some of the kernels fall to the ground for other wild creatures.

further stresses the importance of an adequate and efficient winter feeding system in these counties.

Wild turkeys can be successfully fed in large numbers during the winter at a reasonable expense. An experienced individual can concentrate the wild turkey population from a radius of one to two miles at a single feeder. Deer, grouse, and squirrels are too numerous to be artificially fed inexpensively, and their management should not necessitate supplemental feed. However, these species do benefit to a limited extent in the process of feeding wild turkeys.

Various methods of feeding turkeys were studied during the winters of 1941-1942, 1942-1943, and 1946-1947. Some sportsmen feed turkeys by scattering grain on the ground, by placing corn ears on low bushes, or by putting grain under low shelters. The best method for feeding turkeys, however, proved to be the wire basket or tray method. Corn scattered on the ground is not efficient as it is quickly covered by snows and is not available when the turkeys need it. The placing of corn ears on low bushes is a poor method as the deer quickly consume the feed intended for wild turkeys.

The wire basket and tray feeder methods, both of which have been described by Conklin and Morton (1941, p. 11), proved to be the most efficient. These feeders are very simple in construction and easily built. The size of the baskets or trays varies with the amount of corn that one may desire to put in them. A strip of chicken wire four feet long and three feet wide can be made into a basket to hold approximately 35 pounds of ear corn, which usually is a week's supply. One-inch mesh chicken wire is the best type. Larger mesh wire permits the squirrels to take ears of partly shelled corn to their dens. The size of the basket may be increased so

that it holds a bushel of corn or more. The wire in the basket is useful for about three years, and the materials used in construction are not expensive.

In the northern Pennsylvania counties crib feeders built to hold about 50 bushels of corn are used. The basket or tray type of feeder has not been successful in northern Pennsylvania due to bear damage, and the fact that they do not hold enough corn. Many of the winter ranges of wild turkeys are located in isolated areas, and it is not possible during periods of deep snows to replenish the corn supply in them.

The principle on which a wire basket, tray, or crib feeder operates is based on the activity of squirrels, which find a feeder very quickly in a new location. When the squirrels are feeding, they cut the corn from the cob and some of the kernels fall to the ground. If squirrels are not present in the area as on rare occasions may be the case, the feeder may be lowered so as to be within the reach of the turkeys; and it may be advisable to use chicken wire with a two-inch mesh in making the feeder. The necessity of placing the basket or tray feeder high in a tree is to avoid deer damage and to prevent the feeder from being covered by snow.

The feed necessary to maintain a wire basket feeder averaged 35 pounds of ear field corn a week during the winter of 1942-1943. If the feeder is kept in operation from the middle of December to the first of April and corn can be purchased for two dollars a bushel (70 pounds), and expense of about fourteen dollars for the three and one-half month period is involved. A careful check on the animals that attended one feeder during the winter months of 1942-1943 showed eight wild turkeys, twelve gray squirrels, two grouse, three whitetail deer, three red

squirrels, one opossum and numerous songbirds. The turkeys and the squirrels attended the feeder nearly every day.

The cost of maintaining a feeding station is much less than the expense involved in a food patch. Moreover, the winter range of wild turkeys may be in an area that is not suited for growing a food plot.

When starting a feeding station, the birds are first located on their winter range (after the close of the turkey hunting season). The feeder is then established in a suitable location, and corn trails are laid out in different directions from the feeder. Old logging roads are especially favorable for trails. Trails may be a mile or more in length, as birds have been baited into an area from a distance of two miles. When the birds start to utilize a feeder the trails are discontinued. Wild turkeys have an uncanny ability to remember the location of a feeder from year to year. When natural food is abundant, turkeys may refuse artificial feed for an entire winter and return the following winter when natural food is scarce. No tendency has been observed of turkeys becoming dependent on artificial feed. They use artificial food to supplement natural food.

The location of a feeder is an important factor. Some points that should be taken into consideration follows: (1) The presence of cover in the form of coniferous growth, (2) water source, such as spring runs which supply open areas where grit and natural food may be obtained during periods of deep snows, (3) the location of the feeder on a known winter range of wild turkeys, (4) open understory in the area surrounding the feeder which provides a full view of anything approaching the feeder, (5) escape facilities, that is, openings in the tree canopy that would allow the birds to take wing if necessary, and (6) little disturbance by man. The number of feeders in an area depends on the ability of individuals doing the feeding in attracting the turkeys to a single feeder. The longer a feeder is in operation, the easier it is to attract a larger number of turkeys.

Emergency airplane feeding by local sportsmen in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission has been successfully conducted in the northern wild turkey range, especially in isolated areas. The birds are spotted from the airplane or by sportsmen on snowshoes and the corn is dropped from the plane. However, this method is relatively expensive on a statewide basis and is not as efficient as established feeders.

In twenty years of winter feeding, involving hundreds of birds, no evidence of predation on wild turkeys at a feeder has been recorded. The possible transmission of diseases presents another problem. With such known protozoan diseases as blackhead (*Histomonas meleagridis*) and coccidiosis (*Eimeria* spp.) present in wild turkeys, it may be advisable to shift the location of feeders about 50 to 100 feet once or twice during the winter season.

Contrary to popular opinion, turkeys show a decided increase in feeding activity in March and April. Turkeys come to feeders more regularly and feed for longer periods of time. Hens feed more than the gobblers

during these months. The increase in dependency on supplemental feed comes at a time when natural food is scarce. Observations show that the turkeys seek supplemental food during the late winter when natural food is scarce regardless of snow conditions.

Winter feeding has a definite part in our wild turkey management plan in Pennsylvania. The greatest need is for sportsmen to utilize the wire basket, tray, or corn crib method of feeding at established feeders with ear field-corn in order to obtain the most efficient use of an expensive agricultural product. In addition, winter feeding should be extended through March and April.

Predator Control

Predator control is a subject of varied opinions, based mostly on casual observations or biased thinking. Data involving predation during the nesting season of wild turkeys are still needed; however, indications from limited field evidence are that man is the greatest cause of nesting failure (Mosby and Handley, 1943, p. 124 and Kozicky, 1947, p. 180). No evidence of any serious predation in the wild has been observed in the late summer, fall, winter, or early spring. Predator control, when necessary, is usually a local problem where birds are under an intensive management program.

Pennsylvania does not have any specified predator control policies primarily to benefit wild turkeys. Bounties are placed on the red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus cinereoargenteus*), weasel (*Mustela* spp.), the goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis stricapillus*), and the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) for the protection of other game animals.

Wild turkeys in propagating areas have suffered loss mainly from the raccoon (*Procyon lotor lotor*), which is destructive to both wing-clipped hens and eggs. Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*) are considered to be the second most destructive predator on wild turkeys in these areas. They are especially harmful in the early spring before sufficient natural cover has grown to protect the eggs in the nests. Other animals that have been destructive to wild turkeys and their eggs in propagating areas are the opossum, great horned owl, eastern redtailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis borealis*), weasel, mink (*Mustela vison mink*), black snake (*Coluber constrictor con-*



Photo by Rollin Heffelfinger.

Hunting together ever since they were boys, this group of successful nimrods found full bags of game in East Donegal Township on the first day of the 1947 small game season. Left to right: Eddie Hershey, Elizabethtown; Miles Trostle, Elizabethtown; John L. Nailor, Harrisburg; and Stanley Hollinger and B. S. Hollinger of Highspire.

strictor), rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus horridus*), and the eastern skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Evaluation of Range and Turkey

The range of the wild turkey originally described by Latham (1939) has changed considerably in recent years (Figure 2). The most spectacular change has been a northern extension in wild turkey range. Some of the probable reasons for this northern expansion are as follows: (1) The pitch pine-oak forest types found intergraded with the northern hardwoods have emerged from the sapling to a pole stage to provide suitable wild turkey range. (2) The establishment of propagation areas for stocking purposes has played an important role. (3) Winter feeding programs have been conducted by sportsmen and game protectors. (4) The range is extremely rugged and is composed of extensive forest areas, which supply the birds with natural protection against excessive hunting pressure.

As another management factor, a constant inventory should be made of all potential and occupied wild turkey range in Pennsylvania and suitable or overshot habitats should be stocked. Furthermore, we can expect fluctuations in wild turkey populations on occupied habitats due mainly to variations in carrying capacity of the range for wild turkeys.

In addition, an annual check of trends in the wild turkey populations on a county basis should be made in the State to facilitate management. This does not mean any elaborate census technique of exact numbers but rather a representative sample area of 15 to 20 thousand acres in a county (Kozicky, 1947, p. 198). Data obtained from such censuses could be applied in establishing open and closed hunting seasons for various counties and in forecasting wild turkey population trends. The estimated fall kill is useful to a limited extent in showing the statewide fluctuation in turkey population but does not consider the individual county, which is one of our management units for hunting regulations.

Pheasant Study Area Open on Pelee Island

Reaction of pheasant populations under varying conditions is being studied in the cooperative Pelee Island, Lake Erie, pheasant demonstration project, the Wildlife Management Institute advised today. The Canadian island, 10,000 acres in size, lies 15 miles from both the Ontario and Ohio shores in the western part of the lake.

Pheasants first were introduced on the island in 1927, and within a few years increased to a reputed 100,000 birds. The ringneck population became so dense that farmers looked upon them as pests and sought to control their numbers by breaking up nests wherever they were found. Since the increase of the pheasant population, an annual 2-day season has been permitted and approximately 10,000 birds have been harvested each year. In spite of this, the population density seldom has fallen below one bird per acre.

The purpose of the project is to study the fluctuations in pheasant numbers and to determine the factors that have contributed to such a high density. Pelee is one of the few places where accurate population studies can be made. It is isolated completely, and an accurate count can be made of all birds taken on the island. There are no mammalian predators other than dogs, cats, and rats, and losses from these are presumably a constant factor. A large scale banding program already is in progress, and this will be followed in the spring by nesting and brood studies.

Funds, facilities, services, and equipment are being furnished by the Wildlife Management Institute and the other cooperators.

Leader of the project is Allen W. Stokes, Department of Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin. Acting in an advisory capacity are: Dr. C. H. D. Clarke, Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ontario; Professor Aldo Leopold, Department of Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and Dr. Irven O. Buss, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison.



"Let's let him be for awhile. You remember he said he was coming along just to get some exercise."

Game Law Violations

Settled During the Month of April, 1948

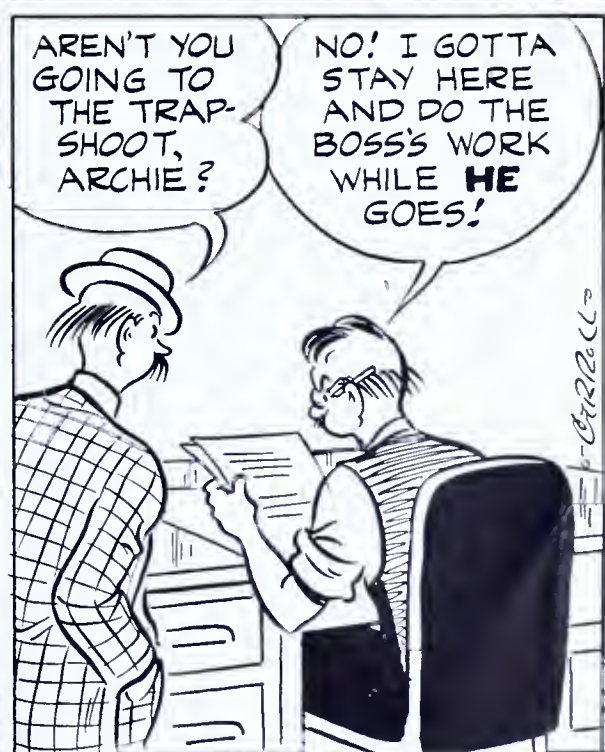
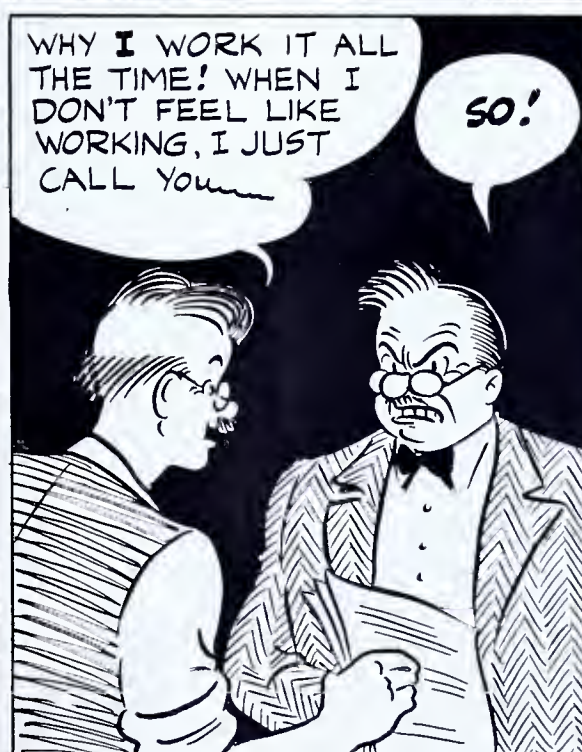
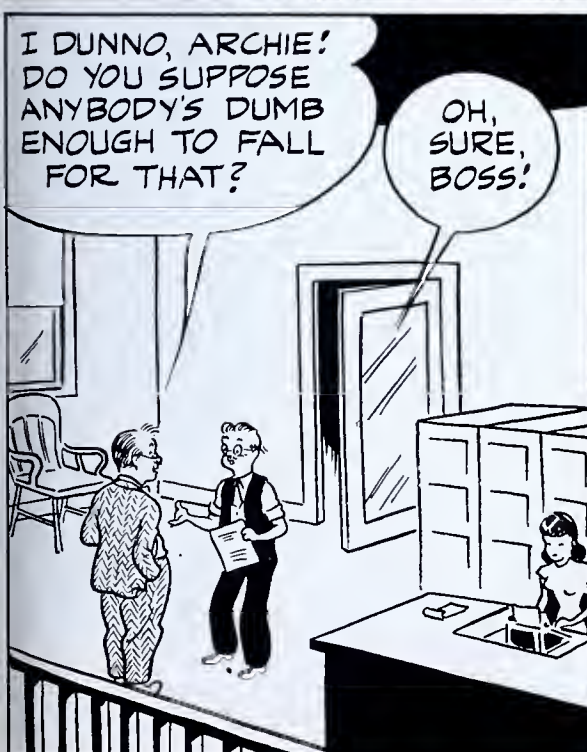
RESIDENTS

Amalong, Roy, R. D. No. 1, Indiana, Training dogs in closed season	\$10.00
Anderson, William J., R. D. No. 3, Pottstown, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Apple, Chester, R. D. No. 1, Hatfield, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Bakas, Ronald V., 638 S. Main St., DuBois, Killing a protected bird (redwing blackbird)	10.00
Ballier, John A., R. D. No. 2, Everett, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Baughman, Clifford, R. D. No. 1, Houtzdale, Making false bounty claim	10.00
Berger, Frank S., R. D. No. 1, Pine Grove, Raising, selling or otherwise disposing of game (pheasants) without propagation permit	25.00
Blaisure, John J., Montrose, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Boyd, John L., R. D. No. 1, Tyrone, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Brand, Daniel H., R. D. No. 1, Smith Ferry, Falsifying dates on bounty claims	20.00
Braskie, Frank J., R. D. No. 1, Humbolt, Making false bounty claim	10.00
Briggs, Richard A., R. D. No. 2, Leechburg, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Brown, Albert H., Quentin, Allowing dog to chase and kill rabbits in closed season	15.00
Burkholder, Harry, Box 36, Hibbs, Allowing dog to chase small game (rabbits) in closed season	10.00
Calabrisi, Bruno, 575 Baldrige Ave., North Braddock, Killing two deer in closed season	200.00
Casler, Gerald W., 905 E. Pennsylvania Ave., Warren, Dumping garbage and refuse in State Game Lands	25.00
Castle, Joe M., R. D. No. 1, Canton, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Corman, Clair C., R. D. No. 1, Howard, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Craighead, John E., 405 W. Berkeley St., Uniontown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Crayton, Darrell W., R. D. No. 1, Lemont Furnace, Killing a protected bird	10.00
DeGraw, Stewart J., R. D. No. 3, Dallas, Making false bounty claim	100.00
Delinger, Clifford, Gordonville, Killing fawn deer in closed season	100.00
Digiglio, Nicholas, R. D. No. 1, Nesquehoning, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Dinger, William, R. D. No. 2, Denver, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Dippre, Oscar J., Bushkill, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Dise, Hastings C., R. D. No. 1, Schwenksville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Durbin, Carl A., 616 Trump Ave., Connellsville, Training dogs in closed season	10.00
Fiskus, Frank C., R. D. No. 1, Apollo, Training dogs in closed season	10.00
Folden, Ralph B., R. D. No. 1, Sheridan, Allowing dog to pursue and kill rabbit in closed season	15.00
Freas, John H., 407 Woodlawn Ave., Punxsutawney, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Gardner, William A., Lopez, Aiding and assisting in attempt to defraud Commonwealth through collection of bounty	25.00
Garris, James A., R. D. No. 1, Laceyville, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Garrison, Bernard E., Conoquenessing, Dog chasing deer in closed season	25.00
Garvey, Charles A., R. D. No. 1, Freeport, Dog chasing deer in closed season	25.00
Gary, Paul J., R. D. No. 1, Markleton, Falsifying date on bounty claims	30.00
Geist, Raymond E., Loyaltown, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Graybeal, Creed K., R. D. No. 1, Highrock, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Hacker, Boyd M., Broomall, Selling game (raccoon) without propagating permit	25.00
Happel, Edward H., 235 Penn Ave., Sinking Spring, Hunting without resident license	20.00
Harris, James, Brownfield, Making false bounty claim	100.00
Hause, Berlyn G., R. D. No. 2, Fredonia, Killing ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Harvey, James H., R. D. No. 1, Grindstone, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Hastings, John F., Cadis, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Hess, William W., Conyngham, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Holbrook, George B., Susquehanna, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Hopewell, Lamar, Trout Run, Depositing rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Howell, Dora E., R. D. No. 1, Olanta, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Irwin, Harry T., R. D. No. 3, Tyrone, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Ivey, Fred L., R. D. No. 1, Export, Dog chasing deer in closed season	25.00
Jordan, Walter E., Jr., 1513 Sheffield Lane, Philadelphia, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Kiefer, Frederick A., R. D. No. 2, Berwick, Depositing rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
King, William T., 7 Weston St., Towanda, Falsifying dates on bounty claims	20.00
Kline, Franklin, R. D. No. 2, Lebanon, Possessing protected bird (loon)	10.00
Kloster, Joseph A., Feasterville, Hunting without resident license	20.00
Krenitsky, Paul P., R. D. No. 5, Butler, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Lonergan, Melvin S., R. D. No. 3, Hamburg, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Luft, Archie V., R. D. No. 1, Boyertown, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Meese, David, Barnesboro, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Majaika, Albert, Fleetville, Falsifying dates on bounty claims	20.00
Maletta, William, 691 N. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
McGinnis, Charles, Creekside, Killing a protected bird	10.00
McCoy, Herbert F., 252 Hull St., Sinking Spring, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00

McDonald, Peter J., Marienville, Setting traps closer than 25 feet from established beaver dam	50.00
Michalsky, Anthony S., Box 179, New Salem, Training dogs in closed season	10.00
Miller, Edward, Gastonville, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Miller, Edward L., Shanksville, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Miller, Floyd H., Huntingdon, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Mimm, George D., R. D. No. 2, Quarryville, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Mitchell, Joseph D., Milroy, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Moyer, Charles L., 824 E. High St., Ebensburg, Hunting woodchucks between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Nahikian, Frank N., Jr., 2108 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Nagle, Samuel H., Mt. Holly Springs, Killing wild turkey in closed season	25.00
Obyle, Ralph J., R. D. No. 1, Lenhartsville, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
O'Connor, Thomas P., Matamoras, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Overdorf, Richard C., 990 S. Hills Blvd., Pottstown, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Packe, John W., R. D. No. 1, New Stanton, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Patishnock, Mike, Clarence, Making false bounty claims	30.00
Pearce, William C., R. D. No. 1, Indiana, Training dog in closed season	10.00
Polis, Raymond C., Honesdale, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle used as blind to kill game	25.00
Phillips, Calvin F., R. D. No. 2, Muncy Valley, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Reese, Paul, R. D. No. 3, Shippensburg, Making false bounty claim	50.00
Rice, Wilson A., Liberty, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Rouser, Harry M., R. D. No. 1, Schellsburg, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Rubrecht, Harold H., 906 S. Hills Blvd., Pottstown, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Scarborough, Jack L., R. D. No. 3, Williamsport, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Seiler, Harry L., Jr., R. D. No. 3, Pottstown, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Shaffer, Charles B., R. D. No. 1, Collegeville, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Skibinski, Leo D., R. D. No. 5, Erie, Setting steel trap closer than 5 feet from hole	10.00
Smith, Fred, Falls Creek, Making false bounty claim	10.00
Smith, Forrest, R. D. No. 6, Erie, Failure to visit (2) traps within 36 hours	20.00
Smith, Wilson I., R. D. No. 2, Martinsburg, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Southman, Ralph F., R. D. No. 1, Jonestown, Possessing deer (female) in closed season	100.00
Spencer, Glenn H., R. D. No. 1, Dallas, Making false bounty claim	20.00
Sperry, Earnest L., R. D. No. 1, Muncy, Hunting party killing one deer over camp limit	100.00
Stempel, William T., White Haven, Removing shrubs from State Game Lands	25.00
Swartzlander, Edwin C., R. D. No. 2, Slippery Rock, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Swenda, Joseph J., 452 Muir Ave., Hazleton, Making false bounty claim	10.00
Swerden, John C., White Haven, Removing shrubs from State Game Lands	25.00
Taylor, John J., 100 State St., McKees Rocks, Selling two raccoons without propagating permit	50.00
Temple, Herman H., R. D. No. 1, Milton, Assisting in attempt to defraud Commonwealth through false bounty claim	25.00
Terlesky, Alvin J., 947 Hazel Ave., Ambridge, Hunting without resident license	20.00
Timblin, Murl R., 2 Chamberlain Ave., Bradford, Making false bounty claim	10.00
Trowbridge, Charles W., Philips St., Baden, Attempting to kill second deer in one season	100.00
Uberti, Angelo, Force, Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Uberti, John J., Force, Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Ulrich, Robert S., 902 N. 6th St., Lebanon, Allowing dog to pursue rabbit in closed season	10.00
Watkins, John W., Ernest, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Walker, Eugene J., Beaver, Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00
Weaver, Edward G., R. D. No. 1, Trucksville, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
White, Paul A., Great Bend, Dog chasing deer in closed season	25.00
Williams, Thomas F., 39 Myrick St., Edwardsville, Hunting without resident license	20.00
Wolfe, Charles A., Box 64, Schenley, Possessing ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Wolfe, Harry B., Box 72, Schenley, Possessing ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Wolfe, Walter L., R. D. No. 1, Vandergrift, Training dogs in closed season	10.00
Wolgemuth, Joseph C., R. D. No. 2, Elizabethtown, Taking muskrat in closed season	10.00
Woodhouse, Francis B., R. D. No. 1, Morris, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Yenter, John C., 1052 Pennsylvania Ave., Tyrone, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Yocum, George A., R. D. No. 1, Pottstown, Dogs chasing game in closed season	25.00

NON-RESIDENTS

Canellos, George N., New York, Killing wild turkey in closed season and hunting without non-resident license	75.00
Cupp, Marshall, R. D. No. 1, Clifton Mills, West Virginia, Falsifying date on bounty claim	10.00
Mimm, Charles E., Rising Sun, Maryland, Making false bounty claim	25.00
Plank, Emil A., Mountainside, N. J., Assisting to conceal wild turkey illegally killed	25.00
Underderben, Clifford L., Little Genesee, N. Y., Hunting without non-resident license	50.00



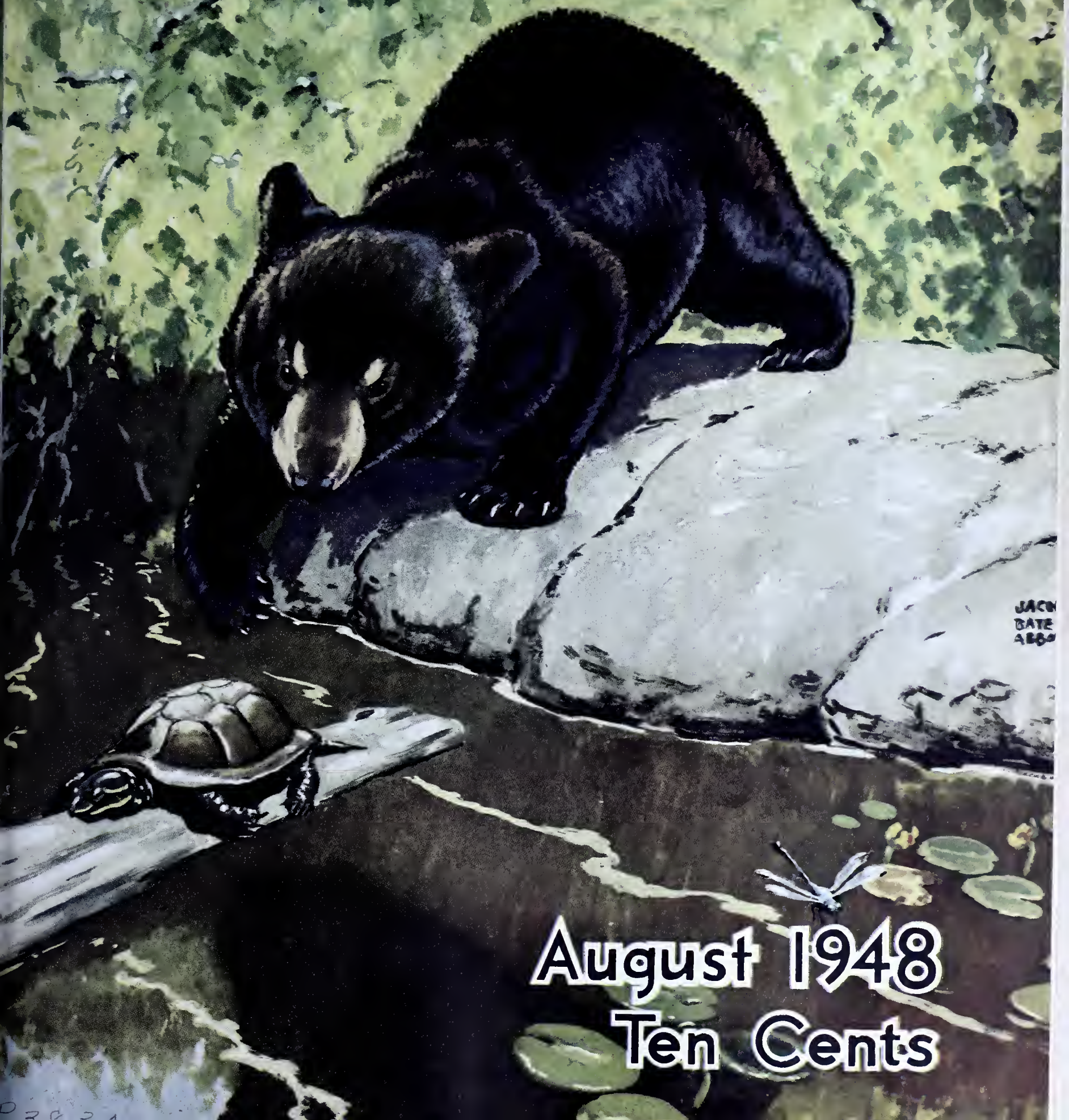
GIVE WILDLIFE



A BRAKE!

DOCUMENTS SECTION

PENNSYLVANIA Game News



JACK
BATE
ARTIST

August 1948
Ten Cents



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



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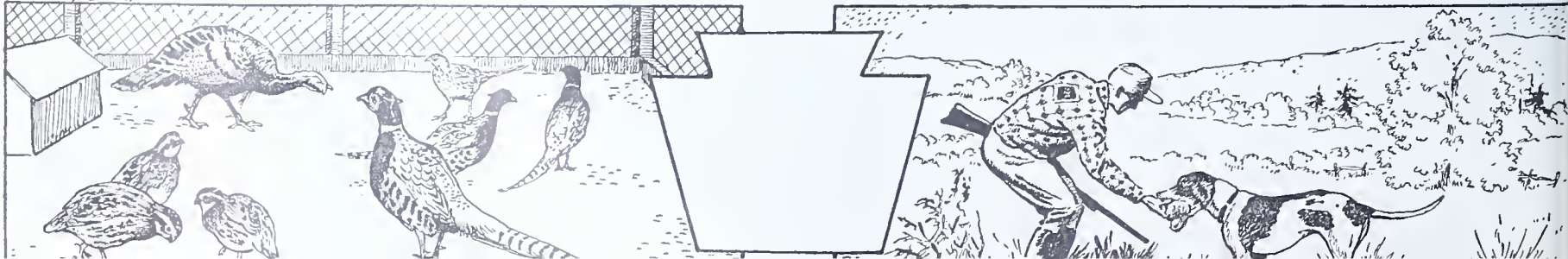
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By
Jacob Bates Abbott

CONTINENTAL CONSERVATION

A Philadelphia contractor who today is purchasing lumber from a clear-cutting timber operator in Maine is not basically concerned over the fact that tomorrow the "Down East" logger will have no timber for sale. This fact holds no special fear because the contractor feels certain that he can then obtain the timber he needs for the tomorrow's construction from another logger in northern California or perhaps from a lumber company along the Amazon in Brazil.

Man has generally lost sight of the limited carrying capacity of any given tract of land through his ability to draw on natural resources in distant parts of the world or by developing exploitative techniques that make it possible temporarily to raise crops of natural resources which in the process are permanently reduced in value or even wiped out completely.

As every conservationist realizes, there is profound fallacy in such a philosophy. World populations have now increased to such a point that a much more enlightened attitude towards our renewable natural resources is imperative. With only about two acres of productive land left for each individual on this plundered planet, the good red fertile topsoil that washes down the Mississippi or the Monongahela or the Amazon each spring should be of primary concern, not only to the Missouri farmer who needs it to grow his corn, but to the Williamsport banker, the Seattle shipyard worker, the Atlanta lawyer—in fact, to every American and citizen of the world.

This viewpoint will be the guiding spirit at a meeting of unusual interest and vital concern to people throughout the Western Hemisphere which opens next September 7 in Denver, Colorado. There delegates from the United States and Latin America will gather for the first Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources. By a thorough study of national land-use policies and coordination of conservation principles and practices, the ultimate purpose of the Conference is to eradicate hit-or-miss methods that are wasting nations' resources.

The Conference, first international meeting of its kind on conservation, is being organized pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture held at Caracas, Venezuela, in July, 1945. Among the problems to be discussed will be those arising out of deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, wildlife destruction, floods, and failing water supplies. In view of the importance of these problems, which are yearly growing more serious throughout the Hemisphere because of inadequate conservation practices, mounting populations, and attempts to raise living standards, it is anticipated that leading Government officials, scientists, and other interested groups from the entire Hemisphere will attend.

But if no other conclusion is drawn by the conferees, we are certain that each delegate will emerge with the conviction that conservation problems must not be considered as isolated factors in the present world-wide shortage of soils, forest products, and water. And we are similarly of the belief that Pennsylvanians in watching the proceedings of this first International Conservation Conference will also be dramatically awakened to the need for total, world-wide conservation.

JUNIOR CAMPS FOR CONSERVATION

Brilliantly conceived and admirably executed was an experiment last month in conservation education sponsored by the South Central Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. We believe the Junior Conservation Camp held in scenic Stone Valley near State College early in July was not only an exceptional outdoor experience for its participants but also an outstanding guide-post for the future of conservation in the Keystone State.

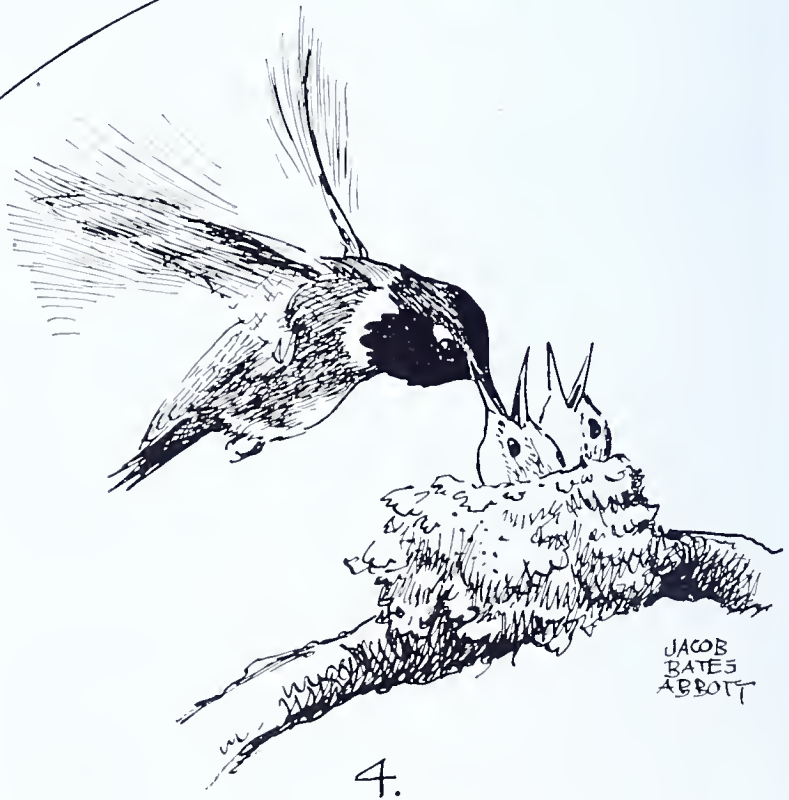
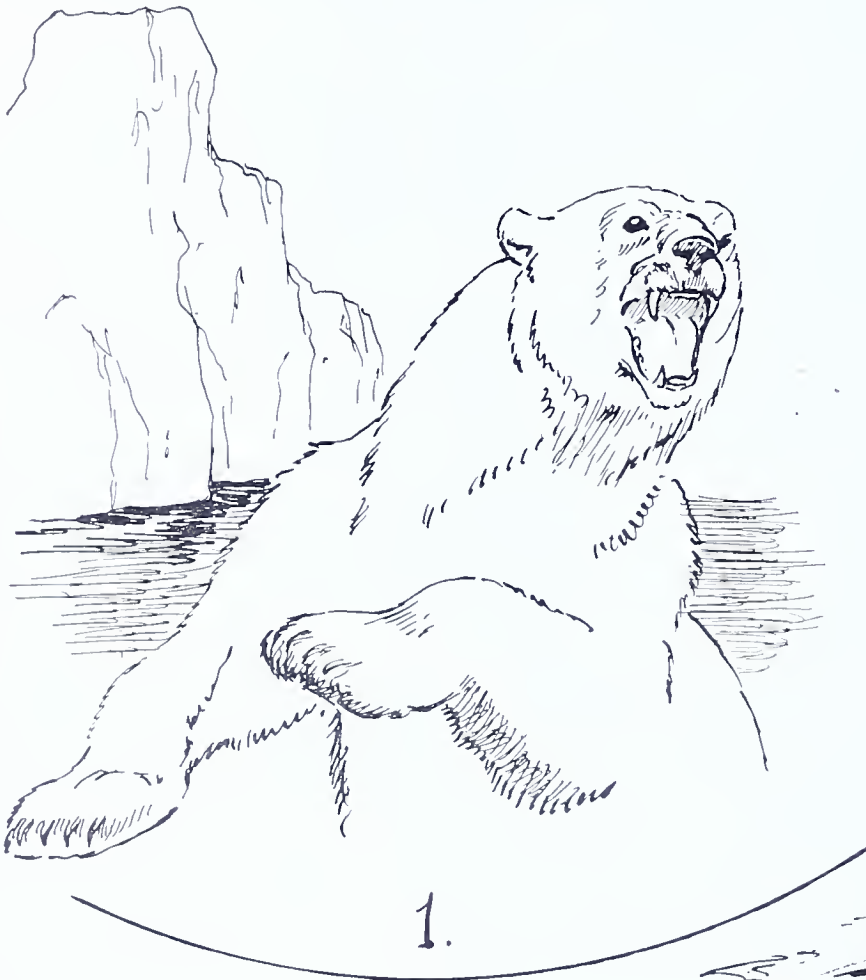
With the conviction that a sound philosophy of conservation is best started in youthful minds, we watched with profound interest the reactions of the 33 young outdoorsmen, all second-year high school students but first-class American boys, to the intensive program of activities and education planned by an able camp committee. Under the leadership of Chairman C. W. Stoddart, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the South Central Division, these youths, we are sure, received a deep revelation of the over-all values of our soil, waters, fish, forests, and wildlife.

To the full cooperation of all State and Federal conservation agencies and to the understanding sponsorship of each individual boy by sportsmen's organization throughout the State must be attributed much of the success of the camp. It was teamwork by the Department of Forests and Waters, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the Fish Commission, Game Commission, Sanitary Water Board, the Pennsylvania State College, and interested individuals that shone through the accomplishments of the experiment. It was youthful enthusiasm by a receptive and cooperative group of young sportsmen that met this teamwork and carried it to its goal. And, finally, it was the sound basis of learning by doing that will go far in the assured expansion of this camp.

The Junior Conservation Camp plan merits your interest and study. It may well be a golden key to conservation progress in Pennsylvania!

WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

Answers on Page 22





THE GHOST DEER OF CORNPLANTER RUN

By ROY FRAZIER

*First Place Prize Winner in the GAME NEWS
Outdoor Story Contest*



IT WAS one of those rare days in June. Wild strawberries were ripe and my Irish setter needed exercise. In a few minutes we were in the old red car headed through the Alleghany forest toward the wide deserted fields bordering Cornplanter Run.

Soon we were picking the most tasty berries that nature every grew. Pritz, the Irish setter, frolicked in the bushes and grass. As we moved to another patch of berries, Pritz made a point that meant business. Was it a bird? Or a rabbit? Whatever it was seemed to be down in a little swale hidden in tall grass and weeds. Pritz did not move a muscle. Something was there.

Moving very cautiously, we saw long white ears. It looked like a varying hare at first but it had pink eyes. It was a white albino fawn with one brown ear. I moved closer and gently stroked the fawn under the ears. Pritz came closer and began to lick what her master saw no harm in caressing. Instinct of fear lurked in the eyes of the tiny deer and it rose and then took off as fast as its wobbly legs would carry it. The command, "Ho!", stopped the dog while we watched the fawn fade out of sight. Later, we heard the mother deer stamping her feet in the distance and then a snort.

What a picture! A white fawn in June in the middle of a strawberry patch with a

perfect point and no camera! I knew that that would be the one scene in nature that I would never see again.

Cornplanter Run is a good trout stream and on later fishing trips I always looked for the albino deer with the brown ear. One day, two years later, in conversation with the old Swede who has a farm nearby, I asked cautiously whether any of the native hunters had ever seen a white deer in the vicinity.

"Yes", said the farmer, "there is a large buck with a black or brown ear that none of the boys have been able to get. He's one big buck. They call him the 'White Ghost'."

We talked some more about the Ghost deer and later ended the fellowship down at the ancient springhouse over a cool glass of goat's milk. The Swede was proud of his goats.

"I have ten goats and one big white Billy," he said. "They make me all the milk and butter I can eat."

During the next deer season I decided to have a try at that White Ghost deer. Many other hunters evidently had the same idea because when I arrived, a drive was in progress below the old Swede's farm. The morning grew old and, suddenly, there was

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WHAT happened to the bobwhite quail in Pennsylvania? A Pennsylvania hunter contributed eleven percent of his expenditures on arms and ammunition in 1946 to help to find the answer.

Elsewhere, a Missouri sportsman who purchased a one hundred dollar rifle sent eleven silver dollars rolling into a special U. S. Treasury fund to help find the answer to the question: How valuable are Missouri farm ponds to the mourning dove population? Out in Illinois sportsmen's dollars helped purchase food and cover planting stock for the benefit of ringneck pheasants. A Maryland farm boy who bought a dollar's worth of shotgun shells last year contributed eleven cents for the conservation of the cottontail rabbit in his State. Down in Delaware den boxes were built for squirrels, the material and labor coming from sportsmen's dollars.

All over America these past ten years hunters have directly been helping a wide variety of wildlife species as well as hunting them, helping by entirely financing research and other projects set up to restore our game birds and animals.

Ever since 1932 this country's outdoor

sportsmen have been contributing ten percent—and since 1942, eleven percent—of their investment in sporting arms and ammunition to one of the greatest cauldrons of wilderness discovery and planning this world has ever undertaken. They have been doing this through a federal tax and have been doing it for the most part unaware of the tremendous advantages to both themselves and wildlife that have resulted.

By now most sportsmen have some idea of the scope of the Federal Aid To Wildlife Restoration Act, commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Law. But, perhaps, you, as well as thousands of other nimrods, have failed to share the drama behind this program, known throughout the world as a milestone in conservation history and the most important conservation story since the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. Your failure to find the real story, like that of most of us, may be attributable to human misgiving over published statistics and mathematical summaries. Moreover, it may well be that any mention of taxes, even a tax for wildlife, evokes a strange shyness and caution in the mind of the average sports-

man. The mere thought that an eleven percent excise tax is the financial backbone of this entire program might be making disbelievers out of many of us.

But, it was such an attitude by an aroused sporting public that led Congress to magnificent action in 1937. Leading conservation authorities of this country fought hard and long to earmark monies derived from the 1932 federal excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition for wildlife restoration. They argued, and argued well, that the federal government should make some material contribution to the state wildlife programs on a nation-wide scale, and that this contribution should be in the form of appropriations from the arms and ammunition tax and experienced guidance in setting up projects. But most important, they found two great champions in Congressman (now Senator) A. Willis Robertson of Virginia and the late Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. These two far-sighted solons co-authored the Federal Aid In Wildlife Restoration Act and guided it through Congress to the President's desk where it was signed by the Chief Executive on September 2, 1937.

Simple in operation yet vast in scope, the Pittman-Robertson Program called for a national conservation crusade to discover what was wrong with wildlife, and what measures were required to build up and maintain this Nation's game supplies. Under the act Congress was authorized to make appropriations from the arms tax fund to all states who passed enabling legislation. This legislation consisted of a State law which prohibited diversion of hunting license fees for any purpose other than wildlife administration and management. Governor Arthur H. James approved Pennsylvania's enabling legislation on May 26, 1939. Forty-one states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico are now actively engaged in survey and investigational projects under the Federal Aid program, while every state is now eligible for participation. The last State to pass enabling legislation was Nevada, which will become an active participant in the 1948 fiscal year.

Under the terms of the Federal Aid Act the United States pays up to 75% of the cost of a project with the understanding that the other 25% must be paid from the State's own funds. On paper this arrangement appears to be an easy and logical procedure, but in practice it often works to some disadvantage to States with low wildlife administration budgets. Because the total expense must be born by the state agency for a certain length of time before a reimbursement is made from the federal treasury, some states find it difficult to take full advantage of the Federal Aid program. Fortunately, this is not the case in Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, with no foreseeable drop in the sale of sporting arms and ammunition, the outlook now is that the states will have to set aside an increasing amount from their own license funds each year to meet mounting congressional appropriations for Pittman-Robertson work. Once again, a larger state hunting license in many states appears to be the only solution to an expansion of P-R projects.

Once Congress authorizes the annual appropriation from the special fund it is apportioned among the various states on the basis of half in the ratio of the area that



Photo by USF&W Service.

ROBERT M. RUTHERFORD, Chief,
Federal Aid Branch, Fish & Wildlife Service

state bears to the total area of all the states, and half in the ratio that the number of paid hunting license holders of each state bear to the total number of paid hunting license holders of all states. Consistently among the top five, Pennsylvania's total apportionment to date has been more than \$648,000; last year its share of a national total of over \$9,000,000 was about \$344,500. In addition to the appropriations made to the state wildlife agencies, Congress is also authorized to allot not more than eight percent of the total fund to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for administrative purposes.

Contrary to popular belief, the Pittman-Robertson Program is not entirely a research project. The sound realization that research is not an end in itself, but only a means toward an end, prompted provisions in the original bill for acquisition and development of wildlife lands. On July 24, 1946 the Act was amended to include maintenance projects, such maintenance to be on projects previously completed with P-R funds. The same amendment provided that no State will receive less than one-half of one percent or more than five percent of the total amount apportioned to all the states.

An important by-product of this program has been the employment of technically trained men who have shown administrative promise. In numerous cases these men have been transferred from Pittman-Robertson work to jobs dealing with wildlife administration. For example, the present heads of four state game departments were formerly employed on Pittman-Robertson projects. These men and others like them now form a very important, technically trained nucleus of leadership at the policy forming and game management directing levels.

But the most important question posed by all sportsmen, whether they live in Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania, or Pendleton, Oregon, is, "How does the Pittman-Robertson Program affect our wildlife supply?" The

answer to that question, quite often buried beneath endless tables and statistics, actually packs the drama of the whole program.

For example, P-R field workers here in Pennsylvania recently conducted a fasting test on native bobwhite quail to determine winter survival results of pen-raised versus wild-trapped birds. This was done in order to investigate the theory that, through continued cross breeding with pen-reared birds, the native stock had been so weakened that it was no longer able to withstand our severe winter weather and periods of partial starvation.

It was found that pen-raised birds succumbed earlier, in spite of having lost less weight, than wild-trapped birds. As a result the Pennsylvania Game Commission is no longer engaged in a mass production program for bobwhite quail, and the sportsmen of the Commonwealth are not paying for expensive game birds which apparently disappeared almost as fast as they were stocked. Instead, Pennsylvania's researchers are now attempting to develop a hardier game farm stock which will survive in the wild to once again offer top quality sport for our bobwhite hunting enthusiasts.

The evaluation of state wildlife resources has always been a major and basic problem to successful hunting. Because excessive hunting pressure on game species with low population levels may constitute long-term extermination, all state wildlife administrative agencies must have accurate, up-to-date information on game populations. In the past many game commissions were annually confronted with the problem of establishing open seasons and setting date, time, and bag limit restrictions with little more than guess work, or the pressure of public opinion upon which to base their decisions. Now, many states take advantage of unbiased information gathered prior to the hunting season by Pittman-Robertson field men. But before it was possible to determine population trends, census techniques had to be developed. That development was made possible through the Federal

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Photo by USF&W Service.

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN

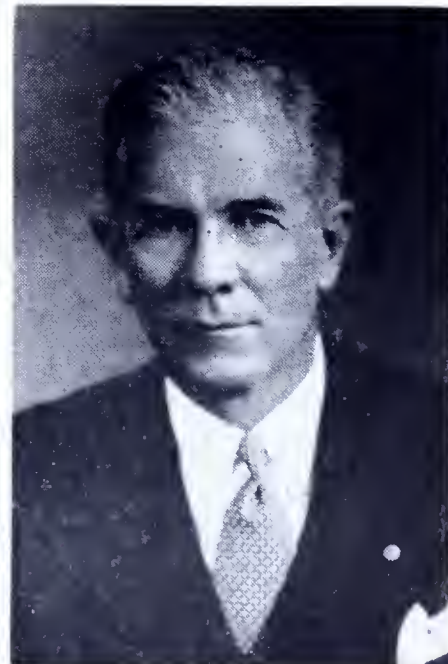


Photo by USF&W Service.

CONGRESSMAN A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

Wild Beast in Our Midst



**Enemy of all Mankind, Perfect Target for the .22, the Brown Rat
Provides Good Off-Season Shooting.**

MOST persons who hunt or trap like to consider themselves pretty fair at their chosen sports, but few of them ever care to match wits with the most truly wild animal in this, or any other, State. This animal has been around mankind all through the ages since men first established permanent homes but it hates men. It goes with him wherever he goes. It is vicious, it is clever, it is mangy and flea-ridden, it carries disease, it's courageous, it is prolific, it destroys game animals and birds and even young fish in hatcheries, it kills poultry and makes the farmer's life miserable, it's filthy, it is a match for almost any other animal its size. Feral hatred for humanity gleams from its eyes, and the same hatred leads it to destructiveness where man's goods are concerned that is almost beyond belief. There is no good in it.

Only one thing deserves such an uncomplimentary description, and that is the brown rat, alias house rat, alias Norwegian rat, alias wharf rat, alias ship rat, alias gray rat, alias sewer rat, alias *Rattus norvegicus*. Like the criminal it is, it has more aliases than a Dillinger, but we will call it the brown rat here.

A personal experience will illustrate some of the ratty characteristics of the brown rat mentioned above. It still raises the hackle on my neck and sends a tingling sensation down the spine to recall it. A nearby chicken

coop with its abundant food had lured at least one rat into the neighborhood of my home, and, when cold weather arrived, it moved into the cellar of the house. I first became aware of its presence when it started to gnaw a hole through the door between the cellar entrance and the kitchen.

I spent the better part of several nights sitting on the midway landing of the cellar steps with a .22-calibre rifle, waiting patiently for the rat to come into the range of light from the one bulb I kept burning in the cellar. It was too smart for that, and all I got were hours of sitting motionless, with-

out smoking and without results. Stalking big game or hunting groundhogs has nothing on gunning for an educated rat.

So I decided to trap it. I bought several traps of the snap, or break-back, type and set them at night about the cellar, including one placed at the cellar door where the gnawing operation had been started. More nights went by and nothing happened; but I was reading on one occasion into the early hours of morning when I heard the trap snap and a clattering down the stairs. Well-satisfied with myself, I went to the cellar door, opened it, turned on the hall light—and found myself staring at a huge brown rat that came charging up the stair from the midway landing, teeth bared viciously and the trap rattling behind it from the rear foot which it had caught.

I kicked the rat instinctively down the stairs as it reached me. It hit the landing, wheeled and charged straight up at me again. I picked up a broom, the only thing handy, and knocked it down again. It returned to the attack immediately, its object plain—and that object was to sink its incisors into me. It squealed in insane rage every time I whammed it with the broom, but never once showed any signs of retreat as I battled it down to the landing, then to the cellar floor itself.



(Continued on Page 25)

FOREST FIRES CAN BE PREVENTED

By LYLE F. WATTS, Chief U. S. Forest Service

LAST year forest fires wiped out several communities and made thousands homeless in the state of Maine. Damaging fires occurred in Texas. Forest fires in California cost several lives.

In 1946—the latest year for which complete reports are available—it was estimated that more than 172,000 fires occurred in the forests of the United States. All together, they burned over more than 20 million acres (an area more than six times that of the whole state of Connecticut).

Letting forests burn is like burning up dollar bills, because forests are part of the basic wealth of this country—the real wealth that our dollar bills stand for. When forests burn, valuable timber may be destroyed, timber that could have been converted into lumber for homes, or paper products, or hundreds of other useful products. Many trees not killed outright may be scarred and damaged by fire, so that heart rot enters the wood and spoils their value.

Fire is most damaging to the young trees—the little saplings and seedlings that would make the saw-timber trees of the future. If a forest is to yield a continuing supply of wood, a growing stock of younger trees must always be kept coming along. But fires, together with destructive and wasteful methods of logging, have converted millions of acres of formerly good timber-growing land in this country into virtually non-productive wasteland.

Fire often kills many birds and animals and may destroy the food plants and shelter that game and wildlife need. Range fires destroy much valuable livestock forage. Fire destroys scenic values, and may hurt the tourist and vacation business which is a principal economic support of many communities. People are not apt to pick a fire-blackened waste as a vacation spot.

Undoubtedly fire's worst damage in many sections is to the watersheds. When fire destroys the protective mantle of trees and shrubs and grasses and the leaf litter on the forest floor, bare soil is exposed, rain water and melting snow run off more rapidly, erosion increases, mud is washed down into the streams. Flood danger increases. With the spongy leaf litter and humus burned away, the soil absorbs less water for underground storage. Springs and wells may run dry. City and community water supplies may be affected. Stream flow may become less regular and dependable, varying from a raging torrent in wet weather to a mere trickle or no flow at all during dry spells.

And another thing—it costs money to fight forest fires. And the cost comes back on us in our tax bills.

How do forest fires start? Some are started by lightning; and we can't do much about that. Until someone comes up with a way to control lightning storms, we shall have to rely on prompt detection and maintenance of well-organized, well-equipped, fast moving fire fighting forces to control lightning-caused forest fires. Lightning-caused fires occur most frequently in the

mountainous sections of the western states, where summer thunder storms often come with little or no rain. In the eastern states, where thunder storms are usually accompanied by heavy downpours, fewer lightning-caused fires occur.

But country-wide, only about 10 percent of the forest fires are caused by lightning. The other 90 percent are man-caused, and, therefore, are preventable.

Some are started deliberately, perhaps because of a grudge against a neighbor. Some people start fires in the woods in the hope that it will make the woods more open and grassy for grazing their cattle, or with the idea that they can get rid of ticks and other pests. In some sections of the south, woods-burning is still an annual custom, dating back to the days when the settler's chief concern was clearing land for crops or pasture.

But most of the fires are the result of plain carelessness on the part of everyday citizens. They are caused by smokers who thoughtlessly flip cigarettes or matches out of car windows as they ride along the highways. They are caused by people who try to burn trash or weeds or brush to clean up a field or garden patch, and who let the fire get away into the woods. They are caused by campers and picnickers who neglect to drown out their camp fires when they break camp or start home from a picnic.

There are laws against all these things. Rangers and forest wardens have authority to arrest a person who starts a forest fire, even if he does it only through carelessness or thoughtlessness. But they much prefer to have people cooperate with them in preventing fires, so that arrests will not be necessary.

(Continued on Page 32)



Look Out! Here Comes The Summer Tourists



JACOB
BATES
ABBOTT

Reprinted from "Florida Wildlife"

FROM Maine to Miami, from Texas to Seattle, the game hogs have been breeding. State after state reports the trend. Wildlife violators have been appearing in state and federal courts at an unprecedented, increasing rate since the end of the war. The trend is nation-wide. Hunting license sales have jumped to a new high of over 10,000,000, a nearly two-fold increase over 1941. But the increase in poor sportsmanship, of the clan of "shoot first—look afters," of the hunters without permission, jackers, spotlighters, illegal seiners, burrow and den trappers, snarers and set-gun artists is appalling. Some of the violations are the work of well-organized rings, jacking for sale to the meat-hungry and moneyed public. But most of the indiscretions are committed by your neighbor and mine, right in our back yard. One hen pheasant, a single short trout, one bass too many, is the way hardened violators begin.

Look at Maine, where 18 men were killed during deer hunting last year; look at North Carolina where prosecutions skyrocketed from 1480 in 1945 to 4385 in 1946; look at Pennsylvania where 22 hunters—13 from West Virginia—were fined \$7,885.00 for massacring deer; look at Georgia and Alabama where Federal wardens were powerless to stop the wide-spread baiting and early shooting of mourning doves. No wildlife species is safe, none is on the protected list of this group of game hogs. And some of the stuff they shoot isn't even game, but songbirds, state refuge signs, or some other sportsman's back.

Utah's arrests for violations of the fish and game laws were nearly six times as great as in 1942; New Jersey's arrests increased 60 percent over 1945; Colorado had twice as many violators; Missouri 50 percent more; West Virginia convicted twice as many as in 1945; Texas had a 50 percent increase, and all other states reported at least a slight to moderate increase in lawlessness, according to a poll conducted by *Outdoor Life* magazine.

Conservationists throughout the nation are pondering the game hog's increase, and wildlife administrators everywhere are acting to halt the trend. Vermont has increased its state wardens from 14 to 28 by removing legislative restrictions; Maine, New Hampshire, and many other states are utilizing airplane patrols; several states have hiked minimum fines for convicted culprits; following the lead of Pennsylvania and Michigan, many states are increasing the efficiency of their law enforcement divisions by well-rounded training programs; short-wave radio is being used to apprehend the wildlife thieves; most states are running well-conducted educational and publicity campaigns in an effort to reduce lawlessness. In the main these efforts are succeeding in bringing more violators to the bar of justice, but the appalling part of the situation is that, as hunters increase, violations increase at a far faster rate. There are not enough wardens to watch all the incoming hunters hunting waterfowl on opening day in some states, let alone the habitual and hardened offenders.

Ever walk into a set-gun? It's doubled barreled death devised by some habitual offender who likes the small change he gets out of selling venison on the too open market. Of all the nefarious devices to kill "game," the set-gun is the most deadly. To a sawhorse or a convenient log is fastened a double barreled shotgun in such a manner that its line of fire rakes a deer trail. A wire or string is set across the trail and tied to the trigger of the piece. Wardens in New Jersey and New Hampshire haven't found one yet that wasn't loaded.

Ever see what a deer snare will do to a dog or a man? It's peaceful hanging way up there by your heels until you slip into oblivion. The snare is the habitual offender's lazy way of taking venison for market.

Ever seen a hunter who has been shot in the back? Take a good look; you may be next. Take a good look at that neighbor of yours who has a reputation for an itchy trigger finger. Take a good look, too, and be sure the thing has horns, hair and hooks

THE GAME HOGS

By LEONARD

Field Representative,

before you let drive: it might be that nice boy across the street, who is engaged to your daughter, or the kid who comes over and helps you rake the lawn on Saturday.

Aside from manslaughter, the habitual, ignorant or petty wildlife violator is also raising Cain with our wildlife supply. For example, look at the results from a Massachusetts pheasant study. Rigid control of illegal hen shooting during the open season saved 40 per cent more of the golden eggers to produce a larger crop for the hunter the following year. What about the areas that did not have such stringent control? You know the answer to that one. Nose-dive the pheasant.

Or take a trip with an Illinois wildlife expert, and see what pre-season shooting does to new-born fox squirrels squealing in their den tree. Just four more you won't have a crack at come September. Or stop in at a wildlife refuge, where ducks are being banded and look at the lead shot some of those ducks are carrying around. They won't last long, lead is highly poisonous to the inside of a mallard.

Not only has there been an alarming rise in hunting and fishing violations but these same "sportsmen" may even break a civil law or two in their desire to come home with the bacon. Four deer were hijacked from a moving commercial carrier by several teen-agers in Vermont, and a Racine, Wisconsin man stole a deer, lugged it home and was having the head mounted for a trophy when he was arrested.

The 1947 hunter neglected the commonest

of safety precautions and many deaths resulted from these petty violations. Most of the states make it illegal to carry firearms in a car unless unloaded and either incapable of firing or lodged in a carrying case. This law is a safety measure pure and simple, yet in Wisconsin, officers arrested 239 hunters in November because they failed to abide by this precaution. Many guns were found loaded and COCKED in the cars checked. This is a deplorable situation and indicates how dangerous the current upsurge in wildlife violations really is.

Many "game gunmen" have little or no respect for private property, nor are they courteous to the landowner on whose farm they are hunting. The vast increase—nation-wide—in posted lands and posted waters is mute evidence of the reaction to the attitude of the game gunman. Fences are out, livestock shot, chickens stolen, orchards and crops are raided, and farmers have been ordered off their own lands at some game hog's gunpoint. Is it any wonder that wildlife conservationists are facing increasingly difficult farmer-sportsmen relationships? Is it any wonder that the farmer sees little

ARE BREEDING

E. FOOTE

Wildlife Management Institute

incentive in adopting habitat improvements that will increase the wildlife on his land?

Since 1941 hunters have increased so fast that if each licensed hunter were to take illegally one pheasant, the kill would almost equal the estimated total South Dakota pheasant kill of 1943, the year of maximum pheasant abundance. What makes the situation most alarming to conservationists, however, is the year around pressure placed

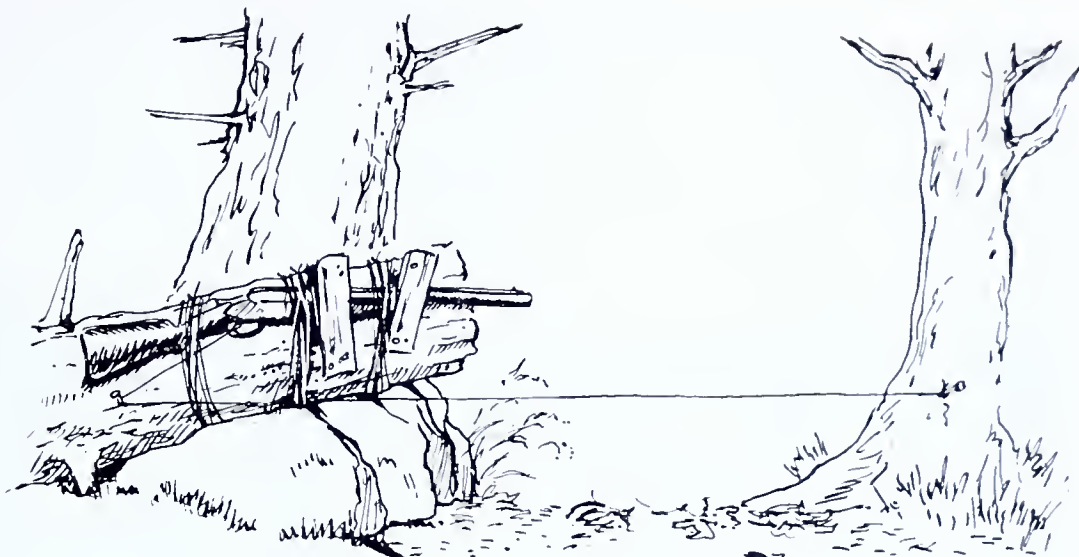
upon wildlife. A hen pheasant shot illegally during the open season may be a small loss, but the illegal taking of the same hen in the spring, prior to the breeding season, represents a potential loss of from three to five legal cocks. Nor can the wild hen be replaced by restocking; most states report such low survival, especially with spring-released birds, that the wild hen shot is usually worth much more than the fines and costs the violator pays. While the fines are staggering in aggregate they represent much less than the value of the game taken. Thus although \$44,238.50 in fines were assessed New York violators in 1559 cases in 1946, the game taken probably could not have been replaced for several hundred thousand dollars.

You are the one these game gunmen rob when a quail is shot out of season; your sport is jeopardized when the game hog cuts the farmer's fence, your heritage is lost when you fail to report a game code violation. Without the backing of at least 90 percent of the real sportsmen a game law is unenforceable. If you want your sport to continue, assist in combating the game vio-

lator at every turn along his nefarious trail. Without your continued action your wildlife resources are doomed to annihilation for selfish purposes. So put a plug in the game hog hatchery in your bailiwick and save your wildlife while there's still enough left to save. The situation cannot safely continue. Americans will lose too much and the game hogs gain too little.

Human ears cannot hear the incessant clamor of the bat as he flits about overhead because the bat's signaling voice lies in the wave band of about 50,000 cycles or vibrations per second. Human ears can only detect sound in the band from 20 to 20,000 cycles.

For parental energy in looking after its young, the house wren has all other birds topped. One wren was recorded as having fed its young 1,217 times during the daylight of one day.



• 1945 •



JACOB
DAMES
ABBOTT

• 1948 •



MULTIFLORA MEANS MORE WILDLIFE

By FRANK C. EDMINSTER

CHANGES in farm crops, farming methods, and soil conservation practices mean more for the good or harm of farm game than any other activity of man. Too often these changes have been disastrous to the welfare of pheasants, quail or rabbits. The trend to "clean farming," the decline of soil fertility, the clearing of "waste" spots on the farm, the increase in use of farm machinery, especially tractors—these are some of the prevalent adjustments that

have spelled out poorer and poorer hunting.

Fortunately all of the farming changes have not been bad for wildlife. Especially in the last decade, with the great increase in soil conservation farming methods, the turns have been more for the better. Among the most outstanding of these conservation practices from the point of view of wildlife benefits has been the development of the living fence of multiflora rose. This thorny, Oriental rose has many uses in farm conser-

vation work, but mostly it will be planted for fences.

Farmers have long been interested in living fences. The idea of a fence that did not have posts or rails to rot out and wire to break, sag or rust is a delightful one to a fellow who has spent long hours splitting chestnut posts and stringing and stretching barbed wire each year. The ideal of a living fence also included economy both of establishment and upkeep. And unquestionably it also meant improved landscaping—making the farm a pleasanter place to live.

The English have long used their hawthorn for living fences. But in recent times the high cost of labor for trimming and layering has increased the difficulty of keeping up these hedges. This is similar to the trouble that the early American living fences encountered. About a hundred years ago the popularity of osage orange for fences swept across the East and Midwest. Some other plants were used too, as honey locust, but the osage became the standard. Thousand after thousands of miles of them sprang up along the property lines and pasture boundaries of our farms. The osage had the same fatal fault of the hawthorn: it grew too tall when left alone. It had to be severely pruned each year to be a tight fence and so that it would not take up too much room. This was all very fine when farm labor was plentiful and cheap. But that time has long since past. The osage hedges are rapidly disappearing—a luxury no longer afforded. And with them goes some of our best wildlife cover, habitat that has supported quail and rabbit, fox squirrel and 'possum.



Photo by Soil Conservation Service.

Multiflora flowers bloom in late spring. Individually small, their abundant clusters make spectacular mass plantings.

No substitute fencing plant found a place in American farming until about 1940. Then the multiflora rose—one of about two hundred shrubs and trees that were being tried out for erosion control and wildlife plantings by the Soil Conservation Service in the East and Midwest—proved its worth. Multiflora seemed to have all of the attributes needed for a practical hedge-fence. It turned any livestock that barbed wire would hold. It grew rapidly, was adapted to a wide variety of soils. Its natural growth limitations were about eight feet high and eight feet wide, hence required no trimming. The cost of establishment and cost of upkeep were remarkably low. It could even be established satisfactorily without initial protection from grazing animals. The numerous white flower clusters in late May and early June and the bright red fruits all fall and winter made multiflora a most attractive addition to the farm landscape.

Multiflora bids fair to become the American living fence of the future. It is already well on its way. Not over 20 miles of rose fences were planted in the whole United States five years ago. This year some 800 to 1000 miles were set out, and it would have been more had enough planting stock been available. But this is still just a good start. In Pennsylvania alone some 51,000 miles of living fences are needed. That means there's a big job to be done: planting stock to be grown; conservation plans made for farms where the hedges will be planted; and technical help in getting them established.

The standard specifications for using multiflora for hedge-fence plantings are: (1) use only the *thorny* and *upright* type. Rose-growers often use thornless varieties as understocks for budded tea roses. Avoid these for fence or wildlife plantings; (2) get seedling plants one or two years old with roots about a foot long. The tops may be cut off to make planting easier. Only a stub to use as a handle is needed. The tops frequently die back anyway after planting, so nothing is lost. Avoid plants much larger than with a foot of roots and equal tops. They are more expensive to buy, harder to plant, and survival is apt to be lower; (3) avoid extremely wet ("very poorly drained" according to the soils technician's jargon) sites. Otherwise any soils are suitable; (4) prepare the fence planting site by ploughing and harrowing a strip the width of your harrow, or in any case at least four feet. The finished ground should be just like a garden ready for seeding; (5) set out a single row of plants along the middle line of the prepared strip. Space them about a foot apart. This may be done by hand planting—digging each hole separately with a mattock or shovel. It is much more efficient though, and just as effective, to use a plough or a planting machine. With a single bottom plough, a furrow is cut with the edge of the dirt-throwing side along the planting line. The planter follows, laying the plants against the side of the furrow. The plow then throws a second furrow slice into the first furrow and against the roots of the set roses. The job is finished by running the tractor wheels over the planting to firm the soil against the roots. This crushing will not hurt the plants. A double-bottom plough can be used, with less time required. The planter follows beside the forward plough and places the plants in the furrow where

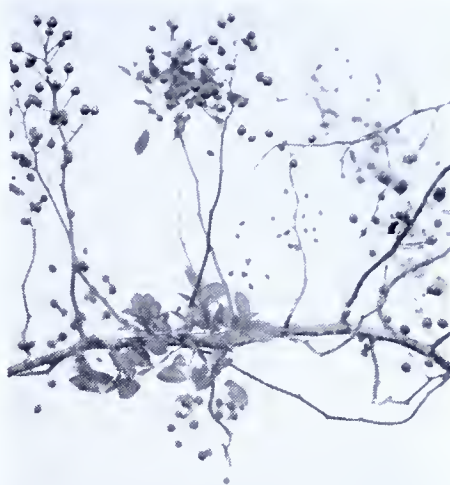


Photo by Soil Conservation Service.

The fruits are like red peas, remain on the bushes all winter. They make fine decorative materials, provide emergency food for game.

they are immediately covered with the second plough slice. No second trip is needed. Best machine of all is a planter—either an adapted tomato or tobacco planter, or a regular tree-planting machine. With an efficient two-man team and a good planting machine, two miles or more of fence can be set in a single day.

With no further care, the roses will develop into a livestock-proof fence in from three to six years, depending upon the soil fertility, weather, and other factors. This can be speeded up to assure an effective fence in three or four years by fertilizing and cultivating the planting the first two years. After that, no further care is required.

At the end of the first summer, the planting should be checked for any losses. One may expect 5 to 10 percent of the plants to be dead from one cause or another. If the blanks are scattered through the line rather evenly, no replanting will be needed. Where there are two or more consecutive misses,

replacements should be made promptly. A fence is only as good as its weakest place, as every farmer (and cow, too) knows. Gaps can be filled with additional seedlings. Or, if the adjacent plants have good long branches—18 inches or more—the gap can be filled by layering in one of the branches. Simply bend over the longest and handiest side branch, place its tip in bare soil where the new plant is to be, cover it with more soil and leave the end leaves exposed. The branch will root where buried and develop into a new plant.

Multiflora has many uses in addition to that of a living fence to hold animals in pasture. For property line fences, there is nothing better to help prevent trespass of people or dogs. To the conservationist, multiflora is a dream come true. It will make possible the protection of many woodlands, streams, and small "islands" of poor land in pastures that are now mostly barren of cover. Such areas are commonly grazed even though they are poor pasturage. It is cheaper, or so it seems, to let the animals run over them rather than to spend the time and expense of fencing them out. A considerable share of the farm conservation problem—soils, trees, wildlife—is linked with the grazing of areas not suited for pasture. Multiflora many times holds the key to solution. Plantings to protect the streams with hedges along the tops of the banks, roses in the outer part of shrub borders along woodlands and around the poor, worn-out pieces of land inside the pastures, these can often be accomplished where the recommendation of barbed wire fencing would not be accepted.

Great impetus has been given to the use of multiflora in farm plantings by the growth of soil conservation districts' programs. These districts prepare complete farm conservation plans for their cooperators, including shrub plantings where needed. The technical work of developing and carrying out these farm conservation plans for the districts is done by professional conservation agencies. The educational work preparatory to making the

(Continued on Page 20)



Photo by Soil Conservation Service.

Contour multiflora fence on farm of John Kreider, Lancaster County. This planting was made with a plow, is almost an effective fence after only three years.



Pheasant Chick Program Sets Record

Almost 96,000 pheasant chicks are now well on their way to becoming aerial targets for next fall's hunters. The Commission's Division of Propagation and Distribution recently completed shipments of the tiny game birds to sportsmen's organizations and co-operators in the Farm-Game Program who are raising as many pheasants as possible for release in suitable coverts this fall. The chicks were hatched at the Loyalsock, Eastern, and Western Game Farms, and were then expressed to all parts of the Commonwealth.

Last year 80,000 chicks were distributed and, under revised regulations, 72% were raised to 12 weeks of age, an increase of 14% over the previous year. Game technicians also pointed out that the mature pheasants raised by sportsmen and other co-operators last year were of much higher quality than in previous years. This success is attributed to the high protein mash furnished with each bird, and the additional holding pen space required per chick. The Commission furnishes five pounds of pheasant starting mash for each chick, and offers close assistance through its propagation experts and local Game Protectors.

This year, the Erie County Sportsmen's League leads the State in their efforts to raise 3500 chicks. Other outstanding organizations are as follows: Meadville Sportsmen's Club, 1000; Knox Bucktails, 1300; Delaware County Field and Stream Association, 1500; Sayre Sportsmen's Club, 1000; Towanda Gun Club, 1000; Canton Rod & Gun Club, 1000; Monroeton Rod & Gun Club, 1000; Lycoming County Sportsmen's Association, 1475; Union County Sportsmen's Association, 1200; and Houtzdale Rod & Gun Club, 1000.

Game officials also pointed out that all chicks hatched on the game farms this year have been toe-punched. In 1947 the hole was punched in the right web of the right foot, and this year the left web of the right foot. The toe-punching does not hurt nor injure the bird and enables Commission researchers to determine stocking success.



Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebraska) middle, and Representative Raymond H. Burke (Ohio) right, are presented with identical fly casting rods in appreciation of their conservation efforts in behalf of the Sportsmen of America, by Carl D. Shoemaker, Conservation Director of the National Wildlife Federation. The Burke-Wherry Act, transferring surplus war lands to State Fish and Game Departments for wildlife purposes, became law in June when signed by President Truman. This law ranks in importance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Pittman-Robertson Act in the field of wildlife legislation.

Annual Convention of International Association Scheduled

Top ranking fish and game conservationists from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico, will visit New Jersey next September to discuss problems and prospects of fish and wildlife culture on the North American continent.

The event will comprise the 38th annual convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners and the 78th annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society to be held in Atlantic City from September 12 to 17 inclusive.

Colonel Arthur F. Foran, chairman of the New Jersey Fish and Game Council, who recommended Atlantic City as the next convention site to the organizations at last year's conventions in Denver, Colorado, is chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements. It marks the first time in the long history of both organizations that they have held their conventions in New Jersey.

The American Fisheries Society will conduct meetings on September 13 and 14 at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, headquarters of both conventions. On September 15 there will be a joint meeting of the two groups, climaxed by the annual banquet of delegates of the two organizations in the evening. The delegates to the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners will hold meetings on September 16 and 17.

Chairman Foran expects at least 500 delegates from the forty-eight states and the provinces of Canada, and Mexico, to attend the meetings to discuss modern techniques in game and fish management, the results of biological studies during the past year, and other problems confronting conservationists.

Game Management Seen Problem of Human Management

Effects of human activities on the survival of wildlife only now are beginning to be recognized by the American public, according to Arthur S. Einarsen of Corvallis, Oregon, author of "The Pronghorn Antelope and Its Management," recently released by the Wildlife Management Institute.

Einarsen believes that some of this national awakening can be traced to a reaction against war-time meat hunting and poaching, which was so prevalent in some areas that local game ranges were virtually depopulated. Sporting magazines, the activities of conservation organizations, and the North American Wildlife Conferences also have been instrumental in bringing conservation problems before the public.

"Control of our own human activities to permit management problems to operate is probably the greatest contribution that we can offer to the cause of conservation," writes Einarsen. "Any sound wildlife management program must be based upon equally sound social, agricultural, and economic activities."

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BOUNTIES PAID ON PREDATORS DURING FISCAL YEAR, JUNE 1, 1947 - MAY 31, 1948

Counties	Weasels	Gray Foxes	Red Foxes	Goshawks	Great-Horned Owls	Amount
Adams	161	159	147		19(1f)	\$ 1,459.00
Allegheny	116	239	213		6	1,948.00
Armstrong	364	407	152		13	2,652.00
Beaver	21	124	103		5	1,309.00
Bedford	351	324	498		27	3,747.00
Berks	594	508	204		15	3,502.00
Blair	313	204	2.2		9(3f)	1,967.00
Bradford	637	423	858		131(7f)	6,191.00
Bucks	327	200	27		13(2f)	1,283.00
Butler	513	392	233		49(1f)	3,207.00
Cambria	598	226	140	2	21(1f)	2,148.00
Cameron	12	75	64		4	584.00
Carbon	163	137	59		13	999.00
Centre	408	440	600		39	4,760.00
Chester	169				3	181.00
Clarion	303	298	225		20	2,475.00
Clearfield	493	376	333		23	3,633.00
Clinton	109	255	100		8	1,935.00
Columbia	617	322	43	1	17	2,135.00
Crawford	477	181	407		81(9f)	3,135.00
Cumberland	166	150	390		6	2,350.00
Dauphin	335	168	129		17(1f)	1,553.00
Delaware	25				1	29.00
Elk	220	269	291	3(2f)	15	2,528.00
Erie	279	58	402		50(1f)	2,317.00
Fayette	269	344	523		3	2,949.00
Forest	52	110	159	1	3	1,142.00
Franklin	173	193	427		8	2,685.00
Fulton	67	235	184		23	1,835.00
Greene	70	508	496		39(2f)	4,238.00
Huntingdon	222	452	468		18(2f)	3,970.00
Indiana	625	494	78		18	2,985.00
Jefferson	434	241	259	2	53(3f)	2,644.00
Juniata	115	97	162		20	1,231.00
Lackawanna	153	172	107		16	1,333.00
Lancaster	554	636	129	1	13	3,668.00
Lawrence	65	101	61		5	733.00
Lebanon	87	99	45		5	647.00
Lehigh	212	183	117	2	3	1,428.00
Luzerne	1,246	586	132	1	33	4,252.00
Lycoming	230	502	311		46	3,666.00
McKean	296	242	374	1	31	2,886.00
Mercer	387	164	172		54(3f)	1,941.00
Mifflin	99	166	187		11	1,555.00
Monroe	106	330	210		6(2f)	2,286.00
Montgomery	258	166	9		6	982.00
Montour	103	41	18		13	391.00
Northampton	113	108	73		4	853.00
Northumberland	476	176	61		13	1,476.00
Perry	202	185	336		18	2,358.00
Philadelphia	2	21	5			106.00
Pike	27	238	128		13	1,543.00
Potter	103	208	830	1	19	4,333.00
Schuylkill	606	353	142	1	22	2,676.00
Snyder	209	65	150		10	1,109.00
Somerset	894	349	512		8	4,370.00
Sullivan	76	146	132	3	14	1,250.00
Susquehanna	197	232	469	1	35	3,143.00
Tioga	92	242	919		71(1f)	5,018.00
Union	105	102	119		15	1,049.00
Venango	367	211	192	1	33(5f)	2,103.00
Warren	229	144	324	1	26(2f)	2,203.00
Washington	73	339	495		13	3,461.00
Wayne	130	674	504		26	4,946.00
Westmoreland	523	513	190		12	3,383.00
Wyoming	188	188	168		26(2f)	1,712.00
York	601	458	402		15	4,101.00
Total	18,807	16,951	16,606	22 x	1,429 *	\$158,697.00

x 2 fledglings @ \$1.00					Number of Claims—19,715	
* 48 fledglings @ \$2.00						
Total previous fiscal year	21,279	20,985	26,679	70(1f)	1,464(45f)	\$217,840.00
(1f) 1 fledgling @ \$1.00					Number of Claims—23,029	
(45f) 45 fledglings @ \$2.00						

Program Announced for 14th North American Wildlife Conference

Alarming effects of the increasing demands of a growing human population on the limited supply of natural resources will be stressed in the program of the 14th North American Wildlife Conference, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Attention will be focused on the most urgent problems facing America today.

No phase of conservation and restoration of natural resources has been omitted from the broad program, which will include discussion by international leaders and qualified experts on subjects ranging from the basic resources of soil and water to the management of their ultimate living products. Wise

utilization of all resources will be emphasized in the ten sessions of the three-day meeting to be staged in the nation's capital next March. Never before in history has a greater need existed for a definite evaluation of our present and future policies toward these natural assets.

The entire Conference is being formulated around the central theme: "Today's Problems—Tomorrow's Tragedies?"

Over 50 pages will be selected for presentation in the scheduled sessions that will be held on March 7, 8, and 9, 1949, in the Washington Statler, one of the country's most modern hotels. All papers and the recorded discussions from the floor will be published, as formerly, in the printed Transactions of the Conference by the Wildlife Management Institute, which sponsors these annual meetings.

S. Weston Scott

S. Weston Scott, of Edgemont, Pa., well-known sportsman and former Game Commission employe, died suddenly on June 4 at the age of 52. Mr. Scott was a former director of the Highways Safety Division of the Department of Revenue and served with the Game Commission on game food and cover investigations, formerly in the Bureau of Refuges and Lands, from May 5, 1935 to February 10, 1936. He was a member of the Radnor Hunt, the Racquet Club and the Philadelphia Gun Club.

Record Fish and Wildlife Service Budget Passes

The 80th Congress has passed and sent to the White House the 1948-49 Interior appropriation bill which carries the largest annual budget ever granted the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The Service was allocated \$21,722,000 by the Congress for carrying out its program during the next fiscal year. This amount, while slightly less than the \$22,007,309 approved by the Senate, is \$745,000 more than that passed by the House. The major reductions in the Senate bill in conference were from funds for the investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific Fisheries and from the amount allocated for investigations respecting food fishes.

The final bill retained Senate increases in the budget for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, river basin studies, and the badly needed Alaskan game law enforcement. Conservationists feel that the increased appropriation will permit the Service to carry out its national program of wildlife management with a higher degree of efficiency.

Fish and Wildlife Service appropriations for 1948 and 1949 compare as follows:

Object or Purpose	Appropriated 1947-48	Recom- mended By House 1948-49	Recom- mended By Senate 1948-49
General Administrative Expenses	\$ 246,470	\$ 247,470	\$ 270,000
Propagation of Food Fishes	1,344,850	1,800,525	1,879,525
Operation and Maintenance of Fish Screens	36,300	36,300	36,300
Investigations Respecting Food Fishes	790,040	1,025,000	1,224,500
Commercial Fisheries	225,000	495,000	525,000
Investigation, Development Pacific Fisheries ...	.....	1,000,000	1,150,000
Fishery Market News Service	125,000	143,000	143,000
Alaska Fisheries	900,000	1,228,000	1,128,000
Alaska Fur Seal Investigation	69,300	50,000	69,000
Enforcement Black Bass, Whaling Acts	22,400	37,400	37,400
Wildlife Investigations	258,450	325,450	325,450
Control Predators and Inj. Rodents	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Protection Migratory Birds	350,000	353,834	353,834
Enforcement Alaska Game Law	175,000	175,000	225,000
Maintenance Mammal and Bird Reservations ..	940,000	1,210,000	1,340,000
River Basin Studies	200,000	100,000	150,000
Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	1,750,000	¹ 1,750,000	¹ 1,750,000
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	9,100,000	² 10,000,000	² 10,000,000
California Wildlife Management Areas .....	.....	.....	300,000
TOTAL	\$17,432,810	\$20,976,979	\$22,007,309

¹ Estimated returns from duck stamps

² Estimated returns from excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition



Photo by J. A. Brown

You never know what wildlife will get into next! Here is what Robert Filer, Mercer, found on the right front foot of a female deer he killed last December 13 in Elk County. The metal pipe protector is estimated to have been carried around by the deer for a year or more.

Dr. A. K. Fisher

Dr. A. K. Fisher passed away in Washington early in June at the age of 92. He was long identified with the old Biological Survey before it was merged with the Bureau of Fisheries under the new name of Fish and Wildlife Service. His service began July 1, 1885 and he retired August 31, 1931. He was Senior Biologist and Deputy Game Warden. Following his retirement he acted as a Deputy Game Warden without pay until 1944.

William C. Adams

William C. Adams, Director of the New York Conservation Department's Division of Fish and Game, passed away suddenly on June 12 in Albany. His death brought to a close a career of fish and game conservation service which spanned a period of 35 years for sportsmen of two States.

Tribute was paid to the late chief of the fish and game division by Conservation Commissioner Perry B. Duryea who said: "Few leaders in fish and game conservation have had as long a career as did Mr. Adams. 'Bill' as he was familiarly known by persons in all parts of the country, will be missed at the regular national conferences in this conservation field as he will be in our own fish and game organization."

Adams' first 18 years in conservation work were spent with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, serving first as a member and later as chairman of the board of commissioners on Fish and Game, and after 1919 as the first director of the division of fisheries and game in that State. In 1931 he came to New York to become director of the Division of Fish and Game, a position he held until his death.

Several types of guns have been banned for hunting deer, elk, or bear, according to Director Don W. Clarke of the Washington State Game Commission. The guns banned, the Wildlife Management Institute reports, are: Any firearm which chambers or uses any of the following cartridges—any and all rim-fire cartridges, .218 Bee, .25-20, .38-40, .30 U. S. Army Carbine, .45 A.C.P., .22 Hornet, .32-20, .44-40, any pistol or revolver, or any fully automatic firearm.

GAME PROTECTOR'S TIPS

This is the season when hunters shoot humans in mistake for woodchucks. Not occasionally but often, senseless as it seems. Pride in shooting prowess, sometimes combined with poor eyesight, furnishes a lame excuse for firing at an indistinct target. Another groundhog hunter may be sitting with his hatless head showing above weeds or brush, or he may be walking along the opposite side of a hill, his brown cap only showing as he moves. These situations often contribute, at a distance, to a chuck-like appearance, leading the anxious hunter to fire. The woodchuck hunter should wear red, particularly on the head. He should not sit obscured in cover. He must be sure of his target. He must stay that impulse to shoot until certain of his quarry. Otherwise severe punishment and a life of remorse may be his lot. Woodchucks may be taken in unlimited numbers between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., EST. during June of this year.

From July 1 to September 30, the hunting hours are 6:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., EST.

Commission Sets 1948 Hunting Dates

A full four weeks of wild turkey, ring-neck pheasant, rabbit and squirrel hunting, including four Saturdays, were declared recently by the Pennsylvania Game Commission from November 1 through 27, with a curtailed season on turkeys in 12 counties and a closed season in 24.

The Commission also decided to permit woodchuck shooting during the same November period, with a daily bag limit of 5, then close it until July 1949 when the regular season as fixed by law—July 1 to September 30—becomes effective. The current 'chuck season closes this September 30.

The grouse season was again held to one week—Nov. 1 through Nov. 6—to enable the birds to profit still further from a reportedly improved supply.

Bobwhite quail and Hungarian partridges were cut from a month to two weeks—Nov. 1 through Nov. 13—primarily to give Bobwhites a chance to re-establish themselves.

Continuing its policy to give wild turkeys in bear territory a sporting chance, the Commission declared a curtailed season from Nov. 1 through Nov. 13 in Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union counties. It also closed the season entirely in Adams, Bradford, Carbon, Clarion, Columbia, Cumberland, Fayette, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, that part of Somerset lying north of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and York Counties.

The popular wintertime season for hunting hares during the Christmas and New Year Holidays was again continued from December 20 through January 1, 1949.

In compliance with strong sentiment throughout the state to start the raccoon hunting and trapping seasons at the same time to put both groups on the same level, the Commission opened them simultaneously on November 1 and restored the daily hunting bag limit to 5. The season limit is 30 for both hunters and trappers.

Bag limits for grouse, quail, Hungarian partridges, wild turkeys, pheasants, rabbits, squirrels and hares remain the same as last year.

Red squirrels may be hunted in unlimited numbers from Nov. 1 through September 30, 1949.

Grackles are unprotected from November 1 through September 30, 1949.

As customary, a separate bear season was declared, from November 15 through November 20.

Deer hunters will be permitted to hunt only antlered bucks this season, from November 29 through December 11.

Although there was considerable sentiment for an antlerless deer season in numerous counties, the Commission felt it would be wise to wait until next year before again establishing such a season.

The Commission also established the seasons on furbearing animals as follows: Minks, otters and muskrats, unlimited, Dec. 1—Jan. 1, 1949; Skunks, unlimited, Nov. 1—Feb. 1, 1949; Beavers, 2 a season, Feb. 15—Mar. 1, 1949 with the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties closed. Opossums are unprotected from Oct. 1 through September 30, 1949.

Because of their apparent scarcity in a considerable portion of the state, the season on muskrats was limited to one month's trapping instead of the customary two months. The seasons on minks and otters were also limited to the same period to reduce illegal muskrat trapping to a minimum.

The waterfowl, shorebird, woodcock and dove seasons, which are regularly fixed by the Federal government, will be announced as soon as they are known.

Commission officials are doing everything possible to get the licenses out by the latter part of August, so they may be acquired prior to September 1 when the new licenses will be required.



RALPH L. ECKENSTEIN

Ralph L. Eckenstein, 57, of Camp Hill, former member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, died Sunday, July 4. A native of Williamsport, Mr. Eckenstein served ably as a member of the Commission from January 6, 1932 to January 3, 1935, when he resigned. Until recently he had been a branch manager of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Mrs. Gary Lewis of Winnipeg, Canada, is the first woman to win an open trapshooting championship against a field of men.

It has been discovered that the mockingbird can imitate at least 32 songs of other types of birds.

New Jersey Hunters Convicted

Benjamin Belloff, 29, of 38 Schureman St., New Brunswick, New Jersey; Martin Belloff, 19, of Stelton, New Jersey; and Gabriel Kirzenbaum, 47, Attorney-at-Law, residing at 67 Patterson St., New Brunswick, New Jersey, on appeal were convicted on June 15, 1948 before President Judge Fred W. Davis and Associate Judges Andrew Spotts and Amos Gregory in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Pike County on charges of violating Pennsylvania Game Laws.

The accused, arrested on December 10, 1947 in the Promised Land Section of Pike County, had previously been convicted on February 3, 1948 before Mary C. Lohmann, Justice of the Peace, Milford, Pennsylvania, the charge being "unlawfully assisting in the killing of a deer through the use of an artificial light."

The Court, in adjudging the defendants guilty, ordered each of them to pay the statutory fines of \$100, the costs of prosecution, and to forfeit a 1947 Cadillac Sedan, an artificial light, and a 7 mm. German Mauser Rifle, all for the use of the Game Commission. The defendants indicated that they would appeal the decision to the Superior Court.



Photo by R. D. Parlamen.
Taxidermist Joe Koval, Wyoming, checking over some fine trophies he received for mounting from successful hunters last fall.



THE SECOND ANNUAL PENNSYLVANIA

A PHOTO-STORY BY

Outdoor Editor,

The slogan of the Pennsylvania Field Trial Club, "Where The Cream of Grouse Dogs Meet," was never more significant than for this spring's Second Annual Pennsylvania Open Grouse Championship. Here is some of that "cream." Top row, left to right: The 1944 Grand National Grouse Dog Champion Hall's Black Rocket with his handler, Ger Galloway. Owned by Mrs. A. Hall, Piqua, Ohio. This entrant in the Spring championship is the only grouse dog ever to hold three championship titles. Second row, left to right: Walter Publitz, Michigan; Dr. C. W. Harrigan, Maine; William McCarty, Ford City. The 1947 Grand National Grouse Dog Champion "The Texas Traveler" with his owner and handler, Dr. A. L. Ziliak, Bay City, Mich. Village Country Lassie, pointer bitch, owned by Edgar D. McKean, shown with her handler, Ca Beattie.

Second row, left to right: The start of the third brace in the championship event with Champion Burton's Fleetfoot Ginger (at left), paired with



OPEN GROUSE CHAMPIONSHIP

H. HARRISON . . .

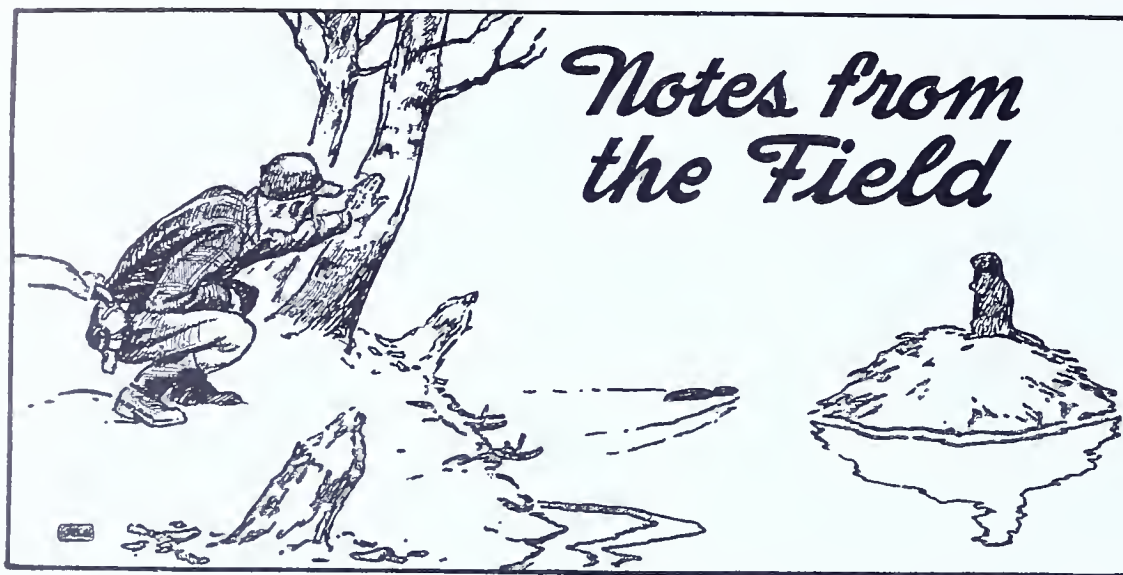
gh Post-Gazette

Kee's. Rodfield Patrick (at right). Fiora Sky, ter bitch, owned by Sam Light, shown with her handler, Larry Tuttle. The 1946 Grand National grouse dog Champion Burton's Fleetfoot Ginger with handler, Rich Tuttle. "Ginger," owned by Mr. d Mrs. C. D. Burton, Pittsburgh, was a finalist the Spring Trial. Winners of the Open Puppy ke, left to right: First, Traveling Man, with na Tuttle; second, Big Red, with Larry Tuttle; rd, Black Rocket's Jackie, with Peggy Flippo; orable mention, Skyrocket Pride, with Ken Gal-ay.

Bottom left: Mrs. Gene Galloway holds four potential 1952 champions, all mothered by a daughter Hall's Black Rocket, a three-time grouse dog champion.

Bottom right: Here are the winners of the Open ke Derby, left to right: First, Pukety Dingbat, ch handler, Carl Beattie; second, King's Zipper ch his handler, Luther Smith, and the third dog, ckety Bang, being held by Edward McKeen, Jr.





On May 15 when the black flies were bad at Brady's Lake, a Gypsy Moth Control team was in the area looking for larvae. What interested me was that they found lots of larvae of this fly in the small feeder streams going into the lake but none in the stream below the dam where it leaves the lake. These boys are really checking on the effects of the Gypsy Moth spraying program, even going down to whether it effects the food of the fish in the area or the pollination of the trees and shrubs by removal of some of our food friends like the bees and ants.—Land Operation Assistant Rodney P. Schmid, Forty-Fort.

On April 7 I was called out to dispose of a deer which had been hit by an automobile on Route 29 in the vicinity of Conyngham. It was a doe and was carrying three unborn fawns, two large embryos, one a buck and the other a doe, and a third which was smaller in size but well developed.—Game Protector Ted Schafer, Conyngham.

During the month of May I observed two coveys of young grouse. Both of these coveys were located on State Game Lands No. 159 in Dyberry Township. I have not observed as many young rabbits to date as I did up until the same date last year but there is an abundance of cottontails in some sections of the district. On May 1 I killed a snapping turtle at the Alder Marsh pond that weighed nearly 60 pounds. A turtle of this size would certainly be a menace to the young ducks which are hatched at this pond and also would be



Notes from the Field



very destructive to fish life.—Game Protector Maynard Miller, Honesdale.

While making a bounty investigation in Fulton County, I learned of a rather unusual occurrence. A farmer was plowing a field with a tractor when he suddenly discovered he had a flat tire. He dismantled the wheel and started for McConnellsburg to have the tire repaired. Upon examining it, he found that the antlers of a deer had pierced the tire, three of the points puncturing the tube. The horn was still sticking in the tire when he arrived at the garage.—General Operations Assistant Lester E. Sheaffer, Huntingdon.

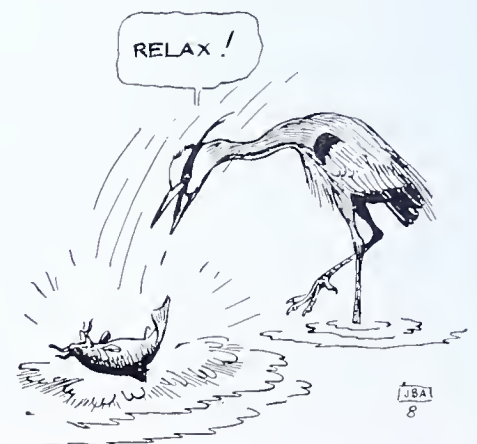
I had the unusual experience of assisting in the recapture of a circus lion that had escaped from its cage when the truck it was riding was in a wreck near Mt. Pleasant recently. We received the call to assist from the State Police at Greensburg and Game Protector Crooks, Stanis, Matthews, and myself along with Fish Warden Jones joined with a detail of State Police and a hundred or so local persons in driving the mountain to round up the lion. Everyone seemed to have a good time but the lion and his trainer. The lion wanted to return to his cage but became very much confused with all the excitement. The trainer was very much afraid that the lion would be shot by the army of assistants. Everyone was armed with either a rifle or a pistol while the State Police looked most formidable with their tommy guns.—General Operations Assistant George L. Norris, Ligonier.

In an endeavor to promote crow hunting in Armstrong County, the Armstrong County

Sportsmen's League has set up a plan for inter-club crow killing campaigns for the year. The club having the largest kill of crows will be awarded a silver loving cup at the League's annual banquet early next year.—Game Protector W. J. Brion, Kittanning.

During May we had considerable rainfall but not to the extent that any flood conditions prevailed. While the excessive rainfall put a temporary stop to our plans for food plots, I feel that wildlife as a whole did not suffer any great loss. In fact, up to now I believe we have had the best nesting season since my return from the Army. However, the automobile is taking a big toll of game. As an example, the secondary road going through State Game Lands No. 101 which is not heavily used has claimed four ringneck pheasants. In comparison, this loss is hardly worth mentioning but when we are doing everything possible in a small limited area to improve habitat to the point where we can have natural reproduction and a shootable surplus, then the loss of four potential breeders assumes some importance. Particularly is this true when you consider that the loss could have been prevented by just a bit of thought and care on the part of some motorists.

I had an interesting little story told to me by Mr. W. E. Thompson of Albion recently. One morning he looked across the large pond at the rear of his home and saw a Great Blue Heron on the far bank. The bird was acting peculiarly and getting his binoculars, Mr. Thompson saw that the heron had a large fish which it was holding in its mouth. The bird would throw the fish as hard as possible to the water, apparently in an effort to kill it. When the fish still failed to succumb to this treatment, the heron moved a few steps and threw it several times on some sticks laying in the water. Failing in this attempt the bird took off, probably with much disgust. Mr. Thompson immediately went over to the scene and got the fish. It was a large "bullhead" and was still alive. He placed the fish in the water and after a short time it swam away about as good as ever. I am wondering if that is the way a heron will kill a fish that is too large for it to handle or, more important, if the heron used that method to break the ribs of the fish so that it would slide down the birds long thin neck?—Game Protector Clair W. Dinger, Albion.



Early morning shoppers in Titusville on the morning of May 20th were surprised to find that they had for company three deer from nearby hillsides. One of the animals elected to do its shopping in Thompson's Drug Store and entered by way of a window in the rear office where the bookkeeper and the manager received a real surprise. The deer, seeing its mistake, whirled and made an exit, thoughtfully going out through the same 18" by 26" window. Later it made its way to the storage yards of the National Supply Company. Here it became entangled in a fence and was captured by workmen who loaded it onto a truck for release outside of the city limits. The second deer, evidently interested in automobiles, entered the Ford garage and, after a quick look around the repair shop, failed to escape the tackles of two mechanics who captured the animal. When I arrived at the scene, the two men loaded the deer into the trunk of my car and we escorted this one safely out of the city. The third deer apparently found a safe course through the city and was last seen going through the park.—Game Protector Donald E. Miller, Titusville.

Game Protector Cliff Ruth and Deputy Verge Gross collected the skulls of 39 muskrats around two fox dens on Presque Isle during May. No doubt this number is only a portion of the total number of muskrats taken by the foxes in these dens as the men covered many of them in trying to dig the foxes out. At one time Presque Isle was an excellent small game habitat and many cottontails and pheasants were live-trapped from the area for liberation in Erie County. Now there are few small game animals left. The destruction of small game habitat by the encroachment of deer and the depredation caused by an increased fox population are believed to be the causes.

You have to see it to believe it and we have made sure that you can see it through the medium of the movie screen. Game Protector Kepler was called to Meadville R. D. recently to see a young orphaned fox squirrel that was being mothered by a house cat. The baby fox squirrel had become orphaned when the den tree in which it was born was cut down. The mother squirrel was killed and the young fox squirrel taken by the farmer when its eyes were still closed. For a few days it was fed with a medicine dropper but the farmer then noticed that the family cat was taking an interest in it. They thereupon gave the squirrel to the cat which took over the job of rearing it.—Special Services Assistant James A. Brown, Oil City.



Recently a local farmer was surprised to see a full-grown red fox nearing his barn during mid-day. Getting a shot gun, he soon disposed of the animal. Within a short time he noticed another fox following the same route as the first. This, too, he shot which like the first, was a mature female. About that time he heard a disturbance from his chicken house and upon investigation found a weasel which he also killed. All this made him vermin conscious and he immediately started hunting nearby woods for more fox signs. Within a few days he located several dens and killed thirteen young foxes. The \$61 bounty he realized was not only ample reward for six days effort but certainly reduced an excessive fox population on his farm.—Game Protector James A. Osman, Tioga.



We still have a predator control problem here in southwestern Pennsylvania. I have had several complaints of fox damage in the past two months and just to cite an example of our fox population, more than eighty have been trapped on State Game Lands No. 117 and the Harmon Creek Coal Corporation land that adjoins it in the past year.

Several weeks ago Fish Warden King accompanied me on a patrol near the Greene County line. We stopped at an abandoned farm to hunt crows and I shot a hawk that had just killed a rabbit. While on my way to the edge of the woods to pick up the hawk, an immature Great Horned Owl took wing and flew across the hollow. I found a spot to take cover while trying the crow call and had made just a few calls when a red fox came in to investigate the commotion. This was my first experience at calling in a fox and from now on, when I use the crow call, I'm going to watch the ground as well as the air.—Game Protector Glenn A. Kitchen, Canonsburg.

This month I had a complaint from the Philadelphia police department that they were having trouble with deer in the North Wood cemetery. On investigating I found that just as soon as the officers in that district chased the deer, they would run into the city sewer system and stay there until night fall. I also had one deer killed by cars in Cheltenham Township.—Game Protector George W. Freas, Horsham.

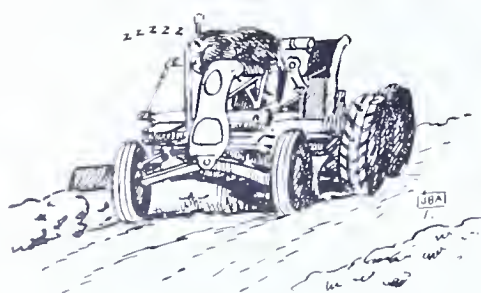


There is a small deep pool in a small brooklet in Thornbury Township where I am almost never disappointed in looking for a shot at a water snake. On this particular day I had stolen quietly up on the pool and after gazing around for a couple of minutes, decided that I was out of luck this time. I was just turning to go when I noticed a light object on the far side of the pool. It was the tail half of a ten-inch brown trout. The first half had already been swallowed by a water snake. When I approached closer to get a picture with my camera, the snake regurgitated the trout and disappeared under a large stone. I picked up the trout and laid it on the bank, then retired to the far side of the pool. After a short wait the snake stuck its head up above the water just in time to meet up with a .38 cal. wad-cutter that was passing in that direction. Needless to say, the wad-cutter was too much for the snake to swallow.—Game Protector Daniel S. McPeck, Jr., Media.

Until this year it seemed that my long period as a Game Commission field officer in Division "G" gave me considerable understanding of the Game Lands development program. That assumption was not entirely correct. Many were the revelations this spring as I viewed operations on most of the Game Lands in this southwestern part of the State. The same story held true everywhere on the lands the Commission administers in this Division. Differences occur only as necessity or varying wildlife needs dictate.

Now that the equipment and manpower are available the district officers are vigorously pursuing the Commission's program of Game Lands development, directed toward a greater wildlife yield. Clearing, cultivating, planting, bulldozing, pruning, release cutting, and many other activities conducted to the extent of resources and available funds presage an increased wildlife crop on the Game Lands.

How heartening it would be to the average hunter were he able to view the activities described! Perhaps that would prove the answer to activating the organized sportsmen along the same line with each club promoting the improvement of natural game environment in its own locality. What an increase in wildlife production would result from such a program developed state-wide.—Special Services Assistant Robert D. Reed, Ligonier.



Approaching one of the Commission's road graders parked along the Brady's Lake Road on State Game Lands No. 127 I noticed a groundhog perched majestically on the hood. I thought that he preferred this point of vantage because the early morning sun was comfortably warm atop the metal hood and I continued on my way with the appreciation that our wild animals have more than just a mere sense of reasoning. Later in the morning it was necessary to use the grader, or, rather, attempt to use it. Mr. Groundhog had made a hearty meal of the rubber insulating and the rubber tubing on the water system. It was more than the warm rays of the sun that he was seeking.—Game Protector Barney Thrush, Thornhurst.

I have seen more water snakes this spring than I have for many years. One was observed swimming with a trout in its jaws that was so large that it could toss the snake around the pool when it struggled.

A man brought a young robin to my home recently that had swallowed a small trout

hook. It was believed that in search for a meal, the bird found a juicy worm still on the hook and down went worm, hook, and all. There was a six foot leader attached to the hook as well. The robin died after the leader was detached and the bird released.—Special Services Assistant Robert D. Parلمان, Kingston.

On Friday, May 7, a flock of Canadian Geese landed on Gravel Pond in Glenburn Township. The nine birds stayed on until Sunday, May 16th, spending the nights on Gravel Pond and the feeding during the day on the Morrow Farm near the pond. Any time I went there to check on them, one would stand watch while the others continued to eat. However, it seems that the birds were camera shy because when one of the members of a summer cottage tried to get close enough to take a picture, they took off for parts unknown.—Game Protector F. E. Jenkins, Clarks Summit.

At the Pittsburgh Butler Airport a horned lark had a nest this spring on the bare ground within 20 feet of the gas pumps. Planes continually taxi in and out of the area and people walk through the site often. Three young larks were hatched despite these distractions and they were getting along very well until a big storm drowned them out.—Game Protector George W. Miller, Evans City.



During the month of January Mr. Andrew Sipes of Hustontown was trucking coal from a stripping operation in the Sandy Run section of Bedford County and reported that a fellow trucker saw a ruffed grouse fly from a tree along the mountain trail and alight on Sipe's truck. The bird continued to ride the load of coal to the end of the wooded section on Broadtop Mountain. At different times Mr. Sipes stated that he was compelled to bring his truck to almost a dead stop for a grouse to clear the road.—Game Protector William Lane, Hustontown.

Raccoons continue to cause trouble in the city of Easton where they upset garbage cans and scatter the contents, making quite a nuisance of themselves. I live-trapped three large ones in May but there appears to be more to catch still.—Game Protector Edward M. Borger, Stockertown.

MULTIFLORA MEANS MORE WILDLIFE—From Page 11

actual plans is handled by the State Agricultural Extension Service in most states. The planning is usually done by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Specialized help in carrying out parts of the program may be furnished by the state forestry and wildlife agencies. Many of the wildlife agencies in the eastern and midwestern states are providing help to get the multiflora plantings done. Pennsylvania's Game Commission includes these plantings in its farm game program.

More than three-quarters of the farms in the United States are in the nearly 2000 soil conservation districts now organized. In Pennsylvania, about 33 percent of the farms are within the 22 districts now organized here. These districts are the Counties of Adams, Allegheny, Berks, Carbon, Chester, Clarion, Clinton, Fulton, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Monroe, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Washington, York, and parts of Franklin, Lancaster, and Northumberland Counties. The cooperative programs of these conservation districts offer the greatest opportunity ever available to sportsman groups to help rebuild wildlife populations through habitat improvement. The districts will welcome their help in getting the conservation job done. They offer a common ground on which the farmer and the sportsman may meet to their mutual advantage.

There are usually a number of questions asked about multiflora rose by people who

are considering using it for the first time. In case you have some questions, we'll try to anticipate them.

Does it spread? The answer is the same as for most plants: yes and no. Multiflora is an aggressive plant. That is one of the qualities that makes it so useful in conservation work. It can reproduce both from seed and by layering. Birds will drop the seed around. Where it lands on bare ground it will germinate. If it isn't mowed, grazed, ploughed, or shaded out it will grow. In the places where it gets by these hazards, it will do no harm anyway. Elsewhere the ordinary farming operations will keep it in place. The same is true of its spreading by layering. Where side branches droop and the tips

touch bare ground, they will take root. But here too, proper mowing, grazing and cultivating of the fields next to the plantings will keep it in place. We see no danger of serious spreading in its use.

Does it have serious insect or disease troubles? All roses have bugs. Multiflora is no exception but it does seem to be less susceptible to damage from insects and disease than most roses. It may harbor some aphids. It will have some Jap beetles in areas where they are prevalent. But what plants don't? At least, so many do that the rose will make little difference in the problem one way or the other. There is some question about whether it may harbor enough potato aphids to be of concern to potato growers. This problem is being studied now in Maine. It would probably be wise for commercial potato growers to use caution with multiflora adjacent to their potato fields.

Does multiflora grow in the shade? It becomes a very spindly plant under half shade, grows very poorly under a full canopy. Hence, where living fences are to connect with the bases of trees, there will be some trouble getting a vigorous fence beneath the tree shade. Supplementary wire will sometimes be needed.

What kind of flowers does it have? A picture is worth ten thousand words, so we refer you to the photo on this page. The



"That dang kid of mine's been tampering with my gun again!"

(Continued on Page 28)

Guns and Gun Dogs



THE LABRADOR RETRIEVER

By HERBERT KENDRICK

DURING this season of the year when our dogs cannot be worked in the field, I have found that it is an excellent time to just talk about dogs, their accomplishments, memories and the keen anticipations for the pleasant days ahead when the weather becomes frostlike. If we were denied the glory of talking about our dogs, a great part of our sport would be lost indeed.

When Cal Perley lived at Lake George, I drove up to shoot grouse with him over a setter he had just trained for me and during my entire visit the air was completely filled with dog-talk. The first evening as we sat in his spacious living room by an open log fire, he related a fascinating story of Belinda, his Labrador Retriever. As I listened to her remarkable achievements, Cal's son brought her into the room to show me a bit of her retrieving ability. The boy took a fresh egg from the kitchen, rolled it on the beautiful living room rug and when he commanded Belinda to fetch, she swiftly ran for the egg, scooped it up with her teeth and placed it gently in her master's hand. She repeated the showy performance again and again, and there was not even the faintest scratch on the egg shell, nor did Mrs. Perley miss a single stitch of her knitting while this action was taking place on her prize carpet.

Cal would command Belinda to "sit" while he wandered all through the house and finally place an object in some room. He would return, paying no attention to her, and start talking again to me. After an interval of several minutes, he'd say "Fetch, Belinda," and the big dog quickly followed his steps, located the object and proudly brought it to him.

When a dog can be trained to that extent, it is no surprise to me when her field work is superbly done.

The Labrador may be used as a hunting dog in the field as well as in water, and their aid to the gunner is not confined to retrieving alone. He can be trained somewhat like a spaniel to work ahead and flush game.

Practically all Labradors are black in color, large in build, and appear trim and sleek when properly cared for. They may not be the most beautiful of all dogs; however, that which is lost in beauty is many times made up by intelligence, hunting instinct, nose, stamina, retrieving ability and companionship.

To the average gunner who usually owns only one or two dogs, character and personality mean much. The men who are interested in the highly competitive sport of field trails, think more of nose, speed, endurance, style and ability to take training rapidly and the nature of the dog is not too important. When we have a dog that stays with us around the house every day, plays with the children, accompanies us on all outings, then we need a gentle well-mannered animal. The Lab is carefully bred from stock with these highly important qualifications.

The Labrador seems to excell in understanding exactly what you

(Continued on Page 31)

SHOOTING POWER VS. HITTING POWER

By TED TRUEBLOOD

SOME of the gun writers who, no doubt, are excellent shots, superb woodsmen and marvelous hunters, have come, of recent years, to the thesis that nothing short of a portable cannon is capable of killing a whitetail deer or a bear, and that for elk or moose there really is nothing quite deadly enough. Nuts! I say.

Every fall throughout the United States and Canada, hundreds of head of big game are killed by backwoodsmen and Indians using every imaginable firearm from a .22 pistol on up. Of course, they are all just poor, ignorant boobs who don't realize that a .30-30 isn't big enough to kill a deer. If they did, you may be sure every one of them never again would step outside the house without at least a .375 magnum.

Now, if anybody wanted to bring up the point, I would admit that I'm evidently pretty ignorant, myself, but I fail to see the point in carrying around a rifle that would sink a battleship unless you can hit what you shoot at with it. Looks to me as though you could cripple a deer with a .600 Express rifle if you didn't point it right. Of course, this probably is a backward attitude. The trend seems to be toward portable hamburger machines that will kill a deer, dress him, cut him up and make him into sausage with one squeeze of the trigger.

There undoubtedly is some satisfaction in touching off a firearm that will spin you around five times, bring out the star, wind your watch and silence the dicky birds for 12 miles in all directions. That can't help giving a man a feeling of accomplishment. After he has done that, he unquestionably thinks he can do anything—and maybe he can!

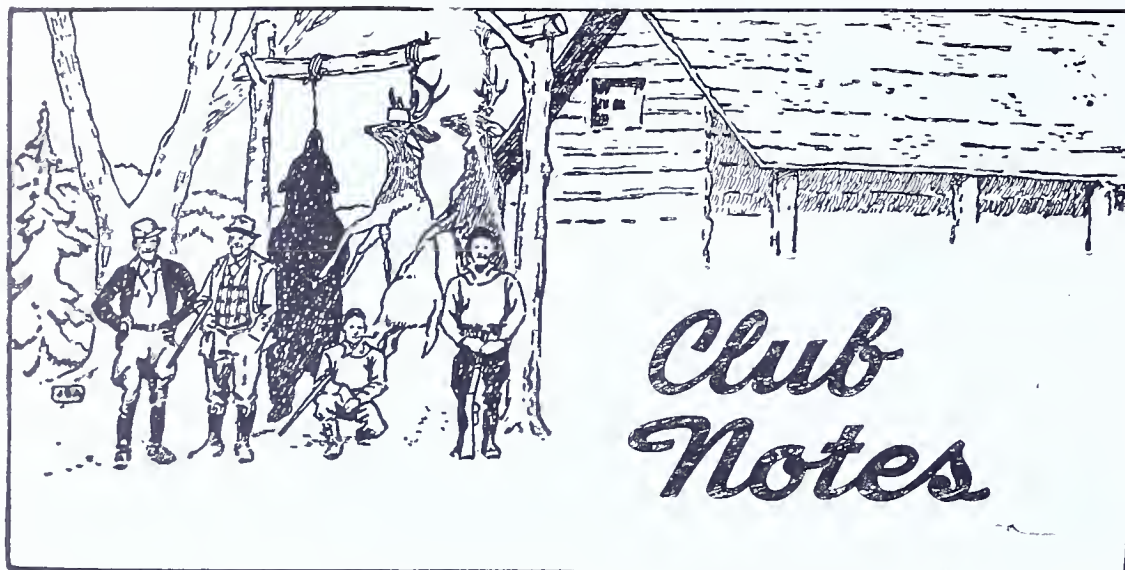
The thing of it is, however, that making a tremendous noise, absorbing a lot of recoil and mowing down a swath of brush doesn't kill any game. What does that job—and I assume it is what most of us go deer hunting to do—is a single, well-placed bullet.

I don't advocate that everyone should hunt deer with .22 rim fire rifles. It would be silly and unsportsmanlike and, besides, it isn't legal. The point I do want to make is that many hunters bite off more than they can chew when they select a deer rifle. If the object is to make noise, then the bigger the gun, the better. If it is to shoot a buck, then there are other things to consider.

I have nothing against the .30-'06, .270, .348 and other powerful rifles. I've killed game with many of them. There is no question but what a .300 magnum, in the hands of a man who can use it, is more deadly than a less powerful gun.

Unfortunately, not everybody can do it. Most of the men who write about guns do a lot of shooting—at least the good ones do, and the others eventually give themselves away as long on talk and short on practice. Because they shoot a lot, they aren't bothered by recoil or muzzle blast—or, possibly, it is the other way around.

(Continued on Page 31)



Organized but six months ago, the Lower Pottsgrove Sportsmen's Association has its charter already and is making fine progress on an active program for its members. Included in this program is the prospective purchase of an eight acre tract containing a large forest and beautiful stream which club president Ray Schreyer hopes will soon become the site of an ideal club grounds.

The Perkiomen Valley Sportsmen's Association is planning to run a Sunday afternoon shoot for the public once each month for the rest of the year. Highlight of the arrangements is a plan to team up some of the "beginners" who want to get started over the traps but fear they will be embarrassed if they have to shoot along side of some of the better marksmen.

The Towanda Gun Club, the Rainbow Club and the Rob Wood Gun Club of the Federation's Central Division recently set out to prove that cooperation pays by consolidating their efforts on a pheasant holding pen with an area of over 41,000 square feet. The clubs have turned almost 2,000 pheasant chicks into this pen.

The Game Committee of the Tioga County Sportsmen's Association recently submitted and received approval of a seven-point program for the organization. The group in voting to accept the recommendations which are essentially for public education and conservation practices, asked each affiliated club to adopt and execute the programs in their respective territories. Included in the program were the following: 1. The sponsorship of a campaign to place the "Conservation Pledge" before the public in the County. 2. The sponsorship of an extensive lecture and visual aid program on conservation. 3. Cooperation in soil and water conservation programs and the establishment in each inhabited valley of small sanctuaries for wildlife. 4. The encouragement of landowners in participating in the free tree program sponsored by the Department of Forests and Waters and aid to communities in planning Christmas tree plots. 5. The posting of posters furnished by various conservation agencies

to discourage the practice of burning over fence rows and other shelter for wildlife. 6. An educational program of instruction in trapping great horned owls. 7. The discouragement of the practice of advertising Tioga County as a wildlife paradise.

Conservation activities of the West Chester Fish and Game Association are moving forward at the fastest pace in the group's history. The season's record shows that 1,550 plants of Multiflora rose have already been planted in hedgerows where there is a definite wildlife need for this type of food and cover while seeds for an additional 40,000 plants for next year's stock are in the ground. Red pine seedlings and 20,000 locust seedlings are also a part of the club's stock of conservation materials and these will be distributed soon to cooperating landowners. The group's annual feeding program consists of strips of ground that are planted with an assortment of such seeds as sun flower, broom corn, buckwheat, soy beans, and rape.

Officers Louis Nozak, President, Frank Kluchevsik, Jr., Secretary, and Joseph Culker, Treasurer, of the Lorain Sportsmen's Association were recently reelected to office for their third successive terms. This club

has a present membership of approximately 125 senior and junior sportsmen and maintains membership in the State and County Federations. Among the highlights of the year's activities were the purchase and distribution of the Game Commission's bird charts to local schools; the sponsorship of an essay contest in connection with "Hunt Safely Week"; the construction and maintenance of an outdoor shooting range and the instruction of firearms use and safety to junior members; the successful raising and releasing of 98 out of 100 pheasant chicks; and the sponsorship of a very successful family picnic early in June.

The Pennsylvania State Archery Association will hold their 14th Annual Field and Target Open Championship Tournament at Bedford on September 4, 5, and 6th. The tournament annual attracts archers from all parts of Pennsylvania and from neighboring states. All interested in bow and arrow shooting are invited to attend and a program giving full particulars may be obtained by writing the Pennsylvania State Archery Association, Clayton B. Shenk, Secretary, P. O. Box 1294, Lancaster, Pa.

Answers to What's Wrong

1. The tongue and inside of mouth of the polar bear are black. The only other animal whose oral organs are thus colored is the chow dog.
2. Grebes do not have webbed feet. Their toes are lobed.
3. Whitetail deer have no incisor teeth in the upper jaws.
4. Male hummingbirds (shown in the drawing by his dark head) do not feed their young. They take no part in nest-building nor rearing of the young.



Photo by R. D. Parlamen.

Junior members of the Wysock Conservation Club of Plymouth. Mr. John B. Wysock, extreme right, club president, has sponsored this junior group and their accomplishments are reported to be outstanding in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Vagaries of Women's Fashions Bring Woes to Country's Farmers

The vagaries of American women's fashions are making their influence felt in the country's farm lands, Frank G. Ashbrook, of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Branch of Wildlife Research, relates.

Diminishing demand for long-haired fur garments, particularly raccoon, has caused the raccoon population to increase to record proportions. As a result, Mr. Ashbrook explains, these animals have become a serious nuisance. Farmers throughout the country complain that these small fur-bearing animals are feeding on garden crops, laying waste to truck-farm crops, and devastating corn fields.

Because of the current insignificance of raccoon fur in the fashion field, prices paid for skins have remained extremely low for the past few seasons. Mr. Ashbrook says that raccoon garments are unpopular with American women because the fur is too bulky-looking, and therefore not conducive in the "New Look." Trappers have made no effort to take raccoons because the furs do not bring a sufficient return for the work expended.

Mr. Ashbrook says that enormous quantities of raccoon skins are now stored, and that stocks are increasing in the raw fur receiving houses and cold storage plants of the country's fur centers. It is impossible to move them because of the low demand.

As chief of the Section of Wild Fur Animal Investigations, Mr. Ashbrook is trying to develop new uses for raccoon skins. By developing a new market for 'coon skins, he believes that it will be possible to control the damage caused by raccoons on farm property.

He says that raccoon skins will possibly be used in the glove manufacturing industry. But he fears that the skins may be too small for profitable glove manufacture and that the dehairing of the skins may present a problem to manufacturers.

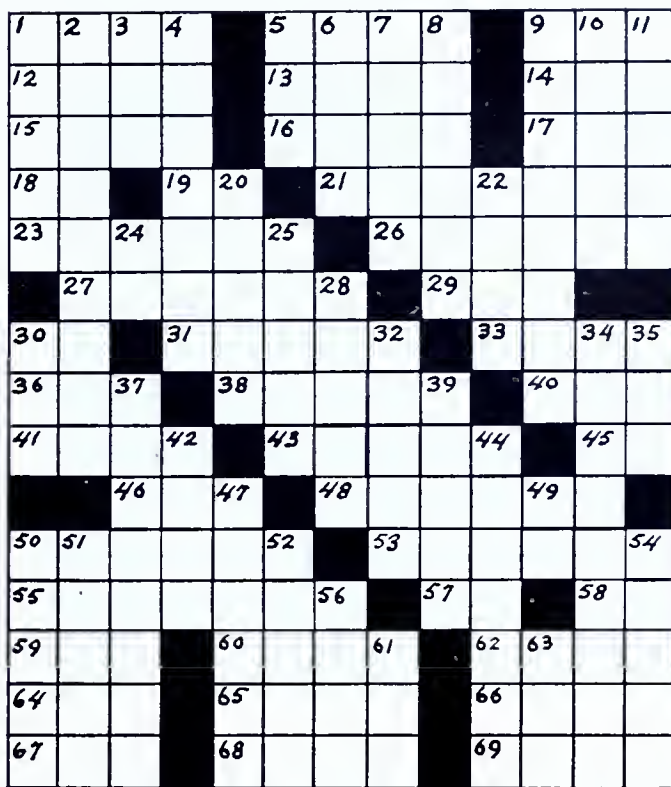
Sample raccoon skins have been shipped to the Department of Agriculture leather laboratories in Philadelphia and to factories in Gloversville, N. Y. Research work on the skins is currently being conducted at these places, Mr. Ashbrook discloses.



Game Protector Mark Motter, left, and Deputy Harold Jones, right, are aided by a junior sportsman in the liberation of ringneck pheasants near Harrisburg during the spring stocking program.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



Down

1. Anti-criminal group
2. County and River in Pennsylvania
3. New (prefix)
4. Marmots
5. Vehicle
6. Wing
7. Man's best friend
8. Irked
9. Adit
10. Cows rivals
11. Grab
20. Most violent explosive (pl.)
22. Great lake
24. Regarding (abbr.)
25. Marsh bird hunted with sack and lantern
28. Beef on the hoof
30. Busy insect
32. Mistake
34. Terror stricken
35. Unit
37. Wine bottle
39. Hoarder
42. Glut
44. Everlasting
47. Sires
49. Out of (prefix)
50. Differ verbally
51. Foolish birds
52. Lucky number at dice
54. Stories
56. Grain bin
61. Edict
63. Mohammed's nephew

Across

1. Sharp pain
5. Fresh water fish
9. Ovum
12. Mixture
13. Bitter tropical herb
14. Correlative of neither
15. Pig food
16. Rant
17. Chinese pagoda
18. Symbol for selenium
19. Exclamation
21. Turns back
23. Herons
26. File again
27. Egrets
29. Noise
30. Exist
31. Strike
33. Reverberate
36. Finis
38. Male cell
40. Age
41. Optic organs
43. Uncanny
45. Note of the scale
46. Public vehicle
48. Roll call
50. Marbles
53. Leave again
55. Revokes at bridge
57. Railroad
58. Note of the scale
59. Procure
60. Wicked
62. Wire fastener
64. Employ
65. Tissue
66. To the sheltered side
67. Ever (poet.)
68. Ice crystals
69. Covers

JULY ANSWERS

R	O	W		D	A	T	E		B	R	A	G
A	G	E		I	C	E	R		R	E	T	E
T	R	A	I	N	E	E	S		O	V	E	N
S	E	T	T	E	R		E	R	M	I	N	E
				H	E	R	B	S		O	I	L
S	T	E	M				P	R	U	D	E	N
T	A	R		P	E	R	U	S	E			O
A	S	S		A	B	I	D	E		T	O	E
I	T		S	T	O	N	E	D		U	S	E
N	E	S	T	I	N	G				F	R	E
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P	A	R	L	A	Y		P	E	P	P	E	R
A	L	E	E			A	B	R	A	S	I	V
C	O	W	S			M	A	I	D		K	I
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FEDERAL FIRST AID FOR WILDLIFE—from Page 5

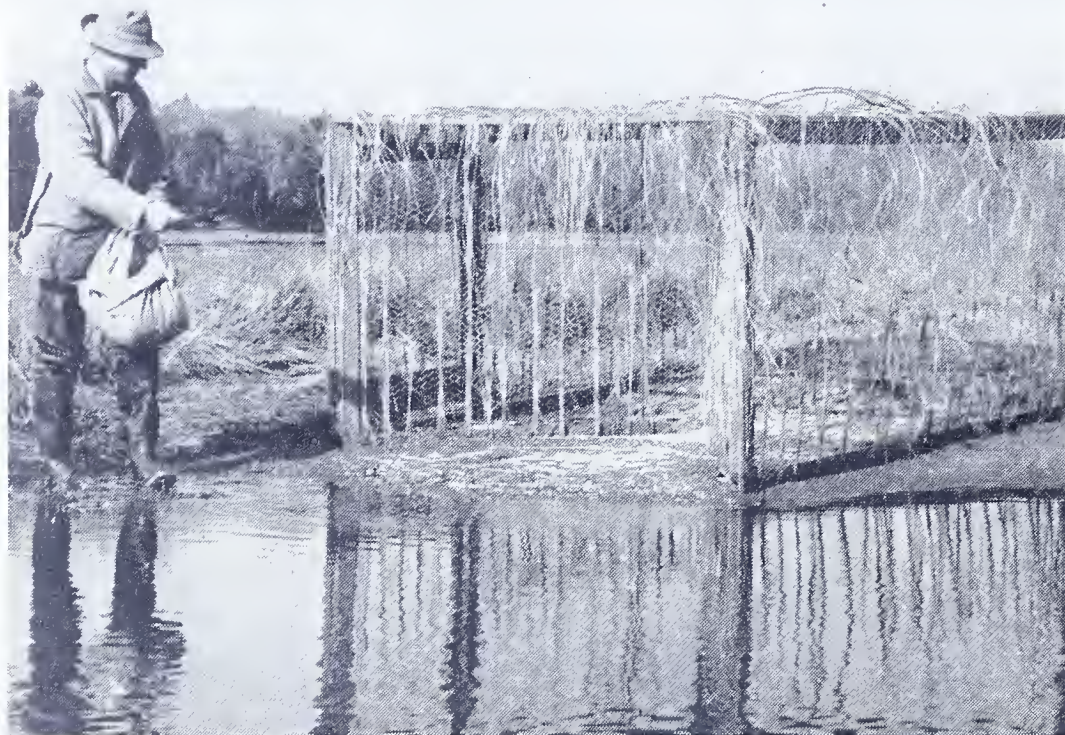


Photo by USIW Service.

Projects in 30 states are underway to aid waterfowl. Here Mr. Jay Gashwiler of the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit baits a waterfowl trap used in banding ducks for population and migration studies.

Aid Act. Here's how it was done in some states.

The aerial census method was originated for population estimates of white-tailed deer in North Dakota. It has been subsequently modified by other states and is now in widespread use for many game species. Workers in Colorado, Oregon, California, South Dakota, Arizona, Texas, and Montana have found this method of censusing antelope to be cheaper, much less time consuming, and more accurate than the various ground count techniques. In North Carolina, on the other hand, it was found that deer often remain hidden in dense vegetation, making it almost impossible to get an accurate count of their numbers. Flights made only fifty feet above the vegetation disturbed the deer that would otherwise have remained undetected. Beaver dams and houses have been censused by airplane in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Maine. Recent surveys in Minnesota and New York have indicated that aerial muskrat house counts have definite possibilities for future use.

Another type of census is the annual roadside pheasant or upland game bird count conducted by driving over prescribed census routes. These are conducted sufficiently in advance of the hunting season to determine reproductive success. Findings of Federal Aid personnel working on this census led South Dakota to shorten its pheasant hunting season in 1946 while Arizona's game department closed the season on Gambel's quail for the first time because such action was found necessary by Pittman-Robertson investigations.

On the other hand, a number of investigations and studies have been conducted to

work out more effective management measures for various wildlife species. Such studies include investigations of food and cover requirements, experimental habitat improvement, experimental livetrapping and trans-

planting, and determination of factors limiting the production of wildlife. For example, studies were conducted by Colorado, Utah, and Wisconsin to find out whether artificial feeding of deer on overstocked winter ranges was wise and profitable. Colorado P-R workers found that deer died despite being filled with alfalfa hay, and that State's game agency wisely discontinued winter feeding. The result was a net saving of approximately \$50,000 per year for Colorado sportsmen.

Many states are now testing established management practices with the aid of Federal Aid personnel by means of experimental development and management projects. Massachusetts and Michigan found by studies involving releases and band recoveries that most of the ringneck pheasants bagged by hunters were birds produced naturally under wild conditions despite the liberal stocking of pen-reared birds. In Illinois it was found that only a small percentage of pen-reared birds were recovered by hunters. Massachusetts game officials released 10,000 banded pheasants prior to the 1946 hunting season. By the end of the year only about five percent of the bands had been returned. Thus, these Pittman-Robertson studies indicate that the small percentage of released birds recovered by hunters may make such restocking programs exceedingly expensive and uneconomical.

Surveys of present game distribution and the reasons for the presence or absence of animals for particular habitats is a basic procedure in many states before any attempts are made toward restoration. General statewide inventories have been con-

(Continued on Page 29)



Photo by Karl Maslowski.

Thirty-six habitat improvement projects are underway in 14 states to aid the cotton-tail rabbit.

WILD BEAST IN OUR MIDST—from Page 6

It charged all the time with a courage worthy of some better animal, or perhaps it was courage born of desperation. The fight raged on all over the dimly-lighted cellar floor for many minutes. The broom I wielded kept the rat away from me, but did it little actual physical harm. Finally, I threw the soft broom aside and seized a long-handled poker with which I managed to beat the rat to death.

The whole thing gave me a cold chill. Almost any wild animal except a rabbit will fight when cornered, but that rat never once made an effort to get away. The sight of such undisguised hatred for humans turns the stomach slightly, a fact noted many times by veteran rat exterminators in cities. Few of them ever overcome an almost instinctive revulsion where rats are concerned. One was quoted as saying: "I've been in this business 31 years, but I've never got accustomed to the look of them. Every time I see one, my heart sinks and I get the belly flutters."

I feel much the same way, despite a better than nodding acquaintance with the brown rat. A good many years ago, when living on a farm in Maryland near the Pennsylvania line, we accused skunks or weasels of killing our chickens in wholesale lots until we concealed ourselves one night in the henhouse and watched killer rats at their bloody work of slaying for the fun of it. On a farm in the Conewago Hills of York County, thoroughly disgusted by their filthy habits, I shot them with a .22 when they fed around the outhouse, or stalked them with a rifle in the chicken houses. Plinking with a .22 takes on a new interest when done on a city or town dump with brown rats as targets. The city rat is the shrewdest animal in Pennsylvania, bar none. Its country cousin isn't quite as smart, but that's only because its struggle to survive isn't as severe. And shooting or trapping rats tests any person's skill.

In fact, a fully matured brown rat which has been subjected to attempts to kill it, cannot be trapped or poisoned. Exterminators usually call these old and wise ones "Moby Dicks." They will move a baited trap, or bang it around, until it snaps, and then calmly eat the bait. They will avoid poisoned food as though the devil guarded their lives, which some persons think Old Nick might do.

Judged from the human viewpoint, a brown rat is nothing but a disease-bearing scavenger and destroyer that should be destroyed. Judged by the coldly scientific yardstick of biology, the rat is a big success. It lives entirely upon man and his products, his discards and the things he values. It dwells in his houses, factories, stores, warehouses, shops, abattoirs, barns, chicken houses, sewers, wharfs, ships. Originating in Asia, it spread to Europe and England about 1727, and now exists in almost every region penetrated by man. In this New World, it lives from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circles, reaching this country about the time of the Revolution, spreading into every region until finally it invaded Wyoming in 1919 and Montana in 1923 and thus expanded its domain to include every State in the Union. There probably is a brown



rat within fifty yards of you right now as you read this, no matter where you live—although you may never get a glimpse of it, because they are wary.

This, then, is the animal that will test your skill as a hunter or trapper, a thoroughly wild animal that most likely is smarter than you are. You can never exterminate it, but you can help control it a bit. Each female brown rat has about four litters a year, each litter averaging ten young although as many as twenty offspring have been recorded. Worse than their productiveness per litter is that fact that brown rats can breed when less than six months old. The mature animal is about seventeen inches long, including a seven-inch tail, weighs about three-quarters of a pound (but may grow to as much as two pounds), is usually colored an ugly brown but sometimes is grizzled with gray hairs, or is nearly black. It is a match for any cat when it is fully grown, and the farmer who keeps cats to "control rats" is kidding himself. The cats will decide discretion is the better part of valor and tackle mice only.

More productive than trapping where rats are abundant, and also more fun, is shooting them with a rifle. Many a big game hunter, or target shot, has discovered to his pleasant surprise, that rat hunting is fine training for his other sport. It can be followed several places—at the farm, if it is infested with rats around the barn, chicken houses, corn cribs and other outbuildings;

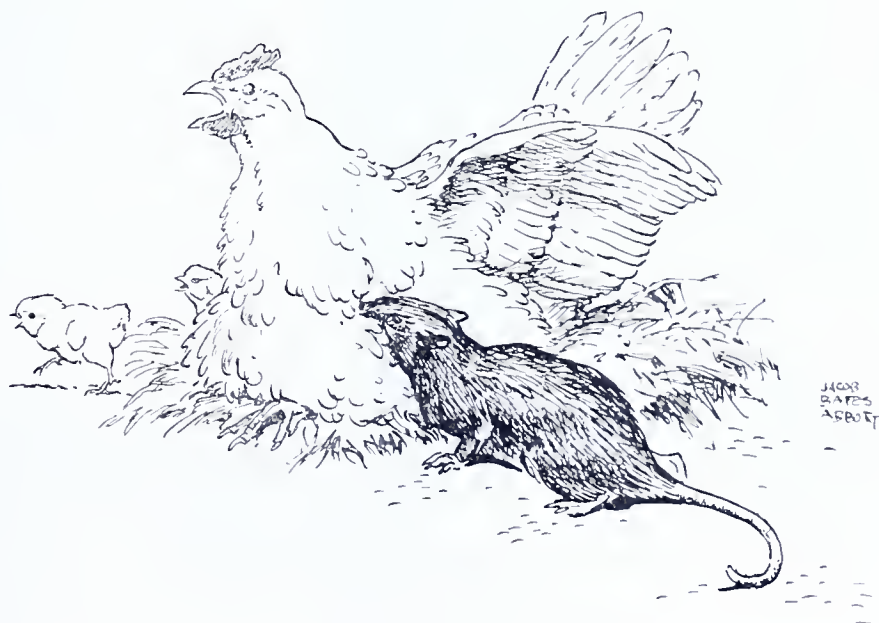
around town dumps, or inside various plants where rats are likely to congregate and live, which means any place where food is the commodity processed in the plant or where workmen leave part of their lunches behind them. Sometimes it is difficult to get permission to use a gun on rats around farms and factories or plants, therefore, the best bet is the town dump.

There is a dump of some sort (since human beings can't keep their own sties clean) near every collection of more than two or three houses, so a locale for rat-hunting isn't hard to find. The only equipment necessary after a dump has been located are a .22-calibre rifle, a box of cartridges, and a lot of patience. Rats are pretty much nocturnal in habits; but around dumps they will seek food in the daytime. All that is necessary is to pick an advantageous spot, sit down and wait for a shot. The .22 will not disturb other feeding rats much, and the hunter should get quite a bit of shooting. Best places, of course, are city dumps where there are always many rats.

For those who prefer to make more of an art out of their shooting by trying longer and finer shots, there is always the telescope-mounted .22, or the 'scope and one of the various high-powered rifles of approximately .22-calibre—the .219, the .218, the .220 and such. It is surprising how much shooting can be obtained in the off-seasons this way, and some good is accomplished. I say some good, because shooting, trapping and poisoning never will eliminate our rat population.

Trapping usually is a matter of necessity and not choice. The farmer embarrassed by an overwhelming rat population may have to trap or poison his unwelcome guests. This usually will exterminate the younger and more foolish rats, but there is always left a number of grizzled elders who can reproduce the entire community in a year's time. Exterminators take a rather hopeless attitude toward rats. They feel that the only defense against the aged wise rats is to let them die or to destroy completely their residences—which could mean burning down a barn or home. Even if a place should be

(Continued on Page 27)



THE GHOST DEER OF CORNPLANTER RUN—from Page 3

a series of shots and yells of "I got'im! I got'im!"

I hurried toward the noise. It was near the edge of a field, the goat pasture. At last I burst out of the timber to the edge of the clearing. And there stood the old Swede. He was a very angry Swede, too, with a shotgun which he waved from one hunter to the other. Tears streamed down his face as he cried, "You shot Billy! You shot Billy!"

Sure enough, the big white goat was dead, shot by one of the young hunters. During the drive it seemed that the party had jumped the White Ghost and were shooting at him as he came toward the open field. The young hunter had come out of the woods and downed what he thought was the Ghost Deer at the first shot. It was the Swede's Billy.

I got away from that scene as quickly as possible for the Swede was not in love with any hunter that day. Luckily, he did not recognize me.

Apparently, that ended the drive for there were no more yells. Whether it was part of the strategy of the albino buck to run through the goat pasture where Billy was, we will never know. I like to think that it was. A white deer has little chance and it stands to reason that he would have to develop a wisdom to make up for his easy visibility. Pondering about the situation, I decided to go back and pick up the track of the Ghost and discover what he had done.

His track was easy to recognize for it was much larger than other deer tracks and he traveled alone. The tracks showed plainly the story. They led straight towards the goat pasture and then, just at the edge of the field, they turned sharply and back-tracked. The deer came within ten yards of Billy the goat. Billy was the goat in a symbolic sense.

During the day I followed the tracks of the White Ghost and heard a snort from him at a distance. Once I saw a white flash but nothing to shoot at.



About the Author

Reverend Roy Frazier, amiable and talented Monroe minister, won first prize with this "Ghost Deer" story in our recent outdoor story contest. A real outdoorsman and sportsman he has lived in western Pennsylvania since 1933. Six of those years were spent in Warren where the "ghost deer" was encountered. Archery, bee-keeping, ornithology, trapping, hunting, camping, and trout fishing all fit in with his past and present interests. He has trapped over 100 foxes in this part of the State and has taught many boys the finer tricks of the trade. Mr. Frazier has also been active in Boy Scout work, serving in the capacity of Scoutmaster, Commissioner, and Field Executive. During his college days he acted as a field collector for the school biology department. Mr. Frazier is also youth director for his denomination, the Reformed Evangelical, in western Pennsylvania. An ardent archer, he shot a deer with bow and arrow a few years ago and tanned a jacket from the skin.

He then joined a herd of does but his instinct of being last made it easy to follow his big hoof-prints. Finally, I came up to the herd feeding and saw a white flash off to the right of the group. He was wise, this deer, and had outsmarted me again.

Now his tracks were by themselves. He made for a ridge and as I looked up that steep rise. I knew he would be on top to the right or left of his trail looking back and down. The wind was in his favor. It looked like I was licked for the day so I lit my pipe and sat on a log thinking. Suddenly, I devised a new plan. Why not circle the ridge and come up from behind him? That would put the wind in my favor and I could just about make it by sunset. It was two miles around the ridge. The tracks of the Ghost were left behind.

One hour later I arrived at the coveted position. The wind was right. The sun glared in my eyes a little from the west. Now where was the Ghost? Intuition told me this was the big moment. The deer should be just on the rim of the ridge looking down for his enemy. It was getting late and the western sky was turning a deep russet. Cautiously I crept forward, being careful not to break a stick or brush a twig. The wind rattled the oak leaves. That was in my favor. Then I saw something glisten. It was antlers. And there he was!

Standing silently, outlined against the red sunset, was the White Ghost. Slowly I raised my gun and laid it against a small tree. I would take no chances as I put the bead on him. Then I slowly lowered the gun. Perspiration ran down my face. I couldn't pull the trigger. He wagged that brown ear that I had stroked when he was a little fawn in the strawberry patch. Then he looked my way and angrily shook his head. I uttered a sharp whistle and he bounded over the rim of the ridge. Warily I turned back toward my car, thankful that I did not shoot him.



WILD BEAST IN OUR MIDST—from Page 25

rid of all its rats in a campaign against them, the spot could be overrun the following week with rats which had moved in from neighboring communities.

The brown rat affects the sportsman in more ways than just by providing an off-season target. During winter, the brown rat lives in buildings whenever possible; but in the warmer weather it moves outdoors, dwelling in burrows. Any ground-nesting birds such as pheasants and quail, not to mention the songbirds, are potential victims of this omnivorous animal which will eat anything it can find—from eggs to young birds to offal.

It seldom ventures far from the habitations of man, but its short journeys can cause a lot of damage. Furthermore, rats do an estimated \$200,000,000 harm annually to human possessions, and not a small amount of this damage is done on farms. Rats will eat poultry of all kinds, tear holes wantonly in sacked grain, eat loose grain, invade the house.

Along the Delaware River, and possibly in other sections of Pennsylvania about which I know little, rat-hunting furnishes sport in another way. Rats often dwell near water, around docks and wharves. The residents of river towns know this and have regular rat hunts with dogs. There is considerable betting on the side on how many rats a particular dog will kill. The dogs almost invariably are the small terriers—the rat terrier, the miniature smooth-haired fox terrier and the like. Any dog which kills vermin by snapping its back is a good ratter. The very word "terrier" comes from the French word for "earth" and indicates a dog accustomed to hunting and killing vermin. And brown rats are earth-dwelling vermin, seldom living above ground level, unlike their weaker competitors in city areas, the black rat and roof rat.

Mention was made earlier of rats affecting even fishermen through their raids on hatcheries. In the '90's, when trout rearing ponds were little more than open pools, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission had a lot of trouble with rats around hatcheries.

The 1897 report of the State Fish Commissioners relates some of these difficulties as experienced by John P. Creveling at the Troxall hatchery at Allentown. The rats ate everything they could get—small fry, eggs and even mature trout. Creveling even watched them at work and learned that they operated exactly like mink when after the fish, swimming and diving for them. As for the eggs, they would simply go to a screen, scoop toward them as many eggs as they wished and devour them. Traps and poison scarcely bothered them, until Creveling hit upon a way of setting the traps in a trough that the rats had to traverse.

Furthermore, rats are still a problem around hatcheries. New York State found a rat was stealing scores of trout from its hatchery at South Otselic, N. Y., only last January. It was trapped.

Although I didn't realize it then, the rat that I fought in the weird cellar battle could have run up the broomstick to get at me had it not been handicapped by the trap on its rear leg. It is dangerous to poke at

a rat with a weapon. Recently, a New York stableboy tried to kill a rat in front of a riding academy with a mop. The rat ran up the mop handle and ripped the thumb-nail off the boy's left hand.

They are thoroughly unpleasant customers. Philadelphia, like most large cities, has a constant plague of rats, and in 1947 there was a serious outbreak of attacks on children. Rats seem to get neurotic at times and bite human beings without any particular reason. A large brown rat mangled one infant girl so badly that she died at Temple hospital. There followed a series of 27 attacks on children within a few months. A two-month-old girl had her right arm gnawed from hand to shoulder. A three-year-old girl had her left cheek bitten through by a rat from the dumps near her home. A two-year-old boy was bitten on the face and right arm as he lay in his crib. Another boy had recurrent terrifying nightmares after he was bitten twice by rats.

Rat-bite fever is a recognized disease caused by dirty matter from the teeth entering a bite wound. In addition, they carry a form of typhus fever known as Brill's disease, spirochetel jaundice, tularemia ("rabbit fever") and trichinosis. Rats carrying the trichinosis parasites sometimes are killed and eaten by hogs which, in turn, ac-

quire trichinosis which can be transmitted to human beings when they eat pork that has not been cooked sufficiently.

Worst health menace from rats, though, is the ever-present possibility that they might cause an outbreak of the bubonic plague, better known perhaps as the Black Death, which has killed untold millions in the past and certainly isn't dead yet. It is transmitted by fleas which infest brown, black and roof rats. When the fleas bite human beings after living on an infested rat, they carry the disease. Bubonic plague has been kept well under control in this country by careful inspection of ships arriving from plague countries; but health authorities are always nervously alert for signs of it in rat-infested regions.

The killer whale is known as "Tiger of the Sea" and is afraid of neither man or beast. It will attack anything that swims. They even eat the tongues of living whales. The male killer has a huge scimitar-shaped dorsal fin six feet high and as the beast swims, just at the surface, the waving fin looks like the neck of a serpent. This is responsible for most of the sensational sea-serpent stories. It is not afraid of boats or small ships.



Photo by C. L. Page.

The answer to a loss of pheasants from laying pens on the Western Game Farm this spring was finally found by Bob Landers of Cambridge Springs. Here is Mr. Landers with an old female Great Horned Owl and two fledglings he located nesting near the Farm. Pheasant remains in the nest definitely proved that the old owl had been feeding the young birds from the Game Farm pheasant pens.

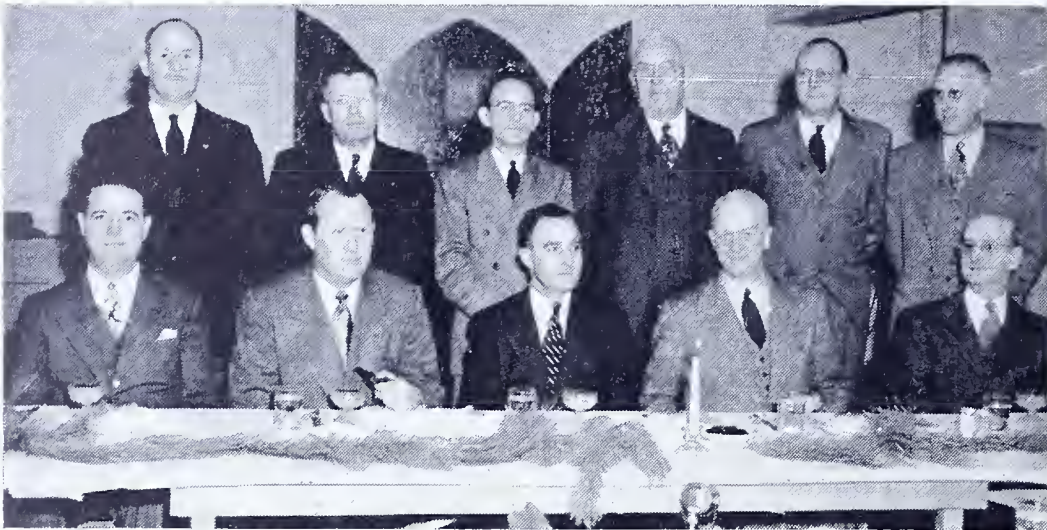


Photo courtesy Harrisburg Evening News.

Speakers and officers of the West Shore Sportsmen's Association, near Harrisburg, are shown at the group's annual banquet held last winter. Seated, left to right: Claude Wolfe, president; Herbert Kendrick, of Radio Station WHGB, guest speaker; Charles Fox, toastmaster; John C. Herman, member of the Game Commission; E. C. Shelley, treasurer. Standing: A. C. Ganster, Nelson E. Slaybaugh, Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., all of the Game Commission; George James, a member of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission; Elwood Straub, president of the Mechanicsburg Sportsmen's Association, and Nels I. Thomsen, president of the Harrisburg Hunters' and Anglers' Association.

50th Anniversary State Forest Land Purchase Program

The thirteenth of June 1948 marked the 50th Anniversary of the State Forest land purchase program in Pennsylvania. It was on June 13, 1898, that Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, who was Commissioner of Forestry at that time, purchased the first tract of land comprising 460 acres in Chapman Township, Clinton County. The first tract was known as the A. H. McHenry Warrant dated December 1, 1847, and surveyed for McHenry on November 2, 1854. The land was purchased by Dr. Rothrock at tax sale from R. W. A. Jamson who at that time was Treasurer of Clinton County. The financial consideration was \$14.80 of which \$9.80 represented back taxes and \$5.00 the costs involved in the sale. The two-year redemption period, which had to be considered in connection with the purchase, was concluded on June 13, 1900.

The authority for land purchases had its beginning with Act No. 10, P. L. 11, as approved March 30, 1897, by Governor Hastings. It is worthy of note that the first land purchases were considered largely from the standpoint of water conservation. The first act in fact stated that the lands so acquired "shall become part of a forestry reservation system having in view the preservation of the water supply at the sources of the rivers of the State, and for the protection of the people of the Commonwealth, and their property from destructive floods."

At the present time, a total of 36 cities and towns depend directly upon the State Forests for all or part of their water supply. In addition to protection of water supplies, the early acquisitions then as now recognized the need for protecting public health.

The State Forests, which now total almost one and three-quarter million acres of land or more than 2,700 square miles, are acquired for the permanent protection of a timber supply, the maintenance of a forest cover on watersheds for the conservation of water supplies, for the health and recreational needs of the Commonwealth, and to furnish homes for much of Pennsylvania's wildlife. The State Forests are the people's property and are available at all times for

wise use. The aim of the Department of Forests and Waters, through its forest officers, is to so manage these forest lands that they will provide the maximum amount of valuable wood products and, in addition, yield a full measure of other benefits to the people of the Commonwealth.

Through wise protection and administration, the State Forests have developed into a storehouse of great wealth for the people through timber and recreation facilities. For the proper management of these lands there is maintained, among other improvements, more than 3,000 miles of forest roads, 4,000 miles of trails, and over 5,500 miles of outside boundary lines.

NOTICE ON CAMP ROSTERS

(Excerpt from Official Minutes of July 1, 1948)

"WHEREAS, Under the provisions of Section 707 of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225, known as the Game Law, as last amended by the act of June 24, 1939, P. L. 810, groups of five or more persons who hunt together for big game, or in any manner cooperate with others to hunt for big game, are required to maintain a roster 'on a form supplied or approved by the Commission and containing the names of all cooperating persons and such other information as may be required'; and

"WHEREAS, Numerous individuals now prepare their own form of roster, and various private concerns distribute forms in addition to those regularly supplied by the Commission;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in order to comply with the provisions of the law it is hereby agreed and directed that each such roster used by the big game hunting party shall be prepared in duplicate and shall contain the following information:

1. Name of camp or party.
2. Whether the party is hunting from a permanent or a temporary camp or

location, identifying the township and county where located.

3. The name of the Captain or Leader.

4. The name of each person hunting with a camp or party, with his or her correct Street or R.F.D. address; the post office and State; the current hunting license number; the date such person joined the party; the date of departure; the make and caliber of firearm used; the big game killed, if any; the sex; approximate weight (hog dressed); the total number of points if a deer; and the date killed.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That any roster failing to set forth the above prescribed information shall not be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of the law and the requirements above cited."

I hereby certify the above to be a full, true and correct excerpt of the resolutions as adopted by the Pennsylvania Game Commission at a meeting held July 1, 1948.

SETH GORDON, Executive Director,
Pennsylvania Game Commission

MULTIFLORA MEANS MORE WILDLIFE—from Page 20

flowers are white, in numerous clusters, bloom once a year in late May and early June. Singly they are not particularly unusual, but in mass plantings they are spectacular. The blooms are frequented by honey bees.

Are the fruits good wildlife food? Here again the answer is yes and no—but mostly, no. They are eaten by quite a few birds such as the cardinal, mockingbird and others, and by the pheasant. Quail accept them readily in captivity but we do not know how much they will eat them in the wild. The fruits have the very great advantage of staying on the bushes all winter where they remain available for use during the stormy periods when staple foods are scarce or unavailable. However, they are probably not a staple food for any wildlife. Quail will starve with all the multiflora fruit they will eat and die within two weeks, Studies this past winter by Roger Latham of the Pennsylvania Game Commission proved this to be true even when the birds had half their regular mash diet to eat. Hence the greatest food value multiflora will have is to provide emergency rations for short periods of storms and deep snows. It is worth noting that rose fruits are generally very high in vitamin C content, and multiflora may have some health value in this way. But its greatest wildlife value is as cover, especially as protective shelter across farm fields where it is most needed. It thus makes the food of crop fields available to wildlife so that they can make use of it. As a fellow said to me recently about his multiflora planting, "When the rabbits get in there, even the dogs can't get 'em out."

FEDERAL FIRST AID FOR WILDLIFE—From Page 24

ducted through the use of P-R funds in Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and many other states.

An additional class of survey and investigation projects include range surveys. These involve determination of range—both occupied and unoccupied—and carrying capacities as a basis for regulation. Examples are deer yard surveys conducted in Vermont, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, and range surveys made in Colorado, Montana, and Texas. Such research made on Pittman-Robertson projects in northern Wisconsin and Texas disclosed that deer herds were in excess of the carrying capacity of the ranges in both states. Furthermore, studies have shown that removal of both sexes of deer is necessary in order to effect an adequate reduction of animals on an over-populated range. In addition deer populations must be kept below the carrying capacity continuously for many years to permit a depleted range to recover.

Elsewhere, Federal Aid workers are spending long hours afield learning other answers to the mysteries of depleted supplies of game species. Down in Florida and northern Texas they have found that limited or complete protection from grazing means more bobwhite quail. Management experts in southern states found that plantings of *Lespedeza bicolor* netted the same result for Dixie nimrods. P-R field men from Washington to Maine and as far south as Texas and California are working on habitat improvement for the ringneck pheasant. Thirty-six habitat improvement projects in sixteen states are underway to restore maximum populations of cottontail rabbits, among them Pennsylvania. Similarly, nineteen such projects in nine states are underway for the benefit of the ruffed grouse. Pittman-Robertson technicians in New Jersey have bolstered waning waterfowl numbers by constructing

such water control structures as dams, dikes, ditches, weirs, flood gates, and wells. Many other states have made extensive food plantings for waterfowl through the use of Federal Aid funds. Down in West Virginia P-R men have begun a restoration program for wild turkeys through the mating of game farm hens with wild gobblers.

Here in Pennsylvania P-R men are working hard and long for Keystone sportsmen. These specialists have one aim, and one aim only. Their sole purpose is to solve some of the unknown elements in the mysteries of Pennsylvania's game birds and animals. With trained intelligence, physical hardiness, and moral courage they are spending long hours each day in the field or laboratory making a superb effort eventually to bring you more game in your bag. Some are working on the formulation of maps showing cover and soil types which will later be used to prepare detailed management plans for each tract of State Game Lands. Others are attempting to show conclusively that good forestry can be coupled with certain game management activities to yield both a constant crop of timber products and forest game species. More of Pennsylvania's P-R field workers are establishing answers to the kinds and quantities of the Commonwealth's mammals, to better hunter-landowner relationships, to improved cottontail rabbit management, and to the value of the bulldozer in wildlife management. The progress of these men in their work, their aims and goals, will be published in the "GAME NEWS" starting next month.

As a "stockholder" in the Pittman-Robertson Program, as a conservationist, and as a sportsman, you have a direct concern in the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act. With your support and interest, Pittman-Robertson field men have made conservation history. Watch for their reports to you!



Frost Named Executive Director of American Forestry Association

S. L. Frost of Bryan, Texas, acting director of the Texas Forest Service, has been named executive director of the American Forestry Association to become, at 39, the youngest executive officer in the Association's 73-year history, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Frost has been a leader in forestry education in the South for the past decade. Prior to his appointment as acting state forester last spring, he headed the educational work of the Texas Forest Service, serving at the same time as secretary of the Texas Forestry Association. In 1947 he served as chairman of the Southern States Forestry Educational Directors Association.

The new director succeeds Ovid Butler, who retired last April after many years of service as head of the Association.



Thirty-five food planting and opening projects are being conducted in 14 states for deer.

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

Cases Settled During the Month of May, 1948

Almost universal acclaim and commendation has greeted the policy of publishing lists of Game Law violations in this magazine. Inaugurated with a compilation of over 2700 names of violators printed in the May issue, each succeeding issue has increased the yearly total to staggering proportions. The list which follows completes the record for the 1947-48 fiscal year, covering the period June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1948. This record now shows that more than 3400 violations of the Game Laws were prosecuted by officers of the Game Commission in that period and that over \$130,800 was collected in penalties from the guilty.

That these prosecutions and penalties hardly compensate for the loss in a game supply struggling for its very existence is a foregone conclusion. But to the reputation and integrity of hunters and sportsmen as a class in American society, each violation has had untold repercussions. Each violation of property rights of landowners; each act of carelessness in the handling of firearms; each deliberate killing of game out of season has

been magnified among Americans in general and may well result in the eventual jeopardizing of our entire American system of public hunting. With the non-hunting public now casting a critical eye upon our famed code of sportsmanship, any further upward trend in the curve of broken game laws may place our freedom to bear arms in question.

It is of the utmost importance, then, that sportsmen as a group and as individuals unite with law enforcement agencies in a determined effort to check the "cheaters". That this current publicity campaign of listing complete information on violations of Pennsylvania's Game code is helping to cement this unison is apparent from newspaper comment and letters from all corners of the Commonwealth.

From Berks County, a sportsmen's organization writes, "At the last meeting of our organization, a motion was unanimously adopted commending the Game Commission for their decision to publish the names of game law violators in the 'GAME NEWS'." From an individual sportsman in State Col-

lege comes this comment: "I was amazed at the extent of game law violations and the nature of many as listed in your magazine. Publishing this list seems like an excellent idea toward making the public realize the need for conservation education." A county unit of Pennsylvania's Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs writes, "Our organization, which now numbers 38 clubs with more than 10,600 members, would like to recommend that the names of current violators be published monthly." Another individual sportsman writes from Pittsburgh, "I am going to take the liberty of cutting these lists from my 'GAME NEWS' and having them bound and hung in the meeting room of our organization."

With this widespread support, wildlife lawlessness is doomed. But until the day that every hunter in Pennsylvania plays the game according to the rules and regulations, the safety and future security of both the hunters and the hunted is endangered. Watch for these lists each month in the "GAME NEWS." Their length is a sign of the future success of your hunting in your State.

Andrews, Garry Elisha, Millerton, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	\$ 10.00	Keiser, Ward E., R. D. No. 1, Franklin, Permitting vehicle to be used to kill game (woodchucks)	50.00
Bolan, Charles, 1237 Colebrook Road, Lebanon, Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00	Kimmel, Paul F., R. D. No. 3, Somerset, Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00
Bolyer, William T., R. D. No. 1, Glenmoore, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Kopnecky, Joseph E., West Brownsville, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00
Bowser, Thomas T., R. D. No. 1, Homer City, Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00	Krugh, William B., R. D., Orbisonia, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00
Brown, Ernest Henry, Jenners, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Kurtz, Ralph H., 467 Atlantic Ave., Lancaster, Hunting without a resident license	20.00
Bunting, Redding W., Box 169, Dunbar, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00	Lane, Luther A., R. D. No. 2, New Brighton, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Brubaker, Samuel William, R. D. No. 2, Mifflintown, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Larson, John A., R. D. No. 3, Smethport, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00
Busick, George H., R. D. No. 1, Aitch, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Lash, Robert, Box 57, Wyano, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on one fox and two weasels	30.00
Camp, Willfred L., Wynnes Garage Star Route, Canton, Possessing a wild turkey taken in closed season	25.00	Leister, Charles A., Rahns, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Carpenter, Mable J., R. D., Middlebury Center, Interfering with State Officer in performance of duty	100.00	Lemker, James A., 2704 N. Reese St., Philadelphia, Killing a protected bird (killdeer)	10.00
Clark, James F., Jr., 412 Chestnut St., Wayne, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Liggett, Charles V., West Middletown, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Court, Harold, 122 North New Street, West Chester, Possessing unlawfully killed groundhog	10.00	Little, George F., R. D. No. 2, Fredonia, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on two foxes	20.00
Dahl, Hilbert G., Box 517, Turtle Creek, Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00	McCandless, Brose L., Boyers, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Druist, Joseph C., Box 2, Smokeless, Practicing taxidermy for profit without permit	25.00	McKee, Paul E., Cogan Station, Possessing a black bear in closed season	100.00
Dzurek, Albert S., 402 Owen Street, Swoyersville, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Mikalik, Steve, R. D. No. 1, Greensboro, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	25.00
Fice, Essoki, Chicora, Alien possessing rifle	25.00	Morgan, Robert, Zeta Psi Fraternity House, Lafayette College, Easton, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Filio, Bruno, 1324 Nectarine Street, Philadelphia, Killing a protected bird (killdeer)	10.00	Myers, James V., Wynnes Garage, Star Route, Canton, Possessing wild turkey taken in closed season	25.00
Gard, Harold M., 717 Moltke Ave., Scranton, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Milhimes, Jesse A., R. D. No. 1, Hanover, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on weasel	10.00
Gilbert, R. D. No. 1, St. Thomas, Possessing wild turkey in closed season	25.00	Nealman, Wilson H., R. D., Nook, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Harbaugh, William E., R. D. No. 1, Fredericktown, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00	Nenichka, Jacob R., 53 Warsaw St., Swoyersville, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Heisey, Elam W., Florin, Killing two protected birds (robins)	20.00	Odell, Harold V., Brockway, Setting trap closer than 25 feet from established beaver house contrary to Commission's regulation	50.00
Heisey, Elam W., Florin, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	Otto, Frank, R. D. No. 1, Coal Center, Hunting without resident license	20.00
Held, Kenneth R., 222 E. Water St., Lock Haven, Using road on State Game Land closed to vehicular traffic	25.00	Page, Charles A., R. D. No. 1, New Bloomfield, Hunting without resident license	20.00
Hendershot, Kenneth E., R. D., Warfordsburg, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Polena, Jack C., Grove City, Dumping garbage on State Game Lands	25.00
Herrington, Louis L., R. D. No. 1, Fredericktown, Dogs chasing game in closed season	10.00	Puff, John W., R. F. D. No. 1, Centre Hall, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Hooks, Blair G., Third Ave., Baden, Failure to maintain complete roster of party hunting big game	25.00	Reifsnider, George F., Gratersford, Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Huckabone, Ernest A., Star Route, Kane, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Robbins, Delmont, Curwensville, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Ingols, Russell K., Conneautville, Dog chasing game (rabbits) in closed season	10.00	Roles, Carl E., R. D., Trout Run, Possessing a black bear in closed season	100.00
Irwin, James F., 1019 Rock Run, Coatesville, Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Rotz, Raymond S., Box 1, Ft. Louison, Possessing wild turkey in closed season	25.00
Jackson, William E., Hellwood, Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00	Schatz, Regis G., Wendel Ave., St. Marys, Fishing within a State Game Refuge	25.00
Kalineski, J. Thomas, 117 First Ave., Johnsonburg, Hunting small game with more than 3 shells in magazine and chamber combined	10.00	Schiappa, Nicola A., Lewis Run, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on two weasels	20.00
King, William E., R. D. No. 1, Bellefonte, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on two foxes	35.00		

Schutz, Bernard G., Sylvania Ave., St. Marys, Dumping refuse and garbage on State Game Lands	25.00
Saghy, John J., R. D. No. 1, Fredericktown, Dog chasing rabbits in closed season	10.00
Segeren, Charles, 10 Rear Market St., Lititz, Dog chasing and killing rabbit in closed season	15.00
Shalkowski, Paul A., R. D. No. 2, Coudersport, Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Simms, Oren O., R. D. No. 1, West Alexander, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00
Simon, Robert L., R. D. No. 1, Cheswick, Setting two steel traps closer than 5 feet from hole; failure to tag traps	40.00
Simpson, George D., North Bend, Smoking out den of woodchuck	10.00
Spence, Jim, R. D. No. 1, Emporium, Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Stamm, William F., Jr., 653 Wheatly Ave., Northumberland, Killing ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Stewart, Lawrence W., R. D. No. 1, Pitcairn, Dog chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Stine, Mary F., R. D. No. 6, Lancaster, Dog chasing small game in closed season	10.00

Stuckey, Clifford, Keatings Summit, Selling a deer killed in Pennsylvania	100.00
Tomb, Dale F., R. D. No. 3, Shelocta, Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Turner, Mahlon M., Emerald, Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Ulery, Daryl F., R. D. No. 2, Mt. Pleasant, Making false affidavit to collect bounty on weasel	10.00
Ward, Andrew M., 643 Wheatly Ave., Northumberland, Assisting in taking ringneck pheasant unlawfully killed	25.00
White, William E., 253 W. High St., Waynesburg, Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00
Williams, Donald, 1137 Hampton St., Scranton, Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Wittman, 310 Depot St., St. Marys, Fishing within a State Game Refuge	25.00
Wise, Paul S., Bowmansville, Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00

NON-RESIDENT

Garris, Milton L., Birchwood Road, N. Caldwell, N. J., Failure to submit hunting accident report	25.00
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THE LABRADOR RETRIEVER—from Page 21

wish him to do and his eagerness to please his master sends him to his task without hesitation. Of all the hunting breeds, there are none more affectionate than the Labrador, and his sixty-five pounds of brawn, equip him for the rough-going sloughs and heavy growth of the marshes where water fowl are hunted, and when he is used for pheasants, no cover is too tough for him.

The Labrador, of course, excels in his natural retrieving ability. He possesses a strong retrieving instinct which may go too far at times around the house when he insists on collecting shoes, hats or anything small within his reach. Mrs. Bob Becker's Lab was taught during the war to carry a basket through the Navy hospital. Many Labs played important roles during the war. In South Dakota, I saw one whose master owned a hotel and the dog could open his desk drawer, get the bank book and carry it to the bank. They are highly intelligent animals and very easy to train when patience and kindness are rewards for achievement.

The history of the Labrador in field trials would fill a large book.

During the period from 1934 to 1944, there were 86 Labrador firsts in 119 events. The first Labrador Club trial was staged in 1931. The first champion was "Blind of Arden", owned by W. Averell Harriman. Eastern dogs first took nearly all honors, but since about 1938, the midwest dogs have taken an important position with sensational wins. Credit is due Thomas Howell and Martin Hogan who started the educational campaign to acquaint hunters with this exceptional breed.

In the marshes, lakes, or pheasant fields, the Lab has the intelligence, stability and stamina to make your hunting more enjoyable and at the same time, save you many, many crippled birds. He is no super-dog that is guaranteed to do everything better than all other breeds. He doesn't point as the pointer or setter, so he would not be suitable for quail or grouse. However, he has much to offer the sportsman who values companionship, character and affection as well as all the other fine qualifications desired in the actual work afield.

SHOOTING POWER—from Page 21

At any rate, shooting a heavy rifle doesn't bother them. What they fail to consider is that not everyone is alike.

The casual shooter—and most of us are doomed to hunt a lot less often than we'd like—usually is bothered by heavy recoil. He's likely to dread it. If he anticipates it, he flinches, and his bullet goes wild.

Such a man, I am convinced, will kill his buck quicker, deader and more humanely with a rifle he (the shooter, not the buck) isn't afraid of. In his hands, then, a .30-30, .30 Remington or .250 Savage may be deadlier than a .30-'06. To the best of my knowledge, noise never yet has killed a deer.

Except for a couple of days last winter when I was shooting up some old, pre-war, high-base shotgun shells at ducks. I don't recall that I have ever been particularly bothered by recoil. Those loads made my ears ring, and they brought the stars out if I shot a couple in rapid succession. Naturally, I couldn't hit anything with them, so I did a lot of shooting and wound up with my head feeling like a kettle drum when I finally downed my fourth bird. I'm glad they're gone. If it weren't for the Scotch in me (Scotch ancestry, that is) I'd have thrown them into the river.

Shooting a rifle, particularly at game—of course, a .30-'06 doesn't have the recoil of a 12-gauge shotgun—never has bothered me. Despite this fact, of the four Model 54 and 70 rifles that I have used a lot, a .22 Hornet, Swift, .270 and .30-'06, I always could shoot much better with the two .22's. I believe the four were equally accurate and that the only difference was one of recoil.

If you don't think it would make any difference to you, go out some time with a couple of Model 70's. Make one a .30-'06 and the other a Swift or Hornet. Shoot a group with the big bore and then shift to the .22. If you don't do better with the smaller caliber—and enjoy shooting it more, too—then I'll put in with you.

I don't suggest using a Hornet or Swift for deer. What I'm getting at is that maybe you're not constitutionally a .30-'06 man. Maybe you're a .250 Savage man, or a .30-30 man. If you are, you'll place

your shots better and kill your game cleaner with it. In your hands the lighter rifle will be more efficient.

It might turn out to be somewhat like my experience with shotguns. I shoot a 20 gauge except, occasionally, for ducks. Once in a while someone asks me if I consider it more sporting than a twelve. The answer always is, "No." I shoot a twenty because I'm a better shot with it than I am with any twelve I ever tried. I hit better with the lighter gun. Shifting to a twelve in order to get a few extra yards of range would be ridiculous. All the range in the world is useless if the gun isn't pointed in the right direction.

A rifle you like, one that fits you, that you have confidence in and can shoot, always is more efficient than one you can't, regardless of foot pounds muzzle energy. Don't ever let anybody tell you the .30-30 is a "crippling gun." Any of them will cripple a buck if they're not pointed right, and none of them will if the man behind it does his part.

I've had the pleasure recently of doing quite a bit of shooting with the new Remington Model 514 .22 single shot. This little rifle, which retails for \$13.50, is a lot of gun for the money. It does my stingy, old heart good to see one of the major arms companies tacking a new addition to the bottom of the price list instead of to the top.

There may be a lot of money in the country, but with a pair of shoes now costing as much as a month's trip to the Maine woods used to, there isn't any more left for guns than there ever was. The boy with his first .22 or the weekend tin can fighter and bottle buster can have a lot of fun with this little gun—and mama shouldn't kick too hard if he buys it, either.

The Model 514 is slightly shorter and lighter than the next .22 in the Remington line, so it should be just about right for a boy's first rifle—which, in my opinion, always should be a one-shooter. Safer. And it will teach him that one bullet through a woodchuck's noodle is worth more than 15 sprayed around him in the grass.

Official 1948 Open Seasons and Bag Limits

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m. With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. (See separate summary for Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulations below for hours to set traps).

UPLAND GAME (Small Game possession limit two days' bag)	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
Ruffed Grouse	2	6	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
Hungarian Partridges	2	8	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
Wild Turkeys (See 24 counties closed; also 12 counties with restricted seasons)*	1	1	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24	Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1949
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		Dec. 20	Jan. 1, 1949
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	5		1948: Nov. 1	Nov. 27
Raccoons, by trapping*	30		1949: July 1	Sept. 30
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	5	Unlimited	from Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1949
(Season previously fixed ends Sept. 30, 1948)				
Grackles	Unprotected		Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Bears, over one year old by individual	1	1	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Bears, as above, by hunting party of three or more	2	2		
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1		
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6		

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears, Antlerless Deer and Elk.

WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—(Seasons fixed by Federal Government. For species and regulations see separate summary.)

FURBEARERS—(See notes under Special Regulations)*

Skunks	Unlimited	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949
Minks and Otters	Unlimited	Dec. 1	Jan. 1, 1949
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited	Feb. 15	Mar. 1, 1949
Beavers (Traps only, 22 counties closed)*	2	from Oct. 1	to Sept. 30, 1949
Opossums	Unprotected		

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys, Counties Closed—Adams, Bradford, Carbon, Clarion, Columbia, Cumberland, Fayette, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, that part of Somerset lying north of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and York.

Turkeys, Restricted Season—Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union, November 1—November 13 only.

Raccoons—Hunting season begins at 9 a. m. on opening date, and ends at noon on closing date (see instructions below concerning trapping).

Beavers, Counties Closed—Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland. No trapping at Commission-posted dams. Nonresidents may not trap beavers. One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. Traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either thereof. Tags must be kept above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season, and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for furbearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on Nov. 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening trapping date. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight. Traps must be tagged. Metal name tags required. Trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails, to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs.

Snares—May be used without springpoles for taking predators from December 16 to March 31, 1949, in the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Forest and Warren; all other counties closed.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION AT MEETING ON JULY 1, 1948)

In the Wake of the Congress

The 80th Congress acted on its last bill and departed for home or for the political battlegrounds of Philadelphia, leaving behind it a generally favorable impression in conservation circles, the Wildlife Management Institute stated today.

In its 2nd Session the Congress passed the Burke-Wherry Bill, which provides that surplus war lands be turned over to the states for wildlife purposes or to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service "where the land has particular value" for a migratory bird program. This was one of the most important conservation measures to be enacted in years. It makes available to state and federal game agencies millions of acres of excellent wildlife habitat that need only management to maintain them at a high level of production.

In the final days of the session, the Congress passed and sent to the White House a bill containing the largest appropriation

ever allocated to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The record budget of nearly \$22,000,000 should permit that agency to operate with increased efficiency during the coming fiscal year. The Alaskan game law enforcement section of the Service was strengthened by \$50,000 more than the \$175,000 of last year. This increase was needed badly because of the rapidly growing population of our northwestern territory. Funds for the maintenance of reservations for mammals and birds and for wildlife investigations also were increased substantially.

The Congress also passed the Taft-Barkley Stream Pollution Control Bill after rephrasing it and striking out some of its most forceful provisions. The bill passed the House in its final form over the protests of Representatives Karl Mundt of South Dakota, one of the staunchest Congressional proponents of a strong anti-pollution law. The bill as it stands fails to meet all the demands of conservationists for a good pollu-

tion-control law, but it is regarded as a step in the right direction. It places a Federal anti-pollution law on the books where it may be observed in action; and if it fails to check abuses, it may be strengthened with amendments by a future Congress. It at least lays the groundwork for action in cleaning up one of the most unsavory blots on the American scene.

The greatest disappointment to conservationists was in the failure of the law-makers to pass one of the several bills that would have increased the price of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp to \$2.00. The fight to increase funds available for management of our waterfowl continued up to the last hours of the session. The demands of a growing hunting population on waterfowl faced with dwindling nesting, resting, and wintering grounds require that more money be spent to perpetuate that resource.

FOREST FIRES CAN BE PREVENTED

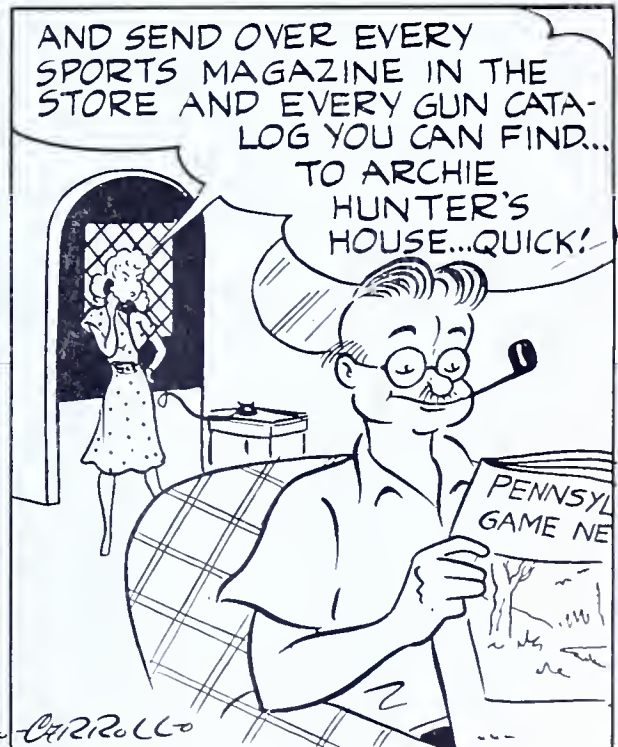
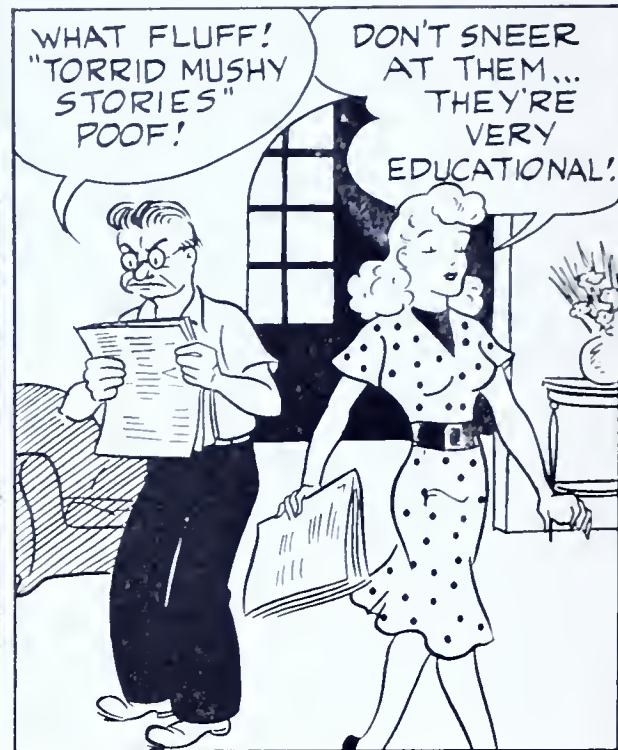
from Page 7

Fire is not the only menace to the forests. Destructive insects and diseases cause an even greater loss of saw-timber than does fire. Windstorms and ice storms cause much damage in the forests. Over-grazing in the forests and on mountain ranges can seriously damage vegetative growth and watershed values. Destructive and wasteful methods of logging have depleted timber growing stock over vast areas.

Logging takes a much greater amount of saw timber from our forests than fire destroys. But if you count in all the billions of young trees and little seedlings—the saw-timber trees of the future—that are wiped out by fires every year, undoubtedly fires destroy many more trees than the sawmills. And when a tree is cut in logging, it ends up in lumber, furniture, newsprint, railroad ties, or other needed and useful commodities. But when fire destroys timber it is pure waste. "Burned timber builds no homes."

Moreover, it is possible to cut timber in such a way that the younger trees are safeguarded and the forest will keep on growing more timber. Many progressive forest owners are using good cutting practices, and our public forests are generally managed for continuous production of timber, or what foresters call "sustained yield." However, we still have a long way to go to bring about good timber management on all forest-lands. On more than 50 percent of all our commercial forest lands, cutting practices are still poor or destructive.

Although it will take more than fire prevention alone to build up and maintain our forests for maximum returns in products and benefits, prevention of fire losses is one of the first essentials. And forest fire prevention is something that every one can help on. Anyone of us who ever goes into or passes through wooded areas could be the cause of a forest fire if we happened to be careless. And everyone of us can help cut down the huge and costly loss from forest fires by remembering at all times to be careful with our matches, smokes, and fire of any kind in the woods.

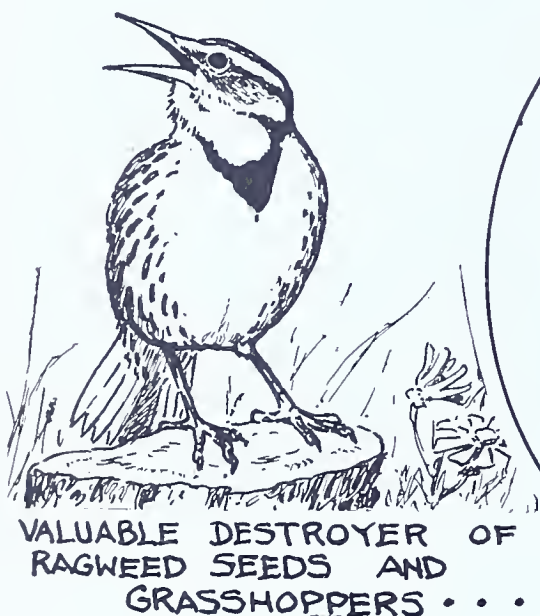


CHIMNEY SWIFTS
 WORK FOR YOUR
 COMFORT THROUGH
 THE EARLY
 SPRING AND
 SUMMER
 EVENINGS —
 SNAPPING UP
 ANNOYING INSECTS
 BY THE THOUSANDS . . .

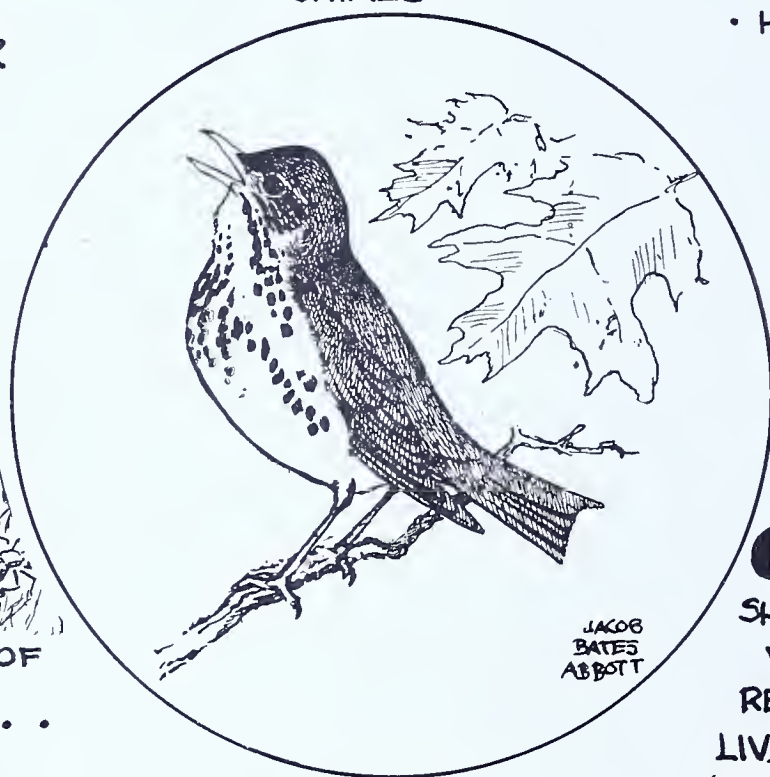


EACH SPRING BRINGS
 THE WOOD THRUSH
 CHIMES —

MEADOWLARK —
 CHARMING SONGSTER
 AND



VALUABLE DESTROYER OF
 RAGWEED SEEDS AND
 GRASSHOPPERS . . .



JACOB
 BATES
 ABBOTT

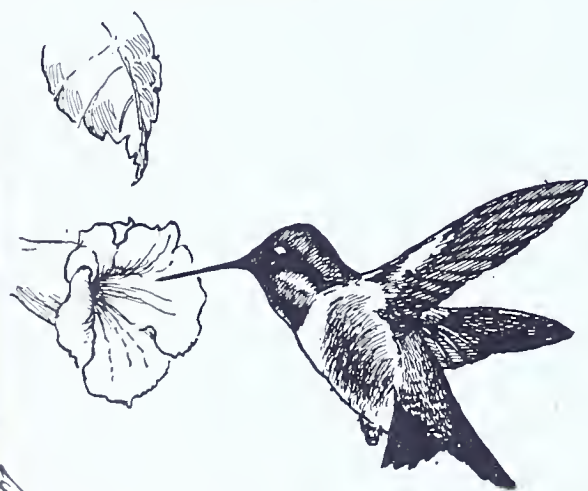


• HAIRY WOODPECKER •



CCROSS SECTION OF TREE,
 SHOWING HOLE MADE BY
 WOODPECKER IN
 REMOVING BORERS. THE
 LIVES OF MANY TREES
 ARE THUS SAVED.

FIND OUT HOW
 MANY BIRDS ARE
 NESTING AROUND
 YOUR PLACE.
 MAKE OUT A
 CENSUS LIST.
 LEARN WHAT
 SHRUBS AND
 PLANTS ATTRACT
 NEST-
 BUILDERS
 . . .



RUBY-THROATED
 HUMMING
 BIRDS MAKE DAILY ROUNDS OF
 FLOWERS FOR INSECTS & NECTAR



LEAST FLYCATCHER,
 A WHOLLY BENEFICIAL,
 PERT LITTLE BIRD, WHOSE
 "CHEBEC" IS A FAMILIAR
 SOUND IN SUMMER ORCHARDS.
 FEEDS ON SQUASH BEETLES,
 WEEVILS, CHINCH BUGS,
 CATERPILLARS AND FLIES.
 . . .

DOCUMENTS SECTION

PENNSYLVANIA Game News



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September 1948 Ten Cents



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

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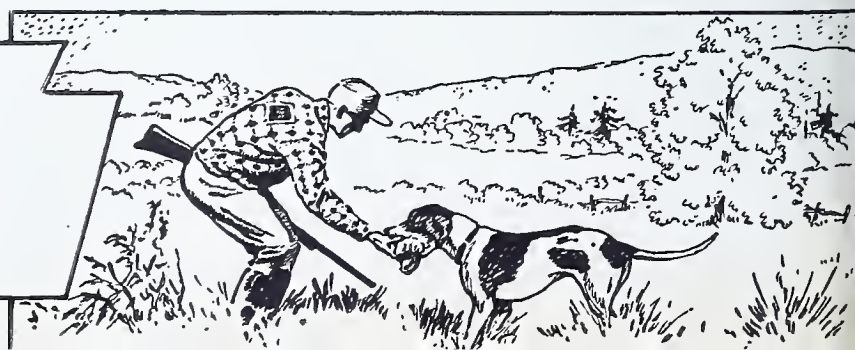
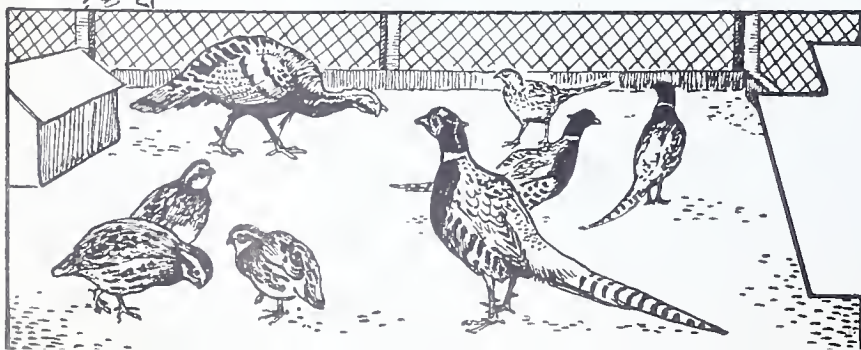
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KNOW YOUR STATE—KNOW YOUR STATE GAME COMMISSION

Pennsylvania Week—September 26 to October 2

Pennsylvania Week, now an established celebration following the tremendous success of last year's event, has been proclaimed by Governor James H. Duff for the week of September 26th. Appropriately, it comes at a time of year when the scenic wonders of our State are at their finest, when crisp autumnal air reawakens vitality in both body and soul, and when a waning harvest season brings new insight into the richness that is Pennsylvania.

Designed to better acquaint both citizens of the Commonwealth as well as all Americans with the true values of Pennsylvania's recreational, industrial, agricultural, and social life, this one week of the year affords unlimited possibilities to review the accomplishments and achievements of all those who work and play in the Keystone State. Not a publicity scheme, not a promotional campaign nor a time for gloating, Pennsylvania Week is rather a time to take stock, to concentrate our thoughts on the activities and life of our own communities and our own role in the American scene.

Coming in the post-vacation and pre-hunting period, it enables sportsmen, particularly, to become better acquainted with the Game Commission, its workers, and its work. Many of the Commission's officers will be able to attend meetings and public gatherings for the express purpose of discussing Commission programs both on a local and state-wide basis. More than 200 conservation officers stand ready to serve in making the 1948 Pennsylvania Week even more of a success than the initial celebration held last year. They are intimately acquainted with the wildlife wonders of Pennsylvania and will be proud to further your understanding of our rich heritage of natural resources.

Moreover, Pennsylvania Week affords an unequalled opportunity of discovering lands set aside forever to insure Pennsylvanians a place to hunt. One hundred and ninety-five State Game Lands aggregating more than 857,000 acres in 63 counties are owned by you and are being managed for your benefit. Surely, those in your vicinity deserve your attention during Pennsylvania Week as well as during the rest of the year. We feel visits to State Game Lands will convince both hunters and non-hunters alike that a very black conservation past has been at least redeemed in part.

Thus, we urge you to make it a point in late September to know your Game Protector, your State Game Lands, your Game Farms, your wildlife. Then, in every week of the year, it will be possible for you to appreciate your State's sports afield and the efforts being made to conserve and perpetuate our natural heritage. In knowledge there is power and in that knowledge there lies the hope for the future of this Commonwealth and this nation.

THE FARMERS LIKE FRIENDS, TOO

This is election year and every town hall and picnic ground, as well as every radio studio, will resound with the oratorical efforts of candidates and electioneers for public office, high and low.

This is the time of year for another campaign which involves some "politicing" but in which set speeches are unnecessary.

It is the campaign every sportsman should make to insure himself a place to hunt this fall. You won't be seeking votes in doing this but at the same time it may involve a bit of "politicing" and certainly the exercise of considerable diplomacy. Coupled with the campaign to secure hunting rights for yourself, there is another activity which goes hand in hand. This is the effort to create better relationships between the farmer or landowner and all your fellow-sportsmen.

The reason the farmer is usually rather "gun-shy" of the "city sportsman" lies on the doorstep of the "city sportsman" himself. Farmers, as a rule, are friendly folks. They welcome visitors and like to chat with "fellows from town" who may have a different slant on things. Most of them are hunters themselves, but they don't mind sharing their opportunities to hunt with gunners who conduct themselves as gentlemen and sportsmen.

One of our friends has unlimited hunting privileges in one of the best quail sections of the south simply because he donates books to a grange lending library after he has read them himself. Another friend belongs to an amateur "barber-shop quartet." All are sportsmen and three or four times each year they put on a "song-fest" at the Farmer's Union hall for the benefit of some community charity. These fellows all have hunting and fishing privileges on practically every acre in that vicinity. They've been "adopted." Another group of "city sportsmen" gives a barbecue to the farmers of a certain community just before opening day each year. And in that community there exists a very fine farmer-sportsman relationship, for mutual problems are freely discussed and each group leans over backwards to cooperate with the other.

These are practical suggestions. After all, this whole life is a matter of give-and-take, but when it comes to hunting, quite a number of fellows who buy hunting licenses seem to think it is all "take." If you'll just "put" a little into the sport, you'll "take" a lot more out of it.—From an article by Henry P. Davis in the *Remington News Letter*



John M. Phillips, left, Pennsylvania's "grand old man of conservation," and Governor James H. Duff pose before the memorial dedicated near Glenhazel on Sunday, August 1, 1948.



THE JOHN M. PHILLIPS MEMORIAL

ON Sunday afternoon, August 1, near Glenhazel, Elk County, between 400 and 500 persons witnessed the dedication of a monument commemorating the first purchase of State Game Lands in Pennsylvania and heard His Excellency, Governor James H. Duff, and other outstanding conservationists and State and Civic officials, pay tribute to Hon. John M. Phillips, Pittsburgh, the man most instrumental in the development of Pennsylvania's renowned public hunting grounds system.

The monument was unveiled by Miss Mary Phillips Henry, eldest granddaughter of Mr. Phillips; the plaque was presented to the Commonwealth by Dr. Arthur W. Henn, Chairman, Memorial Committee of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League; and was accepted by Hon. Ross L. Leffler, President of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Dr. H. E. Kilgus, Member of the Commission, who conceived and fostered the idea of the monument, was the Master of Ceremonies. Prominent speakers included the guest of honor himself; Hon. J. Hall Stackpole, St. Marys, former member of the General Assembly, and a son of the late Harry C. Stackpole, former member of the Game Commission; Hon. Herbert P. Sorg, Representative to the General Assembly from Elk County who introduced Governor Duff; His Excellency the Governor; and Mrs. John M. Phillips, wife of the "grand old man of conservation" whose remarks and sentiment won much acclaim from those assembled.

Mrs. Phillips in acknowledging the plaudits paid her husband in part said "I appreciate the opportunity to thank those who are responsible for this tribute, in the name of our family, of our children, our children's children, and the whole clan.

"Early in life I learned to love Mr. Phillips' wildlife, and no woman could have lived

with him if she hadn't learned to love it. Conservation was an obsession—conservation, first, of the health and happiness of his family, and closely related to it the conservation of God's great gifts to us in the wild out-of-doors.

"A friend gave us, as a wedding present, a picture called 'Sanctuary,' and it has hung over one of our mantels through the years. We have tried to make our home a sanctuary. I think along with Coleridge—who beautifully expressed his thoughts in the 'Ancient Mariner'—'He prayeth best who loveth best all things great and small' and my prayer today is that as people pass by this great boulder with the significant Keystone on it, and the words of dedication, that they in turn will resolve to dedicate their lives to make Pennsylvania a sanctuary and to take as their theme in life 'conservation.'"

In presenting the Plaque to the Commonwealth, Dr. Henn did so in behalf of all the sportsmen. Following his short, spirited address he introduced Hon. Ross L. Leffler, President of the Game Commission, who accepted the Plaque in behalf of the Com-

monwealth. Said Commissioner Leffler:

"Mr. Chairman, our Guest of Honor, the grandest man in conservation today, Your Excellency, the guests of honor, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, it is a real pleasure to accept this magnificent tribute to that grand man, John M. Phillips. No individual of the United States of America has done more for the cause of conservation generally, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Nation, than has he.

"I consider it a real privilege to be classed among his friends, and for many years when problems have arisen in connection with the Game Commission I have gone to him for advice. The interest he has taken in our affairs has never waned throughout all of these years.

"In commemorating the purchase of the first land in 1920, we embarked on a unique career so to speak. Of the original purchase a little over 6,000 acres were acquired with money saved out of current revenues. We now have 75c of your hunting license set aside for the purchase and maintenance of public shooting grounds and game refuges. Out of this fund, through the years since the passage of that Act in 1927, we have now acquired and are holding as a wilderness area—and I want to emphasize that because there is no camping of any type, either permanent or temporary, permitted on game lands which are held inviolate for wildlife—are holding over 850,000 acres scattered in all but six counties.

"In addition we have a series of wilderness lakes—and I use that term also advisedly—because they are dedicated to nesting and feeding grounds for the migratory birds which pass through our Commonwealth. We have 46 lakes on the 850,000 acres. So, we are very proud of this, and glad to have you here today as our

(Continued on Page 22)



Mrs. John M. Phillips



PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST JUNIOR CONSERVATION SCHOOL

By C. W. STODDART, JR. *

THE first Junior Conservation School to be conducted in the State of Pennsylvania was held the week of July 4 to July 10 at the Civil Engineering Camp of the Pennsylvania State College. This school was sponsored by the South Central Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs in cooperation with the Department of Forests and Waters, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, the Sanitary Water Board, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the Schools of Engineering and Physical Education and Athletics of the Pennsylvania State College, and Mr. G. Don Kepler, expert in outdoor living.

Thirty-six boys averaging sixteen years of age attended the school. They represented six counties of the South Central Division and three other divisions of sportsmen's organizations, namely, the Northeast, Northwest, and Southern. The boys were selected by the local sportsmen's clubs and \$25 was charged for each boy. No special method of selection was used. Some clubs conducted written examinations in Nature activities, other clubs chose a boy interested in Conservation work, or boys were selected by an appointed committee. Most of the boys had a definite interest in either hunting or fish-

ing, but were not aware of the importance of soil, water, and forests in their lives. The inter-relationship of all our resources was presented during the week.



C. W. Stoddart, Jr.

Aims and Purposes

The Junior Conservation School is intended to train high school youth in Conservation Education. Its aim was to give the boys first-hand knowledge of our natural resources—soil, water, forests, and wildlife, and to show them the inter-relationships of these resources.

To show them how Conservation Clubs may be organized and to impart to the boys enough information to organize such a club in their school or community.

To train our young citizens in conservation methods so that more intelligent and wiser use of our resources may be achieved in the future.

Program

The program was widely diversified and captured the interest of all concerned. Too much credit cannot be given to the organizations and individuals who contributed to its success.

Numerous illustrated and field lectures were given along with verbal instructions on many subjects. For example Mr. G. Don Kepler, a former Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. N. R. in charge of Survival Training, told the boys about poisonous snakes, how to treat snake bite and the kind of precautions to take in the woods. Poison ivy, oak, and sumac were also discussed.

* Chairman, Planning Committee, Junior Conservation School and Director of Extension, School of Physical Education and Athletics, Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Kepler also demonstrated methods of fire building and cooking, commenting on camp sanitation and pure water; how to make a fish line out of elm roots; how to get drinking water out of a grape vine; how to snare animals; and pointed out several edible plant foods.

Mr. George Harvey of the State College School of Physical Education and Athletics taught fly-tying and methods of fishing. This program was extremely popular and more than 800 flies were tied during the week.

The boys were taught how to identify birds and trees and learned about their inter-relationships from two research foresters—Messrs. Auganbaugh and Mickilitus. More than forty species of trees and plants were identified on one field trip.

Groups of ten boys were taught how to cut a fire trail, actually doing the work with tools used in fighting forest fires. This instruction was capably furnished by Mr. Lightner, a forester, near Greenwood Furnace.

The boys visited the Pleasant Gap Fish Hatchery where Mr. Gordon Trembly explained fish culture and propagation to them; they also visited the bass hatchery on Spring Creek where they learned about the propagation of this popular game species, and were shown different kinds of insect life and stream larvae which constitute the diet of many species of fish.

Lectures on firearms and woods safety were presented by Mr. Clinton Ganster who gave the boys a detailed account of the .22 rifle which they later fired on the range. Mr. Smith, representative of Remington Arms, displayed several types of firearms. In this program he was assisted by Mr. Joseph A. Checklinski.

An excellent demonstration of various traps, baits and "sure fire" methods of catching furbearing and predatory animals was given by Mr. Arthur Logue.

Mr. Henry Warner, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, discussed the soil, methods of conserving it, its importance to fish and game as well as agriculture, etc.

The last day of the program was spent in firing on the range. The group was divided



Outdoor living for American boys requires plenty of this wholesome "chow."

into three relays of 12 boys each. Those which were not firing met with my humble self and suggestions and criticism of the week's program were discussed. There were many constructive ideas which will prove very helpful in the organization of future Junior Conservation Schools, it being hoped that each boy will organize such a club. For this purpose an outline of a Conservation Manual, which is being written, was given to each boy. All were enthusiastic about it and felt it would be a real guide for club work.

The final banquet was held Friday evening. Dean Hammond, of the School of Engineering, was chairman. He called upon Dr. P. F. English, Wildlife Management expert, who spoke briefly about the work in this field. Mr. Merrill Merritts, president of the South Central Division, congratulated the boys on their fine work and the interest shown. Dean Schott, of the School of Physical Education and Athletics, spoke and commended the Conservation Education Program, calling the group "Pioneers" in a movement which he predicted would grow rapidly in the future.

The last speaker was Mr. Seth Gordon, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Game

Commission. He told the group that such a school had been discussed many years before but no one had taken the initiative to go ahead and plan and operate it. Mr. Gordon spoke on Conservation of Wildlife and Conservation's importance in our life. He then awarded the prizes to the winners of the rifle firing contest. Each boy fired from the four positions, and a possible score of 400 could be made. The winner, Edward Henry from Martinsburg, Pa., and sponsored by the Martinsburg Sportsmen's Assn., fired 360 out of 400. Robert Benner of Roaring Spring sponsored by the Shawnee Conservation Club, was second with 328, and Jess Moore, sponsored by the Northwest Division, was third with 319. Sets of bird charts and subscriptions to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS were prizes. Other prizes were given to the 10th, 15th, 25th, 30th, 35th places, and a consolation prize which was awarded to John Pearson, who was sponsored by the Altoona Wildlife Conservation Club. He received a box of .22 long rifle ammunition and targets.

Camp was broken Saturday morning. The tents were taken down, folded, and stored. Parents started arriving around 9:30 and by early afternoon most of the boys were homeward bound.

They were given notebooks and pencils and asked to keep a record of their activities. No examination was given, the hope being that the boy would take back to his sponsoring organization a report of the week's activities, and that he would also report to the County organization.

When the boys enrolled, most of them had definite interests in either hunting or fishing, but before they left, many began to get a broader picture of the conservation of soil, water, forests, and wildlife.

The chairman wishes to express his thanks to all who so ably assisted with the Junior Conservation School, especially the following planning associates:

Mr. O. Ben Gipple and Mr. William Smith, Department of Forests and Waters—Forestry

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Game Protector Clint Ganster instructing the conservation campers in proper firearm handling.



On the firing line! Each boy fired from four positions and aimed at a possible score of 400.



Exploring the Caverns

by James R. Hayer

SINCE earliest times the caverns beneath the earth's surface have held for men a fascination second only to the attraction of the heavens. And while the sky represented freedom and light, caves symbolized mystery and darkness. So we turned our attentions heavenward, away from the dread underground.

Only in recent years have we considered the sciences of earth. One such science is geology. Another is speleology, or "the science of caves." It was this latter study which gave rise to the most recent innovation—spelunking, or cave prospecting for sport.

Basically, the difference between a speleologist and a spelunker is of purpose. While speleologists are concerned strictly with the science of caves, spelunkers, being amateurs, find various reasons for their interest. Natural history studies, geological inclinations or, often, merely the morbid sport of exploring the underground are reasons enough to bring spelunkers to caves.

For naturalists, the mysterious darkness beyond cave entrances offers more than morbid fascination. Inside dwell creatures not to be found above the earth. Blind fish, white worms, unusual flora, all are a part of this amazing subterranean world. Few cave insects bear much resemblance to bugs inhabiting the upper world. They seem a species apart, like creatures from another planet.

Some animals are found in caves, mostly near the entrances. These include bears, skunks, racoons and opossums. Few of the higher animals establish permanent residence in caves, however, and when encountered there are usually just visiting.

One exception is the bat, a confirmed cave-dwelling mammal. Great numbers of

these curious bird-animals may be found in caverns, especially during the winter when they are hibernating. Of all cave creatures, none are better equipped for underground life than bats. Although possessing poor vision, their flights are aided by an increased sensitivity to sound. As they flutter through the dark chambers, their squeaks and wing vibrations are reflected back from the walls, letting the bats know their positions and thereby preventing collisions.

It is always interesting to come across bats in caves. When disturbed, they swish through the chambers in great excitement, squeaking and making the air tremble to the vibrations of their wings. These little haunters of belfries and odd crannies are much a part of underground life, lending an air of spookiness to the already fantastic surroundings.

Perhaps it is this very ghostliness which attracts some spelunkers. The atmosphere
(Continued on Page 21)



Spelunkers prepare to enter a cave.



(Second in a Series on Federal Aid Projects)

IN July 1946, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, with the aid of Pittman-Robertson funds, began an inventory of the mammal resources of the Commonwealth. The northwestern portion of the state was chosen as the initial work area since that section of Pennsylvania is one of the most varied both in its topography and in its land use.

The objectives of this survey as stated in the work plan of the project are: "To obtain practical management information on the mammals of the Commonwealth, with particular reference to life history, ecology, species

range, abundance, habitat preference, effects of land use on populations, and economic importance."

To meet these objectives a great variety of information must be gathered. To know the "life history" of an animal is to know the answers to such questions as how long does it live? how many litters of young does it bear in a single year? how many young in each litter? what does it eat? what eats it?

"Ecology" is the study of the animal's relationship to its environment. For example: what effect do the deer have upon

the woods in which they live? What effect do the deer have upon other animals in the woods?

To determine "species range" involves finding out how many kinds of animals there are in Pennsylvania, and how they are distributed throughout the state. Some animals occur more or less uniformly over the entire state; others occur only in the northern counties, or at high altitudes, or are otherwise restricted in their range.

To define the "habitat preference" of an animal it is necessary to determine the type of cover or conditions that are the peculiar requirements of the species. For example, the habitat of the muskrat is marshland or stream margins. This is an important phase of an animal's ecology and although the general habitat requirements for many animals are known, there is a real need for more information on the exact habitat requirements of game and furbearers.

For instance, how much can a habitat be changed by man without destroying the desired wildlife in it? For the animals that apparently live in a wide variety of cover types or situations we need to know which of these situations is the most desirable. We know that squirrels live in forests, that their normal habitat is wooded areas, but we do not know what type of forest, what combination of kinds and sizes of trees are best suited to a maximum squirrel population. This kind of information is the basis of modern game management and is summed up by the statement that "given the right food and cover most wild animals will increase to the desired abundance." The "right food and cover" obviously varies with the animal, and further varies with the part of the country in which the animal occurs.

Just how "abundant" is any particular



Photo by Karl Maslowski

Ecological knowledge of all animals, particularly of species such as this gray fox, is highly important to the planning of any wildlife management program.

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I LEARN ABOUT BEAR HUNTING

By Fred O. Staley

OUTDOOR STORY CONTEST SECOND PRIZE AWARD

I WENT bear hunting once. Up in Bear Mountain Chuck Norton had the use of a cabin near the Little Loyalsock Creek and invited me.

I was filled with youthful enthusiasm. It was my first hunting trip. Of course, I did not know then that bear hunters are queer people. But I learned.

Mortification filled me when toward dusk of the first day I missed a bear. Chuck did not rib me. He just said it was time to go to the cabin; he had some beads to hang.

I did not know what he was talking about. But I learned.

I sat brooding before the fireplace that night.

"Come," said Chuck, "do not let the weight of the beads drive you to despondency! What was it the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina?"

"I did not know," I said. But I learned.

The second morning Chuck sang happily as we left the cabin:

"A-hunting we will go
A-hunting we will go
And what care we
For the bears we see

We'll have a good time, we know."

I did not feel like singing. I was too worried about getting my bear. Maybe I tried too hard. Anyway, I missed again. Chuck bounced through the snow.

"My ears," he said, "are not what they were, but did I hear the crack of a rifle?"

"You did," I said.

"What has become of the body?"

"There is no body," I replied bitterly.

"You will be cold tomorrow," said Chuck. I looked at him curiously.

"Fellow gets very cold in the mountains," he said, "without a shirt tail."

I did not know what he meant. But I learned.

On the morning of the last day, we climbed to the mountain top. Chuck sat down on a stump. It was the same stump he had sat on for two days.

"Why," I asked, "do you sit here?"

"Because I like to sit here," said Chuck.

And he sat there, until I, weary from tramping, joined him.

"Had enough exercise?" he asked. "Then go down below there, sit on that stump and wait. Any bear that's damn fool enough to be shot, will come and ask for it."

I could not understand this. But I learned.

I sat. I waited. Suddenly the head of a black bear rose out of the laurel. I lifted my gun. My fingers trembled on the trigger. Just as I fired, he got my wind and darted away.

I did not feel like talking to Chuck.

"You goof!" he said. "You couldn't hit a bear if he fell on you!"

"I did not like the tone of that last remark," I said.

Chuck grinned. "You take bear hunting seriously," he said. "Let's track him."

We tracked him. Down the mountain to the Little Loyalsock Creek where we lost him. Chuck started down the creek, but I

(Continued on Page 25)

TIME FOR RESOURCES INVENTORY

By FAIRFIELD OSBORN

President, New York Zoological Society
President, Conservation Foundation
Author, "Our Plundered Planet"

SUPPOSE your radio blared forth today the news that a great new continent has been discovered—billions of acres of unspoiled land, rich in forests, grasslands, mineral deposits, wildlife, and deep, clean-running rivers. An air survey has indicated that there is no equivalent area in the world so completely fitted to become the home of millions of prosperous, well-fed, happy people. This new land belongs to no one but a few thousand scattered and for the most part nomadic peoples. It stands

there for the taking—a great untouched stock of natural living resources.

One cannot help but wonder, should such a phenomenon be possible whether the human race would make the same mistakes in "conquering" a vast new land area that we Americans have made in "harnessing Nature" in these United States.

Less than five centuries ago Columbus brought home to Europe the greatest news flash of all time. Even so, more than a hundred years were to pass before a thin

fringe of colonists was permanently established along our Atlantic coast and a few scattered Spanish outposts had found root in what is now California. Over two centuries more elapsed before the "winning of the West", and the actual settlement of the Great Plains did not take place until a few short decades ago. In these really recent years we truly began to roll.

These general facts are cited for the purpose of reminding us that it took some time as human history goes for the pressure of population to carry our people into the great interior of our country. Only a little while ago our resources seemed limitless. Land was cheap. Virgin timber was free for the cutting. Rich grazing lands stretched away beyond the horizon. The history of many a pioneer family starts with the stripping of a farm in Maine or Connecticut, a move to Ohio, on to Iowa and off across the plains to the Great West—leaving a trail of spoilation and waste.

In the colonization of a great new continent would we repeat the errors of the past?

In the beginning the American people took over the custody of some 1,900,000,000 acres of land. Some 40% of it was in virgin timber. A billion of the total acreage—over half of it—was suitable for crop lands, farm pasture or range-grazing lands. The remainder represented natural desert and mountain tops. That was the inventory of our resources, our pantry, when the United States went into business.

How do we total up today? Let us check the timber item. Of the approximately 800 million acres of virgin forest that fell to the care of the founding fathers only about 133,000,000 acres—some 17%—is reported to remain. About half of the original total acreage is in second and third growth forest including scattered farm woodlots. And how are we administering this pitiful remnant of our former wealth? The Forest Service of the Federal Government in its last annual report states that in 1909 the total stand of saw timber in the United States came to 2,826 billion board feet. By 1945—a generation and a half later—our national "woodpile" had been reduced to 1,601 billion board feet—a reduction in our inventory of some 44%. This does not indicate the amount of standing timber represented by those species of trees that were not considered valuable in 1909, but which are now included in the latter total. Nor does it reveal the fact that of our remaining 133 million acres of virgin forest 96% is in the western states. So far as virgin timber is concerned the east, the south and the central states have practically none of it.

(Continued on Page 21)



MOTHER NATURE SPENT A MILLION YEARS PUTTING UP PRESERVES FOR US—NOW LOOK AT 'EM!



P.S. AND THE WORLD SPENDS THE REST OF HISTORY FIGHTING FOR WHAT'S LEFT OF SUSTAINING RESOURCES

Time To Take An Inventory of Our Pantry

Transactions of Commission's Meeting July 1, 1948

Fox Petitions

The counties of Erie, Indiana, Westmoreland and York were closed to fox hunting from May 2 to June 30, inclusive.

Duplicate Hunting Roster

A resolution was adopted making it mandatory for big game hunting parties to maintain their camp rosters in duplicate, the information thereon to contain:

1. Name of camp or party.
2. Whether the party is hunting from a permanent or temporary camp or location, identifying the Township and County where located.
3. The name of the Captain or Leader.
4. The name and address of each member; hunting license number; date such person joined party; date departed; make and calibre of firearm; big game killed, if any; sex; approximate weight (hog dressed); total number of points if a deer; date killed.

Land Purchases

Crawford County, Vernon Twp.	100 acres
Crawford County, Union Twp.	140 acres
Crawford County, Greenwood Twp.	266 acres
Tioga County, Tioga Twp., (connecting game lands 37)	440 acres
Luzerne County, Ross Twp., (connecting game lands 206)	117 acres
Monroe County, Tunkhannock Twp., (Cold Spring Rod & Gun Club)	460 acres
Total	1,523 acres

Auditor's Report

The report of the Auditor General covering the last budgetary period was laid before the Commission with the information that it contained no criticisms or suggestions for improving the work of the department.



Photo by John Lohmann.
A week old buck fawn found in Pike County.



Earl E. Smith, former Game Protector in Williamsport, was appointed Land Operations Assistant in Division "F," Oil City.

The establishment of the hunting seasons and bag limits and approval of the budget constituted the chief order of business at the July meeting. A tabulation of the seasons, etc., will be found on Page 31; the budget as approved follows:

BUDGET JUNE 1, 1948 TO MAY 31, 1949 ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

Executive Office & Acctg. & Budget	\$ 104,750
Propagation & Distribution	693,840
Research & Planning Division	146,600
Land Titles & Records Unit	208,220
Sub-Total	\$1,153,410

FIELD MANAGEMENT BUREAU

Land Operations Division	\$1,067,780
General Field Operations Division	640,100
Predator Control & Claims Section	218,875
Training Unit	107,880
Sub-Total	\$2,034,635

PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU

Total Game Commission Budget	\$3,384,990
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ALLOCATION TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Dept. of Revenue	\$30,000
Dept. of State	23,760
Total	53,760

Total Game Fund Budget .. \$3,438,750

Farm-Game Program

Two new projects were established—one in Rye Twp., Perry County; the other in Thornbury-Westtown Twps., Chester County. The status of the program as of June 30 was:

Projects	114
Farms	4,291
Agreements	4,471
Acres	392,543

Twelve new projects and additions to established areas are now being processed, which will make a net total of 4,950 farms with 442,500 acres.



Roy W. Trexler, former Game Protector, York, was appointed Special Services Assistant, Division "A," Reading.

Public Relations

It was decided to discontinue the special lecture corps now that the Special Services Assistants are able to absorb all the requests for educational service within their respective divisions. The Commission authorized that an appropriate letter of appreciation go to each of these persons.

Club Rates for Game News

In the past club rates, according to Commission policy, were permitted only in cases where clubs desired to include the magazine as a part of their membership fee. The Commission, recognizing that this requirement would work a hardship on many organizations whose fees were too inadequate to meet the condition, abolished it.

Agents Commission Fees

Effective September 1, hunting license agents who solicit subscriptions to the GAME News shall be compensated on the following basis:

Each 1 year subscription	..15 cents
Each 2 year subscription	..20 cents
Each 3 year subscription	..25 cents

Field officers are to contact all license issuing agents and urge them to secure subscriptions to the GAME NEWS.

New Features

The Commission decided to establish a new feature in GAME News in which questions and answers may be printed, including properly screened communications.

Revocations

Forty-one persons had their hunting licenses revoked for one or more years for flagrant violation of the Game Laws.

Referee Hearings

Four persons had their licenses revoked as a result of referee hearings which found them guilty of handling firearms carelessly, resulting in injury to themselves or other persons.



THE CRANBERRY GLADE LAKE DEDICATION

On June 20, Cranberry Glade Lake, a 112 acre body of water on Game Lands No. 111, Somerset County, was formally dedicated.

Sportsmen's leaders, rank-and-file hunters and fishermen, and many others of the outdoor clan joined Game Commission and the Department of Forests and Waters officials, legislators, and civic leaders in celebrating the achievement.

At 2:30 P.M., Joseph Critchfield, former Fish Commissioner, asked Reverend Kaufman to give the invocation. Following the prayer, Mr. Critchfield introduced Senator Fred Hare, of Somerset, who officiated as Master of Ceremonies.

Honorable Ross L. Leffler, President of the Pennsylvania Game Commission spoke

briefly. Honorable Robert Lamberton, Game Commissioner from Franklin was introduced, as was V. M. Bearer, District Forester, Ligonier, and Mr. Jay Gilford, Director of Field Management, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg. Those who spoke briefly were: Game Protector L. B. Welch, who has charge of Game Lands No. 111 and under whose direct supervision Cranberry Glade Lake was established; Former Game Commissioner John M. Phillips, Carrick, "dean of conservationists;" Mr. R. S. Cooper, Connellsville, President of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; Mr. Ed VanCleve, Waynesburg, President of the Southwest Division Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; and Mr. J. M. Carey, Pittsburgh, member

of Governor Duff's Flood Control Commission.

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by Thomas F. Bell, Field Division Supervisor of Division "G". Mr. Bell spoke on "Conservation and Americanism."

Counting those present at the dedication ceremonies and others, about 3,000 persons, sometime during the afternoon, viewed this beautiful spot on the Game Lands. Basket lunches were enjoyed by many on a picnic area set up adjacent to a beautifully walled spring near the dam.

Boats equipped with outboard motors took visitors on a tour over Cranberry Glade Lake. From the water, the discerning eye more easily recognized that while the Game Commission caused this body of water to be created principally in the interest of wild waterfowl and game, fishing, boating, and general recreation possibilities of the lake and area could be envisioned.

An 8 x 4 foot map of Game Lands No. 111 was erected near the speakers' stand. On it those present saw the game lands boundary, within which were graphically shown the lake, game refuge, wild turkey enclosure, food plots, and other developments of interest.

Cranberry Glade Lake is 46th in the number of lakes and ponds created or maintained by the Game Commission.

Following the formalities at the lake, Game Commission officials made a tour of Game Lands No. 111, inspecting improved management results on that property, aimed at increasing the wildlife population through a system of planting and cutting not hitherto applied.



Cranberry Glade Lake is 46th in the number of lakes and ponds created or maintained by the Game Commission.

Photo by R. D. Reed



PRACTICAL FIELD SHOOTING POSITIONS FOR THE PISTOL

By TED TRUEBLOOD

A FEW EVENINGS AGO, while I was sweeping the summer's accumulation of dust, dirt, and dried leaves and cobwebs out of the garage, my friend Al, who thinks he's hot stuff with a pistol, wheeled into my drive with a flourish and stopped his car with a derisive toot of the horn. "Come on, kid," he said, leaning out the window, "and I'll give you another shooting lesson. Pistols at 30 paces, and no holds barred."

Now, it just happens that Al really is hot stuff with a handgun. He doesn't suffer from any overdose of modesty when it comes to talking about his shooting, but he usually can deliver the goods to back it up. This time, however, I had a hunch that he had talked himself into something he'd regret. I made sure of it by saying: "OK. Be with you as soon as I get my gun. No holds barred it is."

I hurried into the house and got my short-barreled Woodsman and a couple of boxes of cartridges, and as I came back past the garage I picked up the box of empty tin cans that I had been saving for just such an emergency. I put it into the back of the car and climbed in beside Al.

Al drove a few miles from town to a safe spot with a good, steep hill for a background. We often shoot there. When he stopped the car I unloaded my box of "game" and carried it out across the vacant meadow about 30 yards to a down log and lined up 10 cans on it. "They're all yours; start popping," I said as I started back.

Under our rules, each man is allowed a clip full of ammunition, 10 shots, and the object is to see how many cans he can topple off the log. It's a little like live pigeon shooting because a hit isn't always a "dead bird." Sometimes a bullet passes right through a can but doesn't knock it over, and when that happens the man shooting has to devote another shot to it. Once in a while, of course, three or four hits are necessary to topple a can off the log. When that happens, the number of cans knocked over with a loading of ten cartridges isn't very large.

Al assumed the standard offhand, slow-fire position and started shooting. Can No. 1 bounced off with a hit on the lower rim. No. 2 teetered a little and then rolled over. No. 3 spun off cleanly. No. 4 was the first miss. Al had to shoot again at it, and his second shot was a hit, but the bullet failed to topple it off the log. A third shot was required before No. 4 fell over.

The fifth can spun off at the crack of the gun, but No. 6 required two hits to knock it over. That left one shot. Al took can No. 7 cleanly.

Now, ordinarily, seven out of ten at that distance is a good

deal better than I can shoot, and Al knew it. He walked to the log and set the cans up again while I got my gun and ammunition out of the car. As I loaded up, he said derisively, "OK, Bud, take a lesson from Uncle Al. Try to get a couple anyway."

This informal evening shooting had been going on all summer, and Al had beat me nearly every time. Previously, we had done all our shooting from the offhand position. This time maybe I was feeling just a little mean from working in the garage when Al came along. Whatever the reason, when he had said, "No holds barred," I had been ready to snap up the chance to wipe his eye.

So, instead of facing a little to the left of the targets and holding my right arm at full length, as I would have for offhand shooting, I turned a shade toward the right. As I brought the gun around to a little left of the center of my body, I brought my left arm up, pretty well crooked, and rested the butt of the gun on my left palm.

My left forefinger reached up along the front of the trigger guard, the other fingers closed around the back of my right hand and thumb came to rest over the nails of the three fingers around the stock. My right arm was curved; my left was in V shape, and the rear sight of the woodsman was about 18 inches from my eyes—far enough for me to see it clearly.

Al saw what I was going to do, and his protest was loud and forceful. I hushed him with, "You said, 'No holds barred,' Chum. Remember that?"

With the aid of a lot of luck I knocked over eight cans out of my ten shots. I missed one, and had to shoot another twice.

Just as I had anticipated, Al used the same hold on his next round, and also got eight. In order to beat him this time, I had to take nine, a score which required both luck and good shooting, so I shifted positions again. It brought another squawk, but I quieted it with the same reminder.

This time I stood at right angles to the path of the bullet. I extended my left arm full length and rested the butt of the gun on the elbow. This required a right-angle bend of the right arm. Then I brought the left hand back and clasped it firmly around the right elbow. This gives a rock-solid position and by tipping the head back it is possible to get the eye far enough from the sights to define them clearly.

I was plenty lucky. I didn't drop a shot, and only one can required two hits, so I rolled nine out of ten, for a score as good as Al ever had shot offhand—and remember, he is a much better pistol shot than I. That gave me two wins.

(Continued on Page 25)



States Making Great Progress Under Federal Aid

Records of the Federal Aid Branch of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service show that 509 projects were approved during the fiscal year 1948, calling for a total expenditure of \$6,652,467.29, the Wildlife Management Institute advised recently. This sum represents 80 per cent of the \$8,308,771.63 apportioned to program participants in 1948. The number of projects approved last year was more than 25 per cent of the total number approved during the first nine years of Federal Aid operations, and the money obligated was more than 50 per cent of the total amount obligated on P-R projects during the same period.

"This splendid showing by the states effectively dispels the previous suspicion in the minds of some people that the states would be unable to obligate large sums of money on sound wildlife restoration programs," said R. E. Rutherford, Chief of the Branch of Federal Aid. "With the limitations on construction of improvements practically removed for the fiscal year 1949, we expect that next year the states will be able to improve their 1948 fiscal-year showing on the obligation of available funds."

The Federal Aid Division is assembling material for the annual P-R report that soon will be published by the Wildlife Management Institute.

Massachusetts Streamlines Conservation Department

Massachusetts has joined a growing list of states which have divorced their administration of fish and game from politics, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The Bay State Legislature recently passed a bill, that becomes effective September 1, setting up the Division of Fisheries and Game as an independent agency under a five-man advisory board which will select the director and have charge of Division policies.

Law enforcement was made a separate division and the Division of Wildlife Research and Management was absorbed as a bureau under the Division of Fisheries and Game.

Superior Wilderness Area Saved

The long, up-hill battle by conservationists to preserve the roadless area of the Superior National Forest in northern Minnesota attained its first tangible victory when President Truman's signature was affixed to the Thye-Ball Bill, S. 1090, the Wildlife Management Institute said recently. The new law, passed by the 80th Congress, authorizes \$500,000 for the purchase of private holdings within the forest area. Spearheading the fight for this legislation have been the Quetico-Superior Committee, the Izaak Walton League of America, and The Wilderness Society.

The job of preserving the primitive character of this region, which contains some of the best canoe and camping country and most beautiful scenery in America, is not done. The new law, however, should check further commercial exploitation on the tract by private interests. Conservationists and veterans' organizations of Canada and the United States still are working for the creation of an international wilderness monument, which will include both the roadless area of Superior National Forest and a similar area in the adjoining Quetico Provincial Park. The area would be dedicated to the war dead of both nations.



Photo by C. R. Studholme

Here's a rare picture! No telephoto lens, set trigger, blind or other photographic trick was used to get this fine picture of a grouse. Impelled either by a consuming curiosity, or the even stronger mating instinct, it responded to whistled imitations of a lost grouse made by C. R. Studholme, Leader, P-R Project 25 R near Corry. Mr. Studholme spent two hours with the bird one evening. At times the bird was too close to the camera to photograph and it even sat on the man's boots. Just before dark he twice picked the bird up in his hands, examined it and released it.

Venison Can't Be Disguised

Poachers who convert illegal venison into "veal cutlets" and "lamb fores" and store the meat in deep-freeze lockers believing that they have destroyed all evidence of their crime often are jolted out of their complacency when well-trained conservation officers are on the job, the Wildlife Management Institute stated last month.

A single hair clinging to the meat or a bit of bone is all that is needed to prove that the meat came from a deer rather than from a domestic animal, according to Dr. S. C. Whitlock, Michigan Conservation Department pathologist. If the poacher is meticulous enough to remove every hair and bone fragment, he still is not safe even though the meat may be in the oven or frying pan when the warden calls. Meat that is even the least bit rare may be tested chemically to determine the species of animal from which it came. FBI tactics frequently are used by modern-day conservation officers to the surprise of many poachers.

More than 10 million acres of forest land burned in Florida last year.

GAME PROTECTOR'S TIPS

Pennsylvania, like other states, is seeking the answer to numerous problems in the wildlife field which require the serious consideration of sportsmen and conservationists everywhere, as well as wildlife administrators, if the hunting heritage of the American people is to continue in its role of former years. While Pennsylvania's seasonal "take" of bear is regularly greater than that of any other state, our deer kill betters or most favorably compares with that of other leading deer states, the wild turkey program has brought about a notable increase in these prized birds, and raccoons are plentiful enough to suit the most avid "coon hunter," the story on some game species is not so heartening. Rabbits appear numerous at this time of year, but studies indicate that 75% to 80% of those born in the spring perish before the hunting season. The usual over-abundance of cottontails in Missouri was so much lacking last year the exportation of these animals was stopped in mid-winter. In 1947, South Dakota invoked drastic measures to protect her ringnecks from overshooting in that pre-war hunters' paradise. The ringneck, because of its sharp decline over its entire range in the United States, has been the subject of widespread research and much nationwide conference time. It is no secret that the quail population in this and other states, even where "the farmers" friend is not hunted, loses ground steadily, even in the face of extensive restocking. These are but a few side-lights on wildlife management problems seeking solution, countrywide, today.



Leonard C. Sefing, champion groundhog huntsman, whose catch during the 1947 season totaled 316. Sefing has followed the hobby for about 35 years and gets most of his "chucks" within a 20-mile radius of his home near Wescosville.

Migratory Game Bird Seasons Announced

Migratory waterfowl hunting regulations for the 1948 season designed to meet varying conditions in the different flyways were announced recently by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug.

Under the amended regulations approved by President Truman Pennsylvania duck hunters will have about the same number of hunting days they had last season, but the season was increased from two weeks to a month this year for woodduck and dove hunters in the Keystone State because of an increase in the numbers of these species. The season on rails, gallinules and sora was cut from three to two months. Seasons as they will apply to Pennsylvania hunters are:

Rails, gallinules, Sora .Sept. 1—Oct. 30
Coots, ducks, geeseOct. 15—Nov. 13
Woodcocks and doves ..Oct. 9—Nov. 7
Shooting hours for waterfowl, coots, rails

and gallinules were set ahead a half hour over last year. These birds may now be hunted up to November 1 from one-half hour before sunrise to one hour before sunset; woodcock and doves from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Waterfowl and coot shooting opens at 12:00 noon the first day.

There will be no open season on Wilson's Snipe, Ross' Geese, Snow Geese, Brant and Swans. Last year the season on Snow Geese and Brant was open but they were cut off the list this year because of their scarcity.

The possession limit for ducks and woodcocks is two days' bag; for all other migratory game birds one day's bag. Daily bag limits are: Ducks, 4 (but only one wood duck); Geese, 1; Woodcocks, 4; and Doves, 10.

A new regulation makes it mandatory to plug a shotgun to 3 shots so that the plug cannot be removed without disassembling the gun.

Falcons strike their prey with closed talons, catching the dead or stunned victim in mid-air as it plummets earthward.

The praying-mantis is said to be the only insect that can turn his head around and look over his shoulders.

KNOW YOUR GAME LANDS

Prepared by the Land Operations Division

ALTHOUGH the Pennsylvania Game Commission now owns 857,596 acres of land scattered in 195 tracts throughout 63 of the 67 counties in the State, few persons are intimately acquainted with even those areas in their immediate vicinity. Therefore, each succeeding issue of this publication will contain articles describing in detail one or more individual State Game Lands so that you may be accurately informed as to the history of each tract, the efforts which have been made to develop it, and the plans for future environmental improvement.

The State Game Lands have been purchased, maintained and developed from a fund, (75 cents from each resident hunting license sold), created by the Legislature in 1927. In addition Federal Agencies, such as the C.W.A., W.P.A., N.Y.A., C.C.C., etc., and in recent years the Fish and Wildlife Service, have aided in this program.

Despite this, few persons, outside of those connected with the Game Commission, realize the volume of work accomplished. This will be discussed from month to month and should go far towards supplying the information which all interested persons should have.

Only a little more than 5 per cent of the State Game Lands can be classed as open land. This includes boundary lines, refuge lines, roads, trails, streams, ponds, lakes, etc., in addition to open fields. Therefore, the management of the State Game Lands is largely the management of forest or wooded land.

Quite naturally the open lands cannot be overlooked, and these are utilized as food plots and for share-cropping purposes. Unfortunately, building up the fertility of depleted fields is a long and costly process, but it is being accomplished through the application of proper land use practices.



Tom Tit stream on State Game Lands No. 13.

Although the Commission now owns or has on order 24 sets of farming equipment for the establishment and maintenance of food plots, by far the greater percentage of the open areas must be tilled by sharecroppers who use their own equipment. These men are frequently farmers who live in the immediate vicinity of the particular Game Land they crop. However, most of them first consider and work their own farms, and think of the Commission-owned land as an extra endeavor if time, weather, etc., permit. As a result some areas, each year, must of

necessity lie idle, when proper cropping would increase their value to wildlife.

But the big problem is to manage forest or wooded land in the best interests of all of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Inasmuch as the State Game Lands were secured from funds supplied by the hunters of the State, there are many who firmly believe that these lands should be managed for wildlife alone. This is a selfish view point and shows lack of constructive thought. Conservation is a large field, and its different phases are closely related. Often it is difficult to see where one ends and another begins. But one fact is certain, and that is unless the overall picture is considered, game, fish, forestry and recreation, the individual parts which go to make it up, cannot long exist separately.

Regardless of how the lands were purchased, they are now public lands and must be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the State, but with emphasis upon wildlife values. Therefore, all phases must be studied before management plans are prepared.

On the State Game Lands this means that forestry as well as game management principles must be considered. This can only be done by cuttings so designed as to assure perpetuation of the forest and at the same time permit proper food and cover conditions to exist for wildlife.

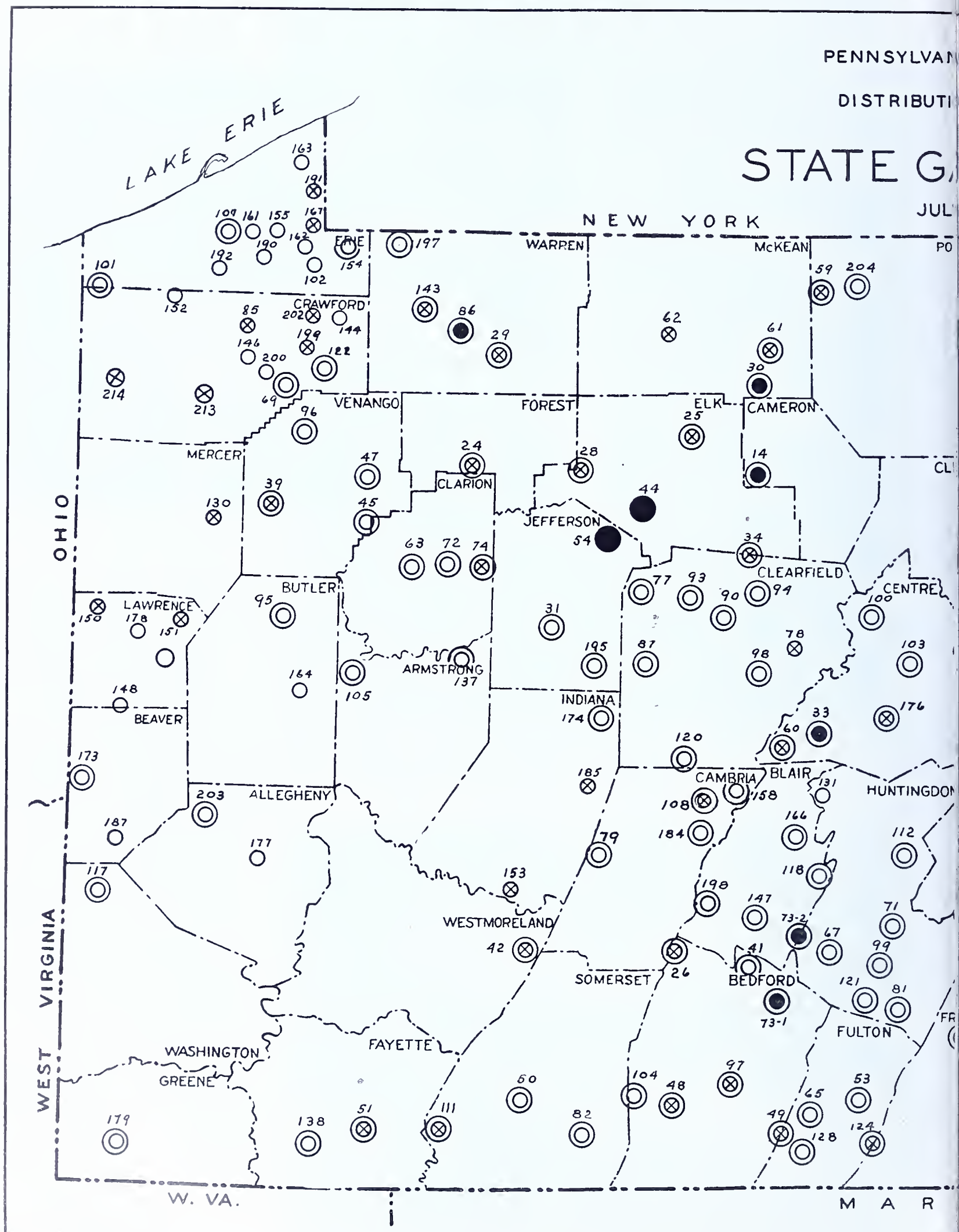
Every tract presents a different problem, each of which depends entirely on available reliable labor and a market for the products of the land. A sample project, of this type, is now in operation on State Game Lands No. 25, Elk County, and results to date indicate that operations can, perhaps, be made self-supporting.



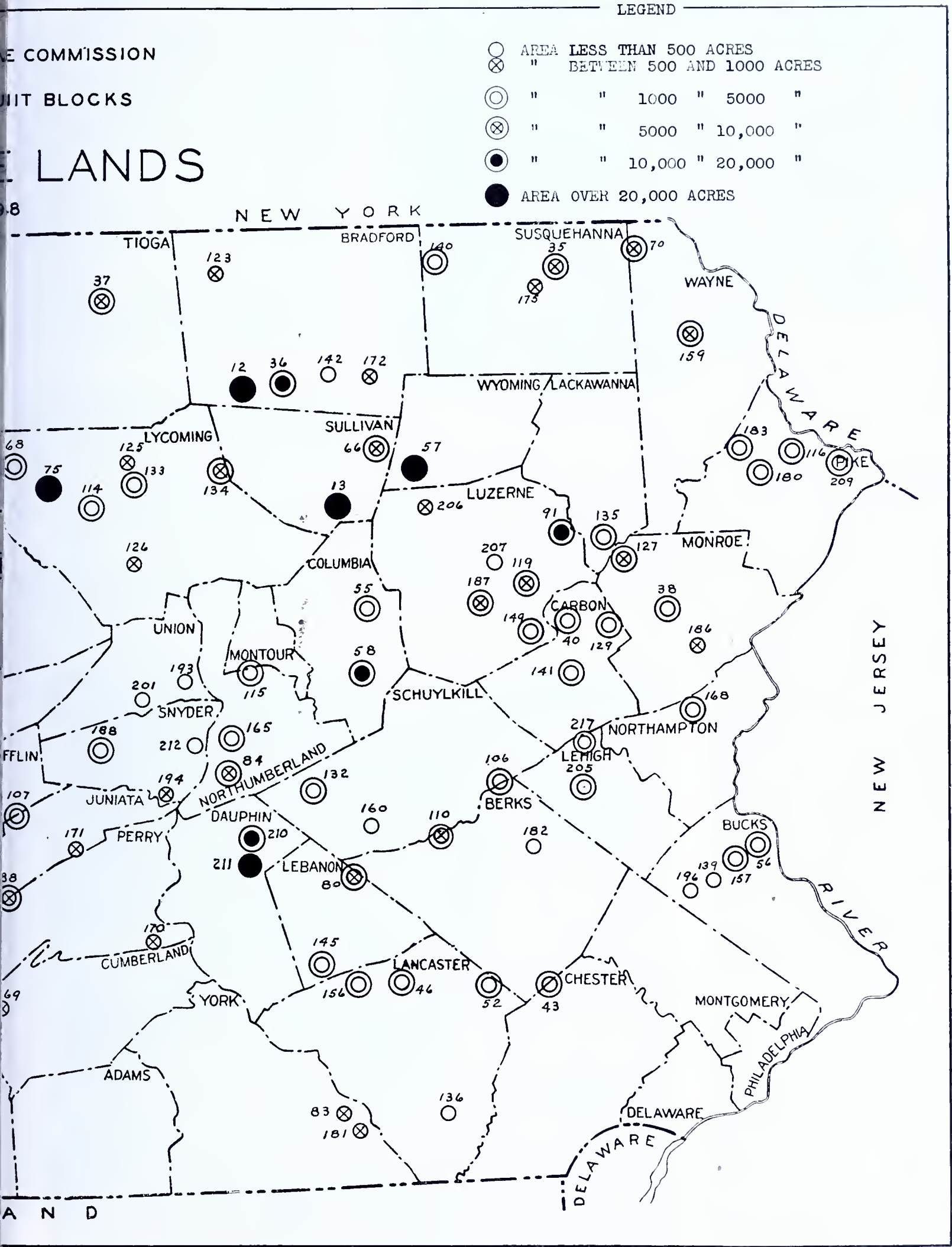
Entrance to Camp Turley, former C.C.C. camp, on State Game Lands in Elk County.

KNOW YOUR STATE!

- K



W YOUR STATE GAME LANDS!





Money must be spent to cut, skid and haul wood products before they can be sold.

The big drawback is to obtain sufficient funds to get properly started. Money must be spent to cut, skid and haul woody products before they can be sold. The receipts are then unavailable until the next fiscal year. Therefore, even if cutting projects can be made self-supporting, no more than one operation can be started in any one year because the money available from the present license fee is entirely inadequate to properly maintain, let alone develop on a large scale, the State Game Lands and Refuges.

And, even if the money were available and the Commission were able to start operations on every tract it owns, the results would not be reflected in better statewide food and cover conditions for wildlife because it owns only one acre or less for each licensed hunter. Therefore, the greatest benefits from such management must be as demonstration areas to show other public agencies and private owners of forest land what can be accomplished on their lands. When they begin to follow such practices, and only then, will the true value of such work result in increased numbers of all game species so eagerly desired by the hunters of the State.

The early management of State Game Lands was simple; boundary and refuge lines were established and maintained. At some locations, limited amounts of road work, of the pick and shovel variety, were required. Perhaps a few seedlings were planted and some predator control work accomplished.

As the problem grew, more and more types of work to improve food and cover conditions for wildlife were introduced. In that early period each man in charge of State Game Lands determined what should be done on individual tracts, with the result that little or no uniformity was obtained.

Experience with the problems brought standardization to a great degree, but the

practices to be applied had to be varied to fit local conditions in each case. The preparation of management plans at this stage depended, to a great degree, on the local officer's knowledge of the tract in question.

Since the termination of World War II each area of State Game Lands is being accurately cover and soil mapped. From this

information detailed management plans which fit into a Statewide pattern are being prepared, and the work outlined will be undertaken as soon as sufficient funds are available.

As mentioned before, succeeding articles will stress the early history of each tract, the maintenance and development work accomplished to date, and the plans for future development required. They will be concise and interesting as well as informative. Look for them and become better acquainted with your State Game Lands.

By pushing their trunks up above the surface of the water and breathing through them, elephants can walk on the bottom of a river.

* * *

Most of the early spring-song of birds is by way of announcing their claim on certain nesting areas.

* * *

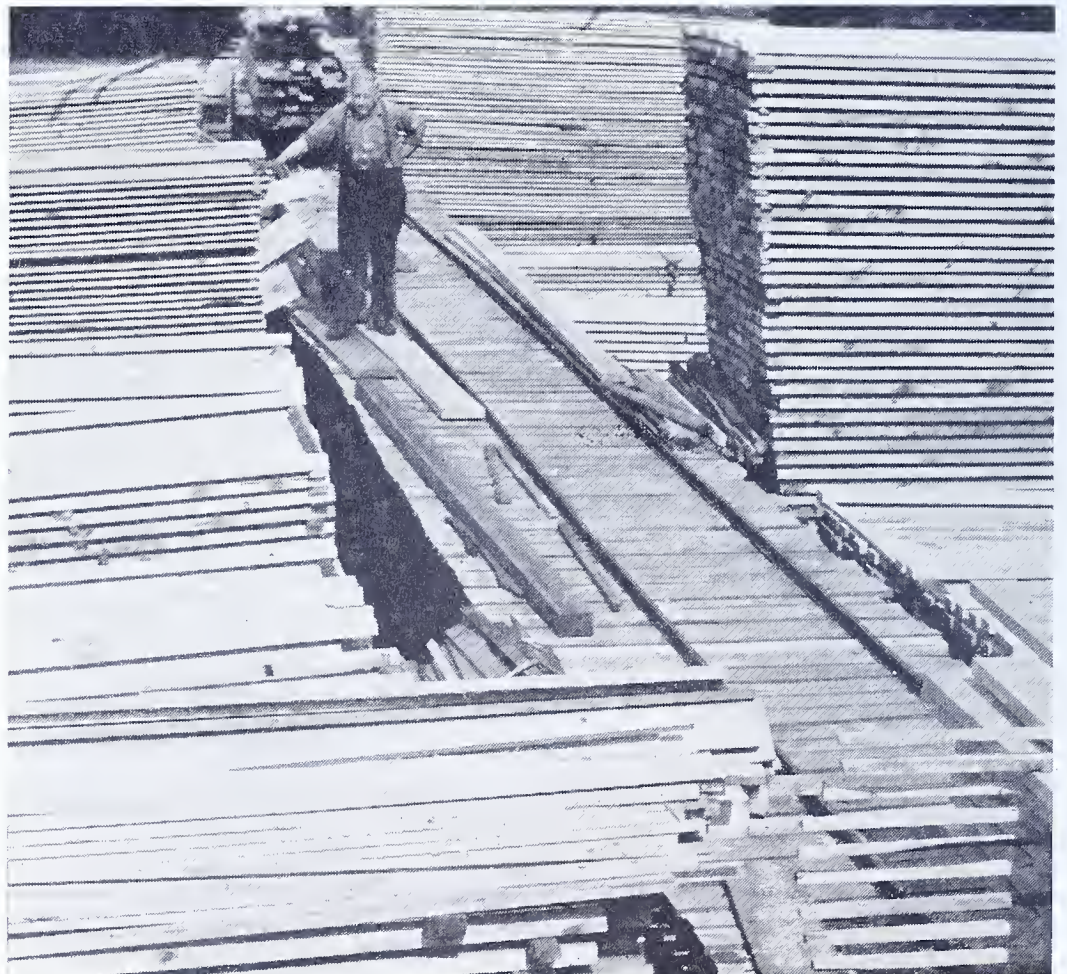
Mother bats carry their newborn with them during the first days of life. The young bat clings to their mother's fur with claw and teeth as she flies about in search of food.

* * *

Only the male Katydids, crickets and cicadas sing. The females are silent.

* * *

The panda is one of the rarest of mammals, with the face of a raccoon, feet like a cat, and body similar to that of the bear.



Wood products harvested from State Game Lands in the last fiscal year included 3,125,457 board feet of saw timber.

I have been observing a sharp shin hawk nest. The nest is located in a hemlock tree about thirty feet from the ground. Five eggs were laid in the nest and five young birds hatched out. The little birds have been developing rapidly because their food has been excellent and plentiful.

About thirty yards from the nest, in another hemlock tree, the old birds have been preparing their kills for the young. The ground under the tree is covered with the feathers of song and insectivorous birds that have been killed. The last time I visited the place, there was a neatly plucked song bird lying on one of the branches, indicating how easy it is for the adult bird to keep an abundant supply of food for the young.

This species of hawk accounts for countless thousands of song and insectivorous birds and for this reason should be killed at every opportunity.—Game Protector Elmer D. Simpson, Cambridge Springs.

I have never had so many complaints regarding crows eating corn as I have had during the first part of the month. They were pulling corn in all sections of the district about as fast as the farmers could plant it. In fact, they pulled about a half field of corn that we planted on Farm Game Pro. 89.

One of our quail nests with 17 eggs was rolled on by a cow and the eggs were all broken on F. G. Pro. 89. Seven pheasant hens with broods were observed the past two weeks on Farm Game Pro. 89, the broods numbering from a 17 high down to 9. Rabbits are very numerous and are doing a lot of damage in towns where we thought about all of them had been trapped last winter. I killed 43 crows and one cooper hawk this month. Cooper hawks are very numerous here. Saw one with a young rabbit it had killed last Saturday. I am very much pleased with the way pheasants and rabbits are showing up on our two farm game projects, 89 and 88. I believe much of the increase is due to the protection offered game in the refuges and safety zones last fall as a good parent stock came through the winter. I am very much in favor of these "escape" zones during the hunting season as hunting pressure is getting denser every year. Also, the ringnecks we stocked this past spring have nested and are adding to the total.—Game Protector Samuel Weigel, Mercer.



On June 15, George Norris, Division "G" General Operations Assistant, and the writer made a survey about the turkey enclosure on Game Lands No. 111, Somerset County. Agitated birds, flying frantically in and out of a maple tree nearby, revealed the expected—a pilot black snake at a downy woodpecker's nest about 30 feet above the ground. Soon the snake wound its way earthward. When the snake was halfway down its head was nearly blown off by a well-aimed shot from Norris' .38 revolver. This snake measured almost 6 feet in length. We removed four dead, newly-hatched birds from its stomach.—Special Services Asst. Robert D. Reed, Latrobe.



One day this month Jim Zwald, a resident of Emporium, was fishing up Salt Run. Jim knows this stream very well and had a favorite hole that he wanted to fish with grass hoppers. The water being very clear he had to use extra precaution in approaching this spot. He crept up to the edge of the hole and tossed in the hopper. As quick as a flash he had a nice strike and let the trout settle down a little. When he set the hook he knew he was holding a nice trout about nine inches so he started slowly to bring his catch toward shore while he still looked over the edge of the bank. All of a sudden his line gave a tremendous jerk and started to move very fast upward and along the edge of the stream. The next thing Jim knew his leader hook and fish were gone. However, being an experienced fisherman he knew that something unusual had happened. He jumped to his feet and

looked over the edge of the bank in time to see a big fat racoon getting away with a brook trout, hook, line and everything.

Another day several weeks ago Jim Shoup, Mont Close Jr. and I had been working at the head of Whippoorwill refuge, clearing the refuge line of brush. We killed several rattlers on this particular day in this country which is well known for rattlers. In the middle of the afternoon we shot a Garter snake about two feet in length. The only reason for killing this type snake was to discover the cause of a huge bulge in the middle of the snake's body. We wanted to discover what was inside of this animal so we opened it. Out popped a toad about seven inches long. It blinked its eyes, puffed itself up several times and hopped off looking none the worse for its almost fatal experience.—Game Protector Norman L. Erickson.

On June 28 I attended a meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incode) at Pocono Manor and the dedication service marking the official establishment of the Delaware-Lehigh Experimental Forest. This demonstration unit is located approximately 6 miles southeast of Blakeslee in Monroe County and is the first unit of the Delaware Basin Research Center. The area, which is owned by the Commonwealth and administered by the Department of Forests and Waters, has been set aside for research on improved forest and watershed management.—Land Operations Assistant H. D. Carroll, Forty Fort.





Officer Timmell of Leechburg reported that he found a mud hen with a fish hook fastened in the corner of its mouth. The hook was attached to a line and pole which had been discarded by some fisherman. The officer cut the hook with his pliers and freed the hen. The hen immediately took off and apparently will be wiser when it comes to choosing food the next time.

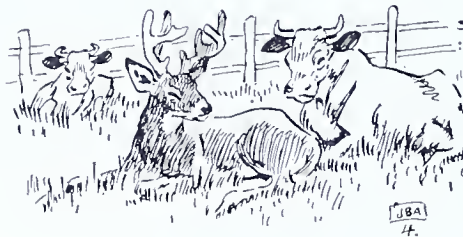
Ex-Deputy Sheriff Pete Smith of Wald Chalk informed me that while mowing he destroyed a nest of pheasants and after examining the remains of the nest found that the hatch was about half out. He fashioned a nest nearby and put the remaining eggs and young chicks in it. He then waited to see if the hen bird would return to take over. In due time the hen came back and hatched the remaining eggs. On the last report, mother and brood are doing nicely after such a narrow escape.

Stubby Cross and his wife of Vandergrift were riding along Roaring Run when they saw a grouse sitting along the edge of the road. With his camera Cross took some pictures of the bird. No sooner had he decided to get some close-ups when the bird flew into the car and next landed on the roof of the auto. Cross got out of the car and the bird flew against his leg and shuffled. Then the fowl flew into a brush to keep out of reach while Stubby was taking pictures. Grouse are the craziest birds!—Game Protector H. E. Greenwald, Vandergrift.

Late in May while assisting Surveyors Arthurs and Webster in mapping out a proposed dam site on State Game Lands No. 179, Green County, we noticed a pair of phoebes darting in and out under a small bridge and screaming in distress. We knew from their actions that something was disturbing them and thought it probably was a snake. Looking under the bridge we found a five foot black snake with its head in the nest and a half grown phoebe in its mouth. We captured the snake and noticed a special thickness in its body about a foot from the head. Mr. J. E. Van Cleve who was with us operated on the reptile and found three more small birds, their bodies intact but dead, in the snake. This was certainly specific evidence of the destructiveness of the black snake in regard to small birds and bird nests and definitely impressed me of the fact that we must never pass up an opportunity to kill these snakes.—Game Protector John F. Blair, Waynesburg.

On June 13 a three point buck deer wondered into Rouzerville and continued to hang around until some men chased it into a garage and closed the door. The following day Deputy Crist and I went over to the garage and looked at the deer. It seemed to be healthy and very tame. We chased it to the mountains. The next morning, Mr. Shocky, who lived close by, went out to milk his cows. He discovered the buck sleeping with the cows in his barnyard. Game Protectors Bretz, Crist, and I caught the buck by his feet and carried him to our waiting crate. This deer was in velvet and he was very careful of his antlers. He never bumped them on the crate during the trip to a wild section of the North Mountains where we turned him loose. We have never heard of him since and have reason to believe that he has gone along with wild deer of that section and is staying with them rather than hunting another barnyard.

Our theory is that someone raised him from a fawn, probably on a farm where he was accustomed to cows being around. This would account for his tameness. Whoever cared for him undoubtedly tired of his being around or became frightened that they would be discovered and fined. It



might be a coincidence but two fellows were fined for having game penned up. The fine was made two weeks before this deer made his appearance. Stories such as this one spread and often become exaggerated but they cause people to think and use their consciences. Lately I have been getting more inquiries about permits for keeping live game.—Game Protector Edward W. Campbell, Chambersburg.

Attention hunters, one bear roving Huntingdon County! Although this section is not natural bear range, it appears that one bruin has found it to be a land of Eden. Last Fall we built a small corn-crib in the Turkey Propagation Area on the top of Broad Mountain. Prior to the winter months, Game Protector Alexander placed 32 bushels of corn in it. Immediately a bear began visiting the area, broke into the crib and in a short time devoured the corn. This spring 25 wild turkey hens were placed in the crib for propagation purposes. Mr. Bruin again visited the area and in two weeks time killed approximately 22 hens and a wild gobbler which had flown in from the outside to mate with the hens.—General Operations Assistant Lester E. Sheaffer, Huntingdon.

I was called one evening to investigate the killing of 34 fancy stock geese. The geese were found lying scattered over a wide area. The only apparent sign of violence was one small hole. Traps were set, and in a short time 6 young foxes paid the penalty.—Game Protector William A. Moyer, Allentown.

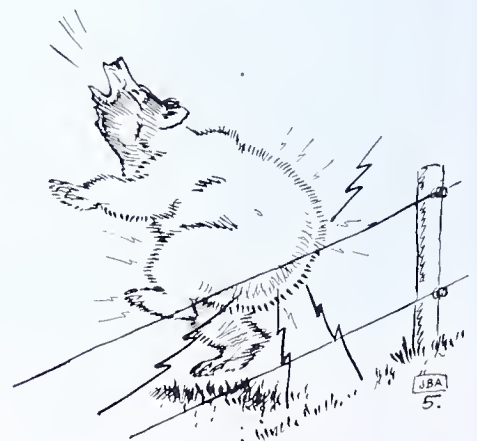
I heard a story the other day from Officer Frantz who is doing a little work on chicken killing foxes. It seems the boy at the farm mistook a skunk in one of his traps for a fox and proceeded to execute the little striped animal with a club. Needless to say, the results were disastrous to both boy and skunk. The chicken killing did stop, however, after aforesaid skunk and a few foxes were eliminated.—Rodney P. Schmid, Slippery Rock.

During the past month we have had a bear visiting a number of homes in the vicinity of Port Allegany. The animal shows no fear but walks around as though he owns the place.

Gladly this same bear has been accepting candy from tourists who live along route six. During one of his journeys along the route he raided a colony of bees, upset eight hives and treated himself to a fine picnic. When the farmer learned about the roving animal he took immediate measures to protect his bees. An electric fence was erected. The following evening the bear decided to put in another appearance. This time he became tangled in the fence and it was the last we saw the bear near the bees.

I am at a loss to know what the answer is relative to this bear's tameness, since he makes himself quite at home wherever he happens to be.

Upon another occasion, the bear wandered into a farmer's pasture where a number of cattle were grazing. The cattle were frightened and the farmer, together with a companion, investigated the cause of the disturbance. When they found the bear wandering about the men shouted and darted toward it. Amid noise from the shouting, the bear walked slowly through the field, climbed a tree, eased himself into the crouch of a tree and went to sleep. He slept well until morning, then slowly walked up into the hills.—Game Protector Claude B. Kelsey, Port Allegany.



EXPLORING THE CAVERNS—*from Page 6*

is certainly that of an inner sanctum, deathly still and mysterious. For a few moments after entering a cave the vastness and strangeness of the new underground world stuns the mind. If someone speaks or kicks a rock, the sound comes echoing back from the darkness ahead.

As you feel your way down the murky passages, your flashlight probing into the darkness, you begin to appreciate the delicate beauty of the rocks and quartz and crystal formations. Pinks, lime-greens, opaques, blues and russets; here and there an iridescent streak of mineral in the grey rock; stalactites hanging from the ceiling, a shining drop of water clinging to each tip—beneath them conical stalagmites rising from the floor; the sparkling of micas, like tiny stars; now the golden flash of pyrite—such are the scenes revealed in your flashlight's beam.

Huge rock formations strike out at every angle. Natural chairs and shelves are sometimes shaped out of the calcite by the constant drip-dripping of water. In some places great spires rise like organ pipes from the floor. Into such surroundings go the spelunkers, equipped with cameras, mapping paper and duffle.



A typical scene in a limestone cavern.

Always of interest to spelunkers are the new discoveries in natural history fields uncovered in caves and sink-holes. Only recently a party of spelunkers discovered the bones of an elk in a Pennsylvania sink-hole. Unusual finds are constantly being made, giving cave enthusiasts the added pleasure of knowing that their recreation is contributing to the advancement of natural science.

Much of this cave exploration work is directed by the National Speleological Society, a unique organization with offices in Washington, D. C. Membership is open to both spelunkers and speleologists. Local chapters of the society called Grottoes organize trips and direct activities. These include hiking tours for the purpose of locating new caves, photographing cave entrances and interiors, exploration parties, cave mapping, and assisting naturalists in collecting cave flora and fauna.

Especially in Pennsylvania, with its many limestone caves, are spelunkers active. Speleological Society Grottoes have been organized in several cities, and are constantly recruiting new cave enthusiasts. With the wide variety of interests offered, the popularity of this unique sport seems assured.

TIME FOR INVENTORY—

(Continued from Page 9)

This is only part of the forest story. It is reported that we are consuming our now limited supply at the rate of 54 billion board feet each year while our annual growth rate is only 35 billion. Consumption surpasses replacement by more than 50%. It does not take much paper to figure how long at this rate it will be before we can close out our timber inventory.

Let's look at the farm land item. The most recent report of the Soil Conservation Service estimates our present farm croplands total at approximately 460,000,000 acres. Erosion, largely man-made, is said to take away 5,400,000,000 tons of our life-supporting topsoil every year. It is stated that 3,000,000,000 tons wash or blow away from American farms every twelve months—enough to fill a freight train that would girdle the earth 18 times. Erosion by wind and flood is estimated to carry away some 21 times as much plant food from our soil as the total of its productive crops. The total red ink item representing annual soil loss in the United States approaches \$4,000,000,000. This total is made up of the losses of soil, plant nutrients, direct loss to farmers, plus the cost of damages by flood and erosion to highways, railroads, waterways and other facilities and resources.

So the story goes. Our forests and our grasslands are the basis of our national wealth. Oil, minerals, all our other resources add to the total, of course, but it is by our forests and our grasslands that our people eat and live.



Photo by Hal Harrison

"Your flashlight probing into the darkness, you begin to appreciate the delicate beauty of the rocks and quartz and crystal formations."

THE PHILLIPS MEMORIAL—

(Continued from Page 3)



John M. Phillips delivering his words of appreciation for this tribute.



Part of the crowd of more than 400 persons gathered to pay tribute to John M. Phillips and the first purchase of State Game Lands.



Honorable Ross L. Leffler, President of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, delivering the acceptance speech in behalf of the Commonwealth.

guests to participate in the unveiling of this tablet in honor of Mr. Phillips."

Following Commissioner Leffler on the speaker's stand, and prior to his introduction of the honored guest, Mr. Hall Stackpole gave those assembled a good resume of the dynamic spirit behind Mr. Phillips' crusade in behalf of conservation. Said the son of the former Game Commissioner Harry C. Stackpole:

"Why does Mr. Phillips need an introduction? It is like introducing the favorite uncle at father's picnic. You know his accomplishments, you know what he has done, so I would like to inject a few of the things which I know that you people do not know—some of the things that Mr. Phillips wouldn't tell himself, because he is so modest.

"Back in his day the man who shot 50 grouse or caught a thousand fish was a hero. He was telling me not long ago how, while hunting back in 1889 between Brockway and Ridgeway, he and his friend Mr. Hiram Frost came upon upon one deer track—imagine that! They chased that deer all day and camped on his trail all night. The next morning they got up and chased it all that day—almost back to Brockway in fact. He spent the night at his friend's home and next day they chased it and finally caught up to it and Mr. Phillips killed it. He said to his friend, 'I think I killed the last deer in Pennsylvania.' He swore to himself right then and there he would never kill another deer in Pennsylvania and that he would devote the rest of his life to conservation.

"With that thought in mind he started out and subsequently organized a group of trap-shooting clubs into what I understand was the forerunner of the present statewide sportsmen's association.

"When Mr. Phillips first became interested in game conservation, even after the Game Commission was established and he, himself, was a Commissioner, people generally felt that the game was public property. They felt the same about the Game Commission limiting their shooting as you would feel if somebody told you that you couldn't kill your own chickens. That is hard to believe, but it is absolutely the truth. In those days Game Protectors were often shot at and quite a few were killed and wounded. It took courage to fight for conservation and wise laws those days, yet today some sportsmen don't even have the courage to report themselves for breaking the law because of public opinion.

"In the early days Mr. Phillips received many threatening letters from disgruntled people. He often would ride through all the districts in his horse and buggy, subject to taunts and threats, but would just sit there and say 'Go ahead and shoot me. I don't care. I am out to do a good job!'

"He received threatening letters from the Blackhand who said they would kill him; but he told me the most dangerous people he ever had to contend with were his fellow hunters. He was shot in the leg three times during various hunting seasons.

"In 1913, through the efforts of Mr. Phillips,

ve had our first hunting license. When you stop to think that ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of the politicians were against paid hunting licenses you can easily figure what sort of crusade he must have waged in order to accomplish that objective.

"You all know what led up to the buying of this land here, and I, frankly, give Mr. Phillips 99 per cent of the credit. He is 87 years old. He was running around talking to people last night when I was ready to crawl in bed. He is still fighting a crusade. He is still working 24 hours a day for the sportsmen of Pennsylvania. It is a great privilege to introduce our honored guest."

Because of his failing sight and his inability to read in strong sunlight, Mr. Phillips limited his words of appreciation to a few remarks and then introduced his son, John M. Phillips, Jr. Mr. Phillips, Jr., very ably delivered this speech prepared especially for the occasion by his father:

"Sportsmen and friends, today you are honoring not only me, the Last of the Mohicans, but the rugged individualists, now in the Happy Hunting Ground, who through the last 60 years fought side by side with me for the conservation of our waters, our forests and our wildlife. I am now in my eighty-eighth year and this honor touches me deeply.

"However, this great boulder and plaque on which you have put my name might be unveiled today and tomorrow forgotten unless it serves as an inspiration to my sportsmen friends of today to fight on in the great work of conservation in Pennsylvania, not only for the citizens of today but for the generations of the future.

"The battle is never finished. The fight must go on. Today, thinking of the past struggles in which Game Commissioners were libeled, in which I was threatened with death, and employees of the Game Commission were wounded and killed, I appeal to the sportsmen themselves to furnish the funds for the ever continuing victory. I ask them here to pledge themselves to fight along with their Game Commission to raise the price of their membership in the greatest sportsmen's club in the world—the price of their hunter's license.

"The work for which you honor me and my friends today was made possible by the Hunter's License Law. Nothing important could be done to bring Pennsylvania from a shot-out state to its present eminence as a sportsmen's paradise until in 1913. After 18



Mr. Hall Stackpole, son of former Game Commissioner Harry C. Stackpole.



His Excellency, Governor James H. Duff, giving the principal address of the day.

years of bitter controversy, we finally obtained the \$1 license fee, with the help of my conservationist friend, the late Governor John K. Tenor. Today, while costs mount in every phase of life, that license fee remains at the \$2 to which it was raised in 1927, with the help of another great conservation governor, the late John S. Fisher.

"Pennsylvania's license is one of the lowest in the country, covering both large and small game. For example, the same privileges in Michigan cost \$7.50; in Maryland, \$5.25; in New Jersey, \$3.15.

"When we were in the violent fight for the hunter's license law, I was accused of trying to regiment our hunters like a European ruler, and of trying to tag them like dogs. I was charged with trying to take hunting away from the working man although all my life I had been in contact with him and it was for the working man that I was trying to bring game back to Pennsylvania, since he had neither the time nor the means to go far afield.

"My enemies said that fewer and fewer men would be able to enjoy our great Pennsylvania fields and forests if the license law passed.

"What happened? In the shot-out, cut-over, burned-over water-polluted Pennsylvania of 1913, it was estimated that there were only 140,000 hunters. However, when the license law was passed in 1913, 305,000 hunters applied for licenses. Today, we have more than 800,000 licensed hunters and, including the farmers and their help who hunt

without licenses, there are today more than 1,000,000 hunters in our industrial state.

"In 1913, game was still scarce. Today, we are one of the greatest game states in the Union. The only things we lack are wild waterfowl and shore birds, and of these we kill less than almost any state, despite Pennsylvania's natural advantages, being south of the Great Lakes and with several major flyways, including the great Pymatuning Lake. With my life-long friend, the late Congressman George Shiras, III, author of the migratory bird law, I worked, beginning in 1890, to save from destruction and bring back to our nation our then commercialized wild waterfowl. Unfortunately, we were prevented from bringing them back to Pennsylvania.

"When I was a boy of 13, I found my first wildlife refuge, a natural one. It was the 10,000 acres of what was then Pymatuning Swamp at the head waters of the Shenango River, practically inaccessible, where I hunted, often risking my life. As I grew older I determined to preserve it as a natural habitat of practically all the small wildlife native to Pennsylvania and Ohio, which abounded there. For 70 years I have worked to do so.

"In 1900, while hunting in Jackson Hole, south of Yellowstone Park, I noticed that game, when pursued, sought refuge in the park. I then realized that if it were not for the breeding ground and sanctuary of the parks, our worthwhile big game would have been exterminated in the West. I became convinced that the way to bring game back

(Continued on Page 27)

CONSERVATION SCHOOL—from Page 5

Division; Mr. Gordon Trembly, Fish Commission; Mr. Wilbur M. Cramer, Pennsylvania Game Commission; Larry Perez, Camp Instructor.

Motion pictures were shown as follows: "Tarpon Fishing in Florida" and "Stocking Big Game in Montana"; pictures on fish and fishing by the Fish Commission; "Wildcat Hunt" and "Pennsylvania Wildlife Wonders" by Willard Johns, Game Commission; "Clean Waters" by Mr. Barrick of the Sanitary Water Board.

The boys attending the camp and their sponsoring organizations follow:

Bedford County

Joseph Allen
432 E. Penn St., Bedford, Pa.
Bedford Rod and Gun Club

Harrison F. Bornmann, Jr.
R. D. 1, Bedford, Pa.
Dunnings Cove Sportsmen's Assn.

Ralph M. Ferry
R. D., Woodbury, Pa.
Southern Cove Rod and Gun Club

Robert Shaffer
115 W. Penn St., Bedford, Pa.
Bedford Rod and Gun Club

Paul Wynn
R. D. 4, Bedford, Pa.
Friends Cove Sportsmen's Assn.

Blair County

Robert Benner
612 E. Main St., Roaring Spring, Pa.
Shawnee Conservation Club

Charles Dunn
2905 1st St., Altoona, Pa.
Altoona Wildlife Conservation Club

David E. Hancock
2317 9th St., Altoona, Pa.
Blair County Game, Fish, and Forestry Assn.

E. Edward Henry
Martinsburg, Pa.
Martinsburg Sportsmen's Assn.

Bill Hunter
R. D. 3, Tyrone, Pa.
Bald Eagle Sportsmen's Club



"I don't want to frighten you, Jim, but I think there's a snake in your bed!"



The Stone Valley Engineering Camp of Pennsylvania State College, site of the first Junior Conservation Camp.

John J. Kabella, III
425 Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Hollidaysburg Consolidated Sportsmen's Assn.

Spencer Miller
R. D. 1, Martinsburg, Pa.
Henrietta Sportsmen's Assn.

John E. Pearson
209 9th St., Altoona, Pa.
Altoona Wildlife Conservation Club

Wayne R. Richards
509 W. 14th St., Duncansville, Pa.
Duncansville Wildlife Assn.

Kent E. Ritchey
R. D. 2, Duncansville, Pa.
Newry Sportsmen's Assn.

David L. Seedenburg
2425 Broad Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Altoona Rifle and Pistol Club

Edwin Gochnauer
1011 26th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Blair County Game, Fish, and Forestry Assn.

Centre County

Ronald Rider
R. D. 1, Bellefonte—Valley View
Hunters and Anglers—Bellefonte, Pa.

Richard Wahl
708 N. Atherton St., State College, Pa.
Nittany Mountain Sportsmen's Assn.

Cambria County

Donald Austin
Nanty Glo, Pa.
Nanty Glo Rod and Gun Club

Frank Bavdek, Jr.
R. D. 2, Windber, Pa.
Kraget Sportsmen's Assn.

Richard Englehart
322 Sugar St., Ebensburg, Pa.
Ebensburg Sportsmen's Club

Donald Morris
617 E. Sample St., Ebensburg, Pa.
Ebensburg Sportsmen's Club

Walter Nemish
Vintondale, Pa.
Rod and Rifle Club

Harry Koehler
R. D. 7, Box 269D, Johnstown, Pa.
Johnstown Sportsmen's Assn.

Richard Smith
Box 305, Dunlo, Pa.
Dunlo Rod and Gun Club

Francis Voytas
250 Hayes St., Johnstown, Pa.
St. Clair Trap and Field Club

James J. Weise
506 Laurel Ave., Cresson, Pa.
Cresson Community Sportsmen's Assn.

Vernon Wolfhope
Salix, Pa.
Salix Sportsmen's Assn.

Fulton County

Lee Ray
McConnellsburg, Pa.
Fulton County Sportsmen's Assn.

Huntingdon County

John D. Feagly
710 Seventh St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon County Game, Fish, and Forestry

David Lutz
1410 Mifflin St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon County Game, Fish, and Forestry

Northeast Division

Michael Mengak
26 Frederick St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Northwest Division

Jess Moore
R. D. 2, Lowellville, Ohio

Southern Division

Ronald Flory
R. D. 4, Lebanon, Pa.

Northeast Division

Jack Brown
419 Main Rd., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CORRECTION

Our mistake! In the note on the late Reinhold L. Fricke carried in the June issue, it was stated that Mr. Fricke had mounted many of the birds on display in the Commission's Museum on Ford Island in the Pymatuning Sanctuary. Actually, all the birds in the museum were skinned, mounted, and painted by F. W. Bauder, formerly of the J. August Beck Taxidermy Company.

I LEARN ABOUT BEAR HUNTING—from Page 8

did not care to track bear any more. I went to the cabin and started the fireplace.

I opened the door into the lean-to, a small shack joined onto the cabin, to get more logs which were stacked just inside the door. As I reached in for the logs I heard a scuffling sound.

"Some animal, a rat most likely, has crawled up under the leanto floor after the bacon hanging from the rafters," I said.

Leaving the door open, I carried the logs to fireplace. Suddenly, there was a terrific crash. I grabbed my flash light and gun. Tin cans rolled on the lean-to floor. I stepped in by the logs. A violent blow knocked the flash light from my hands. I looked up. I could just see a large



WILLIAMSTON PLAN REVIVED

The "Williamston Plan," one of the country's most successful farmer-sportsman-relationship projects which suffered some loss of interest during the war years, is being revived this season in Michigan, the state of its origin. Last year 31 clubs, controlling 120,000 acres, participated in the plan and it is expected that that number will be more than doubled this year.

Under the Williamston plan the farmers of a neighborhood, usually about two square miles or more, band together and agree to keep their farms open to hunting, but to allow only a fixed number to hunt each day. The hunter must park his car in the farmer's yard when he gets one of the limited number of tickets for the day. Control of the number of hunters and acquaintances developed in getting the tickets has kept trespass violations at a minimum where the plan has been in operation.

PRACTICAL FIELD SHOOTING—from Page 12

Al tried this position for his next string, but he never had used it before and only got seven. I tied that, using my first position.

Al went back to it for his fourth round and got nine, one can refusing to roll at the first hit. To beat that, I'd have to shoot a perfect score, and be plenty lucky, to boot. I took what, in my opinion is unquestionably the most deadly position from which to shoot a pistol.

There was a little stump near the firing point, and I sat down and leaned against it. I pulled my knees up high, made sure my feet were solid and then rested my forearms against my thighs, holding the pistol with both hands just above the level of my knees.

In this position, a man with good eyes can shoot a pistol nearly as well as he can a rifle with open sights. I hit every shot, but one can failed to roll with the first bullet, so I tied Al again.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Fred O. Staley, who so ably described his last bear hunt to win second prize honors in our "Outdoor Story Contest", tells us that he is still interested in other kinds of hunting and has been for years. Mr. Staley is married and has one son (who we hope will turn out to be a more successful bear hunter than his Dad). For the past seven years Fred has been a supervisor at the Naval Supply Depot in Mechanicsburg and prior to that time worked five years each with the Bethlehem Steel Company, the State Banking Department, and the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. Like the winner of the contest's first-prize honors, Mr. Staley has also been very interested in Scouting, having been an Eagle Scout and Scoutmaster. He is a member of the Penn-Harrisburg Deer Club, the Harrisburg Hunters and Anglers Association, and a former member of the Elysburg Rod and Gun Club.

shadowy form on top of the logs.

The intruder scrambled wildly. Down came the logs into the room. I saw Chuck standing in the cabin doorway, just as I pulled the trigger.

Then a sickening thud knocked me to the floor. It was a bear. A bear can move very fast. Chuck leaped out of his way as the bear made a bee-line out of the open door.

"You were right," I said; "I cannot hit a bear even when he falls on me. I am no bear hunter."

Chuck laughed. "You'll learn, my boy."

But I did not want to learn any more.

I did not want to go bear hunting, after that.



Rabies in Foxes Studied in Southeast

Intensified action to check the spread of rabies in foxes in the Southeast was called for recently by Roy Moore, regional director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, before a meeting of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners in Atlanta, the Wildlife Management Institute said recently.

Moore stated that in the last four or five years, rabid foxes in the Southern region have been responsible for the loss of a quarter of a million dollars worth of livestock, have bitten more than 100 persons, and have caused several human deaths. The seriousness of outbreaks, he reported, appears in proportion to the size of the fox population, and when an outbreak occurs, it continues until the foxes in the area are eliminated. This may take from several months to a year.

He shot from the sitting position for his last round—and rolled nine. I tied him.

Our total score for that evening showed two wins and three ties for me against a man who is unquestionably a better pistol shot than I. On the way home I bought him a coke and told him the score didn't count. He'd had his lesson.

My purpose for recounting the adventure is this: When the chips are down and a man really has to hit something with a pistol, then there are several positions a great deal better than the conventional offhand. There is no reason for not becoming proficient with them in informal shooting. After all, I don't know anybody who'd shoot at game with a rifle from the standing position if he could use sitting or prone. It's just as important to use the steadiest possible position with a pistol if you really want to get the best results of which it—and you—are capable.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAMMAL SURVEY—from Page 7



Photo by Karl Maslowski
What combination of kinds and sizes of trees are best suited to a maximum squirrel population? Pennsylvania's mammal survey may provide the answer.

wild animal? What animals are increasing, and what animals are becoming more scarce? Is this increase or decrease a trend over a period of years or is it a local condition? These are questions which have always puzzled game managers, hunters, trappers, fur markets and statisticians.

Although the past twenty years have seen great progress in census techniques, it is still true that there is no wholly satisfactory method of counting our wildlife resources as we do our domestic animals. The use of the airplane has made it possible to get more accurate censuses of ducks and some of our big game animals, but for all small game and non-game species it is not possible to get accurate counts except on very small areas. Yet it is important to find out whether or not certain animals are increasing or decreasing, and if possible, to discover the factors that are causing this shift in mammal population. To illustrate: you may never know the actual number of rabbits in your favorite hunting place, but if you have hunted the same place for several years, you know whether or not the number of rabbits is increasing or decreasing. If this change can be measured in some way, it is then possible to know not only that the rabbit population has changed, but how much it has changed. And when it is possible to measure the amount of change, then the effects of management practices can be measured. For this reason most of the methods in current use are aimed at measuring the changes in populations rather than at counting the actual number of individuals.

To get some idea of the complexity of making a mammal survey, it must be remembered that each of the objectives men-

tioned is not a single problem but is multiplied by the number of species of mammals present in the state. For the purpose of this study, the mammals of Pennsylvania may be classified as follows:

	species
big game animals	3
small game animals	7
furbearers and predators	12
non-game and small mammals	37 (approx.)

There is a total of 59 species in these four groups. In addition to these, there are at least 7 species of domestic mammals. Each of these groups is economically important and through their complex interrelationships, they all, at one time or another, are impor-

tant factors in game management. Since each of these groups contains some species that have been rather thoroughly studied, and each of the 59 species offers many problems warranting further study, it was necessary to select phases of the work that were to receive special attention. This was done by selecting those groups about which the least is known and whose relationship to man and to other animals is least understood. These groups include most of the 49 species of furbearers, predators, non-game and small mammals. The last group listed, "non-game and small mammals," contains a few forms, such as porcupines, chipmunks and flying squirrels, that are familiar animals to most people who get out of doors, but it also includes a large number of different kinds of small mammals that are ordinarily thought of as "just mice." These animals are small, and for the most part, so secretive in their habits that they are usually unnoticed and the few that are seen are usually doing something destructive so that they are all considered more or less of a nuisance, if not outright pests. But before dismissing them as unimportant, let us first see what is known about them.

Of the small mammals in Northwestern Pennsylvania there are 37 kinds. Of this number 3 are on record as having occurred, at times, in sufficient numbers to be serious agricultural pests. Two are credited with being important in the control of outbreaks of destructive insects; three have been known to carry diseases harmful to man, and at least four of them are important as food for predators. By their great numbers alone, they constitute a factor that cannot be overlooked when it is desired to manage an area.

To gather this information it is necessary to use a number of different methods and to draw on the knowledge of many people. After reviewing what was known of Pennsylvania mammals through the records of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, of museums and libraries, ten representative areas in northwestern Pennsylvania were selected for intensive study. In each of these localities a series of trap lines are operated. Some of

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Photo by Karl Maslowski
A rare shot of a rarely seen animal, the weasel. The animals were found to be common residents of Pennsylvania.

THE PHILLIPS MEMORIAL—

(Continued from Page 23)

to Pennsylvania was to establish a number of 'Little Yellowstone Parks,' surrounded by public shooting grounds, in our State and to pass adequate laws to save our commercialized game. (Remember, in those days our game was commercialized and sold in the markets. Even our song and insectivorous birds were killed and their plumage sold to ornament women's hats.)

"Finally, in 1905 our game refuge law was passed, permitting us to establish refuges on state forestry land. But forestry policies interfered with game propagating policies.

"In 1915, I said to our sportsmen, 'When our game commission was first organized we tried without success to get the 98 per cent of our people who do not hunt to furnish the funds to purchase and propagate game for us to kill. We are now tenants at will on the people's forestry land and trespassers on the farmers'. It is high time we quit the sponging class and furnish our own hunting grounds. If you will assist your commission to get a law passed so we can use the surplus from your \$1 license and also increase the license \$1 we will purchase for you your own hunting grounds and perpetuate hunting in Pennsylvania.'

"The law allowing us to buy land and to establish auxiliary refuges on lands owned by farmers was passed and approved by Governor Sproul in 1919, but we did not succeed in getting an increase in the license fee.

"This land on which we stand today was the first refuge, consisting of wild waste land, which we bought under the new law.

"We kept on trying to increase the license fee and at last succeeded in 1927 in raising it to \$2. The 1927 increase was earmarked for the purchase and maintenance of sportsman-owned land, of which we now have almost 900,000 acres, containing many wildlife sanctuaries or game refuges.

"Today, costs have spiraled. Yet you pay only \$2 for your hunter's license which gives you days of enjoyment in the open, which may give you a deer or a bear, pheasants or rabbits worth many times \$2.

"By increasing your small game license fee and adding a big game license, as Michigan and other states do, thus increasing the number of licenses issued, you would obtain more revenue from the Federal Government and give your Game Commission more funds with which to work.

"Your efficient Game Commission, working without salary for the love of the work and not for pay, struggles on with a bigger job than ever before, establishing and maintaining game refuges and building lakes for wild waterfowl. It will have to curtail its services to the sportsmen unless the license fee is raised! Don't let this curtailment happen! Don't let us take a backward step!

"I would feel that this honor you pay me today was more than just a gallant gesture to the past if in dedicating this boulder, my sportsmen friends re-dedicated themselves to continuing and broadening conservation work in our great state. They can only do this by themselves asking for a higher license fee to pay the price of continued progress."

Another to pay homage to the "grand old man of conservation" was Hon. David L.



Dr. Arthur W. Henn, front row third left, surrounded by other officers of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League. Dr. Henn served as chairman of the Memorial Committee and presented the plaque and boulder to the Commonwealth for the group.

Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh. In acknowledging the Master of Ceremonies' introduction, he said, "I came up here as the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and as an individual friend of John M. Phillips to express how keenly I appreciate the honor which is being bestowed upon a man who is looked upon as one of the first citizens of the City of Pittsburgh. I know he is that so far as conservation is concerned, and I was happy to hear Mr. Leffler and others say that he is the outstanding conservationist in this country.

"This is a great event, and I am very happy, as are many, many other Pittsburghers who are in the audience today, to come here to pay tribute and to take part in this celebration this afternoon. We only hope and pray, all of us, that Mr. Phillips will be left to us for many, many years to come, not only for the devotion he has given to Pennsylvania and to wildlife conservation, but to the many friends that he has the length and breadth of the land."

Very high tribute was paid both to the honored guest and to His Excellency, the Governor, by Hon. Herbert P. Sorg, Representative to the General Assembly from Elk County who subsequently introduced the Chief Executive. He cited the Governor's staunch support of the conservation program, emphasizing the fact that when the Chief Executive said he was going to do a thing he did it, and that no influence whatever could be exerted over him once he knew he was acting in the best interests of all the people of Pennsylvania. He pointed out that the Governor and Mrs. Duff had sacrificed a well earned vacation to drive several hundred miles from the seashore for the express purpose of paying tribute to John M. Phillips.

Everyone present could well take a lesson from the Governor's remarks which, as usual, were most appropriate and to the point. He said:

"I wonder, as we meet here this beautiful afternoon, if we fully realize how greatly privileged we are to be here under these circumstances. In my judgment we are honor-

ing one of the great Americans of our day—a man who will undoubtedly go down in the records as one of the great Americans of all time in conservation. In years to come, when all of us are gone, this monument that we dedicate to him today will be visited by other generations. They will stand in reverence before it and receive even a fuller realization of the magnificent program which he has largely been the sponsor of.

"Many states continuously tell you how wonderful they are, but one of the most remarkable experiences I have had as governor, in going to governors' conferences and meeting important people from other states, is the enormously high regard they have for this magnificent domain we call Pennsylvania. I wonder if we realize we have one of the greatest reservoirs of natural resources in the country.

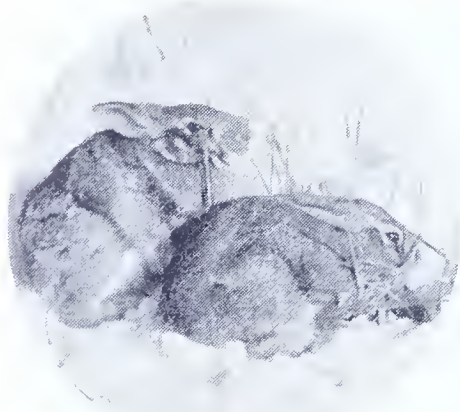
"In the past we have been most wasteful and prodigal in the use of these resources. It is by reason of his appreciation of that waste and the heritage we have lost, that we owe an eternal debt of gratitude to the man we honor today, especially when you recollect that only a generation ago deer were practically extinct in this Commonwealth.

"Not very far from this spot in which we stand you can witness the prodigality with which we wasted our natural resources, because the hemlock, the great tree of Pennsylvania, and one of the most magnificent trees that ever grew outdoors, was cut down wastefully, like the warriors on the battlefields, and lay crumpling up those fields and rotting.

"This man whom we honor realized what continuous destruction of the woods and streams of Pennsylvania would mean to succeeding generations. He was not only an idealist; he was the kind of practical idealist who was not only willing to talk about what our obligation to the future was, but was determined to do something about that obligation.

"Those of you who are intimately ac-

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RABBITS OR CHUCKS?

By Lysle Burtch

Are we sportsmen systematically and unknowingly destroying our rabbit hunting by gradually killing off or thinning out the lowly woodchuck? I wonder. When you stop to think and reflect on the past, conditions ten or fifteen years ago might give rabbit hunters plenty of food for thought.

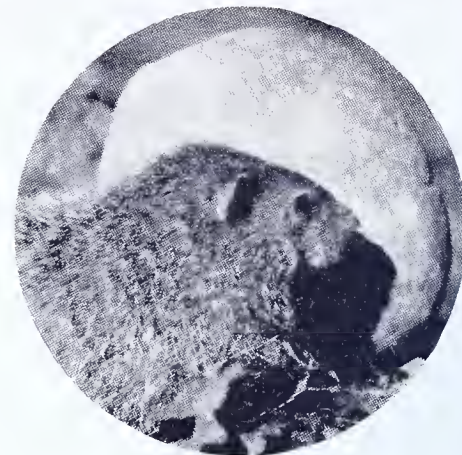
Go back in your memory a decade or two and recall how easy a matter it was to ride out through the back roads on a sunny afternoon and spot thirty or forty 'chucks on the gentle slopes and green meadows. Remember? Recall, too, how it was also an easy matter to go out with your dog (and he didn't have to be a first class rabbit dog either) and after a relatively short time, bag your limit of bunnies on a cool, crisp November day.

But most of that has been changed. Now ride along the back country roads and see if you can spot ten of twelve chucks where you used to see thirty or forty in the same length of time over the same route. Then go out this fall over the same ground and see how many times during the season you can find an over-abundance of rabbits.

Quite contrary to general belief, wild rabbits very seldom dig their own burrows.

What few they do dig are not sufficient enough to enable them to withstand the rigors of a hard winter. Some time ago the Pennsylvania Game Commission made a thorough study of the woodchuck-rabbit relationship and unearthed many interesting facts, literally and figuratively. Research field men found that the woodchuck is really a benefactor of the cottontail rabbit in many ways. But, chiefly, the chucks provided bigger, better and warmer burrows than the rabbit could ever hope to dig. In fact, the two animals are known to share burrows occasionally. Too, these researchers found that the numerous woodchuck holes acted as havens when Bre'r Rabbit was being hard pressed by hunters and dogs. Thus, like Mutt and Jeff, the eastern cottontail and the woodchuck go along hand in hand.

Over a period of years I have probably shot as many chucks as the next fellow and probably would have continued doing so if it had not been for my recognition of this relationship between the chucks and rabbits. Now, in a small way, I have tried to introduce this theory to fellow hunters but without much success. They all look at me and shake their heads, no doubt thinking: "Poor fellow. Who ever heard of the woodchuck being anything but a varmint,



a nuisance, and a first rate live target." My small voice is lost in the gale.

Personally, I would like to see woodchuck shooting sharply curtailed for a period of three years except in a few places where they might be classified as a real nuisance. That would give wildlife managers and sportsmen an opportunity to see if there was any radical change in the rabbit population. I may be wrong but I think we might be in for a pleasant surprise.

In the meantime if we sportsmen must have a live target to shoot at, why not pick on that black tyrant, the crow? He is a much harder and more elusive target to hit than the chuck. Anyone that can score a hit on a crow at 75 or a 100 yards with a .30-.30, .30-.06, or what have you need have no worries about his shooting ability.

Let's give bunny a break and not "bump off" his one and only benefactor, "Woody woodchuck!" Remember if you must shoot a chuck (because he is doubtless a much easier target to hit than the crow), you might just as well vision long ears on him since indiscriminate shooting of the lowly chuck may eventually mean a further dent in an already limited rabbit supply. Think it over!

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WILD TURKEY—Continued from the July issue.

Summary

1. Management of the wild turkey on a statewide basis in Pennsylvania consists of the following: (1) Protection, (2) sanctuary refuges, (3) restocking, (4) habitat control, (5) winter feeding, (6) predator control, and (7) evaluation of range and wild turkey populations.

2. Adequate protection for wild turkeys is emphasized by the fact that man is considered the greatest controlling factor of wild turkey populations.

3. Sanctuary refuges of at least 500 acres in size may be considered as an effective management tool for insuring breeding stock in areas that provide little natural protection during the hunting season.

4. Spring stocking of 53 hens and 22 gobblers produced a fall population of 143 turkeys, a 90.7 percent increase.

5. Fall liberations of young gobblers during the hunting season would be more economical. Approximately 60 percent of the birds are lost prior to the opening of the hunting season, based on the history of 11 liberations or 85 birds.

6. Stocking wild turkeys on occupied range is an effective and direct means of increasing the annual kill.

7. At present, habitat control on a statewide basis for the benefit of wild turkeys is not applicable.

8. Winter feeding of the wild turkeys can be successfully conducted throughout the State. Sportsmen should be instructed in the proper method as there has been considerable waste of grain.

9. Wild turkeys utilize supplemental food to the greatest extent during the months of March and April.

10. Predator control is a local problem where birds are under an intensive management program.

11. There is need for a constant inventory of all potential and occupied wild turkey range in Pennsylvania.

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GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

Cases Settled During the Month of June, 1948

Adams, James B., Box 36, Ebensburg. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	\$ 10.00	Schwenk, Walter A., R. D. No. 1, Auburn. Killing six protected birds (American Bittern)	60.00
Alting, John S., 225 E. Phila. Ave., Boyertown. Hunting without resident license	20.00	Shedlock, Steve M., Ginter. Dog chasing deer	25.00
Bradley, Eugene J., R. D. No. 1, Sayre. Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00	Schmoyer, Donald W., 121 Marion St., Boyertown. Shooting across highway while hunting game	25.00
Campbell, Andrew, R. D., Eldred. Camping on State Game Lands	25.00	Sowden, William, 422 Minooka Ave., Moosic. Hunting game between hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	10.00
Case, Edward A., R. D. No. 2, Montgomery. Dog chasing and killing a deer in close season	25.00	Romanczuk, Leonard M., 130 Church St., Dupont. Possessing gray squirrel in close season	10.00
Chaapel, Allen L., R. D. No. 1, Cogan Station. Possessing deer unlawfully taken	100.00	Wharburton, Ralph L., Elkland. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00
Congdon, Lynn, R. D. No. 2, Gillett. Possessing bear less than a year old	100.00	Williams, Leland S., Austin. Possessing deer for sale	100.00
Dersin, Muryl E., R. D. No. 1, Houtzdale. Dog chasing small game in closed season	10.00	Wilson, Alvin K., Boalsburg. Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00
Deters, Clarence J., Tyrone. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Wolfe, Knoxdale. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00
Gable, Paul R., Kylertown. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	25.00	Alvarez, Theodosius, Mercersburg. Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Gephart, Kenneth, 55 W. 5th St., Pottstown. Hunter damaging livestock (ducks)	25.00	Auker, John L., R. D. No. 1, Thompsontown. Dog chasing game in close season	10.00
Hartman, Gordon L., 116 E. Irwin Ave., State College. Hunting without a resident license	20.00	Corbin, James M., Robertsdale. Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00
Hickey, Charles F., Jr., R. D., Warren Center. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00	Cox, James, Queen. Hunting woodchucks on Sunday	25.00
Hottenstein, Harvey S., 819 N. Lynn St., Bethlehem. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on weasel	25.00	Houck, Wayne C., R. D. No. 2, Greencastle. Possessing a protected bird (screech owl)	10.00
Kephart, Dorsey A., Osceola Mills. Dog chasing deer	25.00	Leach, Samuel B., R. D. No. 3, Lewistown. Setting one muskrat trap in close season	10.00
Lambert, William, 219 S. Spruce St., Lititz. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Mallow, Ervin H., R. D. No. 1, Clearville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Loucks, Arthur H., R. D. No. 1, Galeton. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Nelson, Orie B., R. D. No. 1, Clearville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Loucks, Raymond H., R. D. No. 1, Galteon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Pannebaker, Ralph F., R. D. No. 1, Thompsontown. Dog chasing game in close season	10.00
McSherry, Jesse R., R. D. No. 1, Lock Haven. Fishing in State Game Refuge	25.00	Stake, John F., Saltillo. Fishing in State Game Refuge ..	25.00
Marnell, Joseph P., 764 E. 7th St., Hazleton. Fishing from boat in Brady's Lake prior to July 1	25.00	Sparks, Vernon J., Bedford. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on two weasels	20.00
Mengel, Kermit G., R. D. No. 1, Auburn. Killing six protected birds (American Bittern)	60.00	Touloumes, Harry, 714 N. 3rd St., York. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Miller, William L., Boalsburg. Killing a deer in closed season	100.00	Early, Robert J., Karns City. Dog chasing game (rabbit) in close season	10.00
O'Hop, George P., 1330 Spruce Ave., Avoca. Killing woodchuck with automatic firearm	10.00	Devore, James E., R. D. No. 1, Petrolia. Dog chasing and killing small game (rabbit) in close season	15.00
Oravage, John A., 317 E. Lloyd St., Shenandoah. Fishing from boat in Brady's Lake prior to July 1	25.00	Kamerer, William A., R. D. No. 1, Karns City. Dog chasing game (rabbit) in close season	10.00
Palmer, Harry E., R. D. No. 1, Canton. Killing a Canada Goose in close season	10.00	Rice, James H., Albion. Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Patterson, Clair M., R. D. No. 1, Felton. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on weasel	10.00	Straley, Robert E., R. D. 2, Wampum. Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00
Prizer, William M., Jr., White Horse Rd., Paoli. Raising furbearing animals (mink) for commercial purpose without permit	25.00	Youngs, Donald R., R. D. No. 2, North East. Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00
Robinson, George E., Warriors Mark. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	NON-RESIDENT	
Ross, Gordon M., 825 George St., Pen Argyl. Training dog in close season	10.00		
Rowley, Thomas D., R. D. No. 1, Olanta. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00		
Quick, Thomas B., Milesburg. Killing groundhog on Sunday	25.00		
		Farrett, Erwin D., Ceres, N. Y. Possessing rifle in car standing along highway between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.	\$ 10.00
		Brinkman, Henry, R. D. No. 1, Binghamton, N. Y. Hunting without non-resident license and attempting to kill deer in close season	150.00
		Mudge, Leland M., R. D. No. 1, Binghamton, N. Y. Hunting without non-resident license and hunting deer in close season	150.00
		Williams, Ervin H., R. D. No. 2, Callicoon, N. Y. Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00

1948 Pennsylvania Open Seasons For Migratory Game Birds under Federal and State Regulations

	Daily Limits	1948 Open Season (Sundays Excepted)
Rails and Gallinules (except sora) combined kinds	15	Sept. 1—Oct. 30
Sora	20	Sept. 1—Oct. 30
Coots	15	Oct. 15—Nov. 13
Wild Ducks, except American and Red-breasted Mergansers (See Exceptions)*	4*	
American and Red-breasted Mer- gansers	25	Oct. 15—Nov. 13
Wild Geese	1*	
Woodcock	4	Oct. 9—Nov. 7
Doves	10	Oct. 9—Nov. 7

**Exceptions*—The regular daily duck limit of 4 shall not include more than one (1) Wood Duck. The daily bag must not contain more than one Canada goose, but may in addition include 3 Blue Geese. Possession Limit (after first day): Ducks, two days' bag, but only one (1) Wood Duck. No possession limit after first day on American and Redbreasted Mergansers. Woodcock, 8. Geese, and other migratory game birds, daily bag only. Rails, Gallinules and Coots, combined, 15. Possession 90 days after close of season where taken.

No Open Season—Wilson's Snipe (Jacksnipe), Ross' Geese, Snow Geese, Brant, and Swans.

Shooting Hours (E.S.T.)—From beginning of respective open seasons to October 30 inclusive: Woodcock and doves, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily; waterfowl, coots, rails and gallinules, from one-half hour before sunrise to one hour before sunset, except that the hour for commencement of season for waterfowl and coots on first day is 12 o'clock noon; November 1, 9 a.m. to one hour before sunset for waterfowl, 5 p.m. for woodcock and doves. November 2 to end of respective seasons, 7 a.m. to one hour before sunset for waterfowl, 5 p.m. for woodcock and doves. Exception: On the open waters of Lake Erie and the open tidal waters of the Delaware River lying within the Commonwealth from Trenton Falls to the Delaware State Line (Not including inland tidal water), when shooting from boats or blinds at least 100 yards from shore, or the shoreline of any peninsula or island within said lake or river, the Federal one-half hour before sunrise to one hour before sunset regulation applies throughout the waterfowl season, except on November 1, when shooting before 9 a.m. is unlawful.

Migratory Bird Hunting Methods

Permitted: Shotgun only, not larger than 10-gauge, fired from shoulder (including hand-operated repeating shotgun of not more than 3-shell capacity, which must be plugged to 3 shots so that plug cannot be removed without disassembling the gun; bow and arrow; dog; blind; boat propelled by hand; floating device other than sink box; artificial waterfowl decoys. Injured or dead waterfowl may be picked up by means of a motorboat, sailboat or other craft.

Prohibited: Automatic shotgun; hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined; all rifles; live duck or goose decoys; automobile; aircraft, sinkbox (battery); power boat, sailboat, or any device towed by power boat or sailboat; the placing or distributing in any manner of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of food, whereby migratory game birds are attracted or lured; and taking of waterfowl by use of cattle, horses or mules. No motor-driven land, water or air conveyance or sailboat may be used to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up waterfowl or coots.

Coming Events

The Annual Conventions of the American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners will be held at Atlantic City, the former on September 13 and 14 a joint meeting on the 15th, and the following two days for the International Association.

The National Association of Conservation Education and Publicity will hold its Annual Conference at the Ohio Conservation Department's Training School at Leesville Lake, September 16 through 19.

The American Ornithologists' Union will hold its Sixty-sixth Stated Meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, October 11 through 15.

MAMMAL SURVEY—

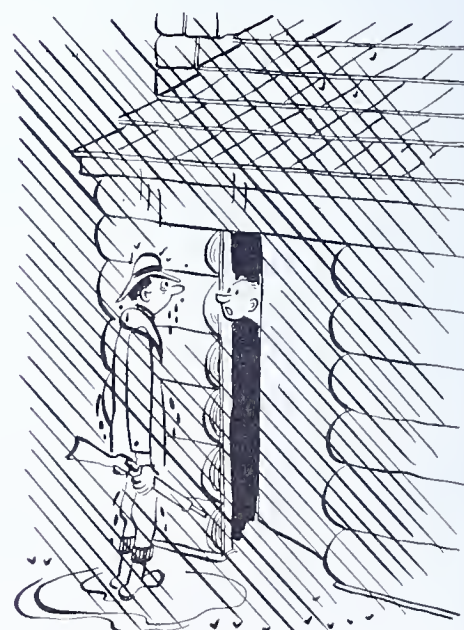
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these are long lines of assorted kinds of traps by which we find out what mammals are present. Then for certain of the small mammals, mouse traps are set in uniform lines or in quadrants of known size according to standard procedures for measuring the number of mammals present. This is especially important for three of our native mammals, the meadow mouse, the deer mouse and the short-tailed shrew, which normally occur in such abundance that any increase or decrease in their numbers has an effect upon all of the predators in the area. Each of these may, at times, occur in numbers of several hundred to the acre, and at other times, in numbers of less than one to the acre.

To obtain the information on the numbers of game and furbearers and predators in a locality, we check our own observations of tracks and sign against the opinion of hunters, trappers and landowners in that locality, and the bounty records and big game tags turned in from that county. By checking these various sources of information against each other, we are able to find out whether a particular species is common in the area, and whether it is increasing or decreasing in numbers. Where there is evidence of a rapid change, we try to determine whether or not this is a reflection of some local condition or whether it is a change characteristic of that animal over a large area.

Of the mammals trapped, a representative series are skinned and made up as study specimens and the skeletal material is kept. Since most of the animals collected are infested with an assortment of fleas, ticks, lice and mites, these ectoparasites are preserved for future study in view of the increasing importance of insect and tick borne diseases, both of man and game animals. All of these specimens are deposited in the Division of Mammals, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., where they serve as permanent records of the animals, their distribution,

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"You want to come in for a minute, Al?"

THE PHILLIPS MEMORIAL—

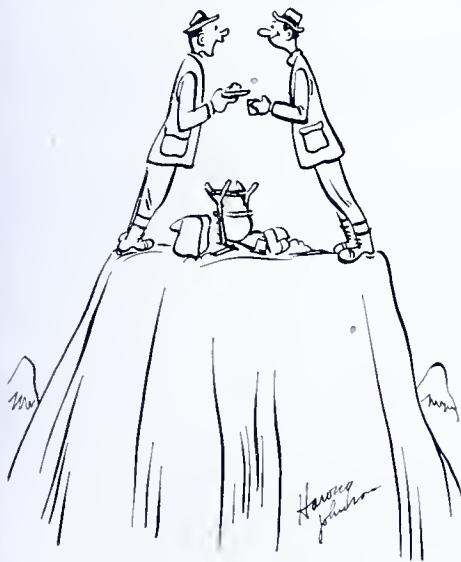
(Continued from Page 27)

quainted with him now, and those of you who are not should know, that the reason he has been able to do the things he has been able to do in one lifetime is because of his unselfish interest in other people; it is also because he knows that if we in America are going to breed the kind of men and women who made this country what it is, we must give them the privilege of the outdoors that made our mothers and fathers the kind of men and women they have been.

“Right above us in this valley, not over a mile from this marker, is one of the great conservation water dams in Pennsylvania. Mr. Phillips has been interested as much in conservation of water as he has been in game, because he appreciates, as you appreciate, that the average man of Pennsylvania who has a jitney and a \$5 bill is entitled to a vacation just as fine as his rich brother—a vacation where there are woods, fishing and hunting and other things which make up the great outdoor life of Pennsylvania.

“The supreme gift of our great friend to us and future generations is this—that more keenly than anyone else of our generation he has analyzed and realized, and projected into the future the necessity for the things that made us what we are.

“I think that we have in Pennsylvania a Game Commission and a Fish Commission which, so far as I am concerned, is entirely removed from politics. Our men who have caught up the spirit of the Last of the Mohicans, and the other great men who have been associated with him, know that we are now embarked upon a program of conservation and restoration that will continue to enlarge the tremendous blessings that we hold here in our natural resources. Not two months ago in Harrisburg I happened to be at a luncheon for some of the notables in the moving picture industry and the man who sat next to me was Leo Carillo, the bad man of the movies. I was very surprised, in the course of the conversation, to find that my friend Governor Warren of California had appointed Mr. Carillo the head of the Forest Service in that State. He did not spend the hour that I spent with him at lunch, and the two hours more when he came up to the Capitol later in the afternoon, talking about



“Well, the next two days we go downhill!”

the greatness of California. He emphasized what we in Pennsylvania had failed to do—the magnificent domain that we have, and the fact that of the 29,000,000 acres that make up Pennsylvania, 15,000,000 acres, or more than half, are not usable for anything except making Pennsylvania the grandest out-of-door place there is anywhere in the Union. To do this we need your help and support. We want you to tell the members of the General Assembly about your interest in seeing this program carried forward.

“Let me tell you about Mr. Phillips. When he makes up his mind there is something that ought to be done for you, the People of Pennsylvania, he doesn't write you a letter and give you a call on the telephone; he writes you so often and calls you so often, that it is easier to do it than to explain why you can't or why you are not going to. That is the spirit that has made him what he is—that is the spirit that entitles him to the erec-

tion of this monument, and that is the spirit, with your help, that will give you a bigger and better and greater Pennsylvania so that every citizen, however poor, can come here to the outdoors and realize that this is his as well as your grand Commonwealth.

“It has been a very great pleasure and a very great honor to have been here on this wonderful occasion.”

Other prominent guests attending the ceremony included Game Commissioners Robert Lamberton, Franklin; G. I. Phillips of Alexandria; Harold Moltz, Williamsport; John C. Herman, Dauphin; Seth Gordon, Executive Director of the Commission, who terminated 35 years of conservation endeavors on that day; W. Gard Conklin, Director of the Administration Bureau of the Commission, who handled the details incident to the purchase of the State Game Lands; members of the General Assembly, and officials of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

Official 1948 Open Seasons and Bag Limits

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m. With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. (See separate summary for Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulations below for hours to set traps).

UPLAND GAME (Small Game possession limit two days' bag)	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
Ruffed Grouse	2	6	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
Hungarian Partridges	2	8	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
Wild Turkeys (See 24 counties closed; also 12 counties with restricted seasons)*	1	1	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24	Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1949
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1949
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	Dec. 20	Jan. 1, 1949
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	5		Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949
Raccoons, by trapping*	30		Nov. 1	Nov. 27
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	5	Unlimited	1948: Nov. 1	1949: July 1
(Season previously fixed ends Sept. 30, 1948)				Sept. 30
Grackles	Unprotected		from Nov. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949	
Bears, over one year old by individual	1	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Bears, as above, by hunting party of three or more	2	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6	Nov. 29	Dec. 11

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears, Antlerless Deer and Elk.
WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—(Seasons fixed by Federal Government. For species and regulations see separate summary.)

FURBEARERS—(See notes under Special Regulations)*				
Skunks	Unlimited	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949	
Minks and Otters	Unlimited	Dec. 1	Jan. 1, 1949	
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited			
Beavers (Traps only, 22 counties closed)*	2	Feb. 15	Mar. 1, 1949	
Opossums	Unprotected	from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949		

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys, Counties Closed—Adams, Bradford, Carbon, Clarion, Columbia, Cumberland, Fayette Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, that part of Somerset lying north of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and York.

Turkeys, Restricted Season—Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union, November 1—November 13 only.

Raccoons—Hunting season begins at 9 a. m. on opening date, and ends at noon on closing date (see instructions below concerning trapping).

Beavers, Counties Closed—Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland. No trapping at Commission-posted dams. Nonresidents may not trap beavers. One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. Traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either thereof. Tags must be kept above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season, and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

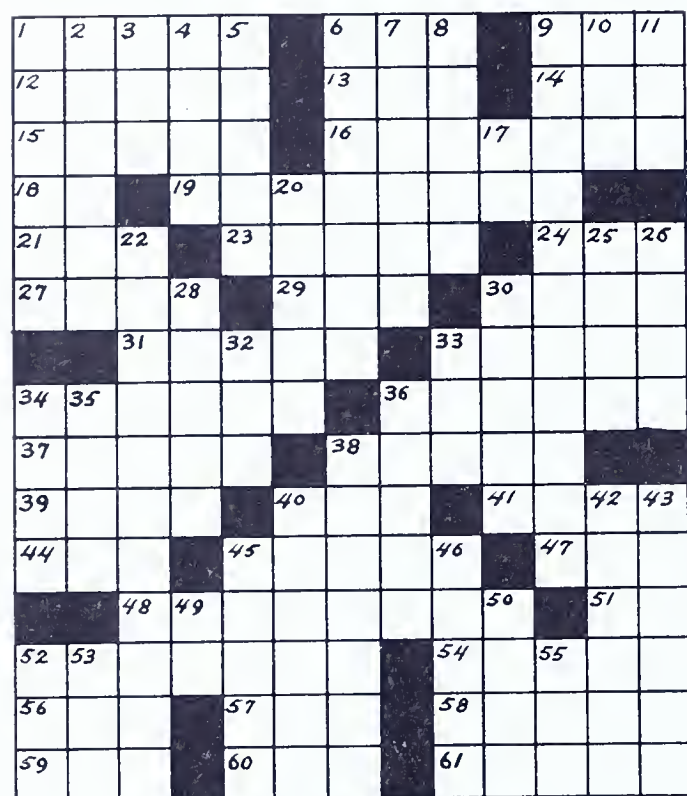
Trapping—Traps for furbearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on Nov. 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening trapping date. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight. Traps must be tagged. Metal name tags required. Trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails, to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs.

Snares—May be used without springpoles for taking predators from December 16 to March 31, 1949, in the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Forest and Warren; all other counties closed.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION AT MEETING ON JULY 1, 1948)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



Across

1. Predatory birds
6. Ill or bad (prefix)
9. Leguminous vegetable
12. Bird with valuable plumage
13. Silkworm
14. Fishing pole
15. Theater lobby
16. Ideas
18. Thou (Latin)
19. Poses
21. Summer (French)
23. Revolutionary author
24. Public vehicle
27. Eat
29. Seed container
30. Great Lake
31. Eagle claw
33. Newlywed
34. Great western state
36. Peanut (dialect)
37. Young ladies
38. Clearing in a forest
39. Memory
40. Yale
41. Makes mistakes
44. Greek letter
45. Pertaining to
47. Observe
48. Repeated
51. Symbol for manganese
52. Deer meat
54. Girl's name (plural)

Down

56. Exist
57. Swedish nickname
58. Egg shaped
59. Gamin
60. Foot (suffix)
61. Raves

Down

1. Tested the weight of
2. South American rodent
3. Distorted
4. Retain
5. Hone
6. Refer to
7. About
8. Metric liquid measure
9. Interdictors
10. Age
11. Paid notices
17. That is (abbr.)
20. Soap
22. Amused
25. General's assistant
26. Malt beverage
28. Large predatory bird
30. Wash away
32. The (Spanish plural)
33. Large snake
34. Monster
35. Mob violence
36. Gleam
38. Gathered what was left
40. Join
42. Match again
43. Feels
45. Author of fables
46. Male voice
49. Note of the scale
50. Female operatic star
52. Tun
53. Period of time
55. Scold unceasingly

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLE

P	A	N	G		C	A	R	P		E	G	G
O	L	E	O		A	L	O	E		N	O	R
S	L	O	P		R	A	V	E		T	A	A
S	E		H	A		R	E	V	E	R	T	S
E	G	R	E	T	S		R	E	R	A	S	P
	H	E	R	O	N	S		D	I	N		
B	E		S	M	I	T	E		E	C	H	O
E	N	D		S	P	E	R	M		E	O	N
E	Y	E	S		E	E	R	I	E		R	E
		C	A	B		R	O	S	T	E	R	
A	G	A	T	E	S		R	E	E	X	I	T
R	E	N	E	G	E	S		R	R		F	A
G	E	T		E	V	I	L		N	A	I	L
U	S	E		T	E	L	A		A	L	E	E
E	E	R		S	N	O	W		L	I	D	S

MAMMAL SURVEY—

(Continued from Page 30)

size, appearance and structure. Thus this information is at all times accessible to anyone who needs it.

During the winter months our principal concern is in getting information on furbearers since at that time of the year it is possible by visiting trappers and furbuyers to examine large numbers of animals, and in talking with trappers, many of whom have trapped the same locality for several years, it is possible to get much information about the changes in numbers of not only the furbearers, but of the game animals in those territories as well. Animals are examined and ticks, lice and fur mites are collected. Special note is made of those that have obviously damaged the fur such as one of the lice that occurs on mink and may cause the pelt to be valueless. In this phase of the work, the occurrence of mange in skunks and fox is recorded. This information is particularly significant since experience in other parts of the country shows a correlation between the frequent occurrence of mange and an unusually high population of the effected species. Stomachs of the predatory animals are examined in an effort to get more information on the controversial subject of their food habits.

Through these many and varied procedures of the Mammal Survey information of current and of permanent significance is compiled. The number and kinds of animals in a particular place at a particular time, or the explanation of the scarcity of certain animals at a particular time and place is of current significance. Of permanent significance, although more difficult to evaluate immediately, is the collection of life history data and the specimens of mammals and their parasites filed and available for future reference by others who are interested in problems dealing with mammals.

The work in the northwest section of the state will be completed this fall, and that in the southwest will be finished during the summer of 1949. The results of these projects will be correlated with others to be done in the central and eastern sections. When the state-wide survey is completed Pennsylvania will have an informative and useful inventory of the mammals within its borders and be better enabled to manage and control this important natural resource.

Woodcock Populations Show Increase

The status of the woodcock—one of the east coast's most highly prized game birds—at the start of the 1948 breeding season in the northeastern states was apparently the most favorable in several years, Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service announced recently.

From Maine, Howard L. Mendall, leader of the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Orono, reports that a check made by cooperating observers in the heart of the woodcock nesting areas showed the number of occupied singing grounds this year to be more than 20 percent higher than last year.

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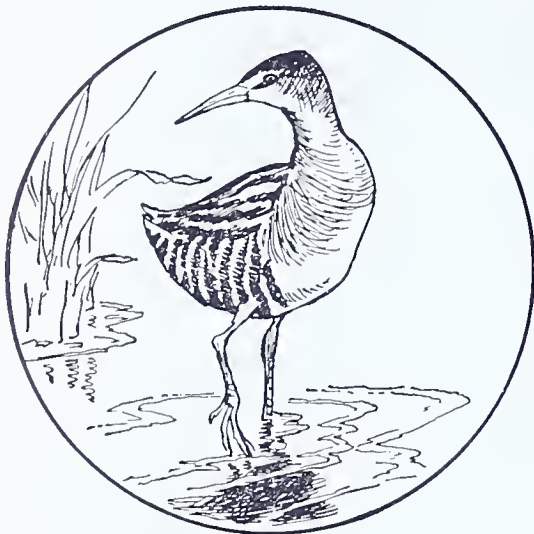
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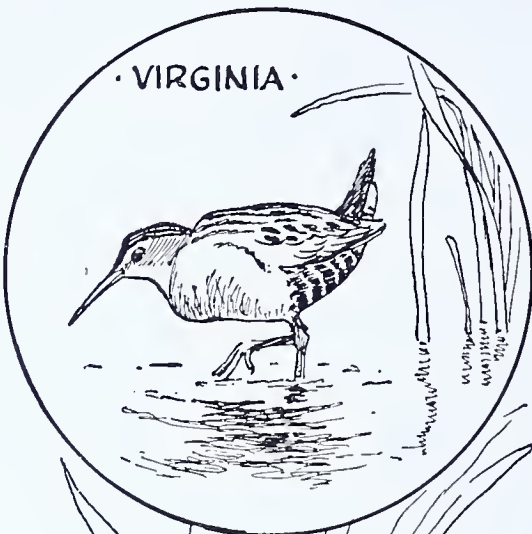
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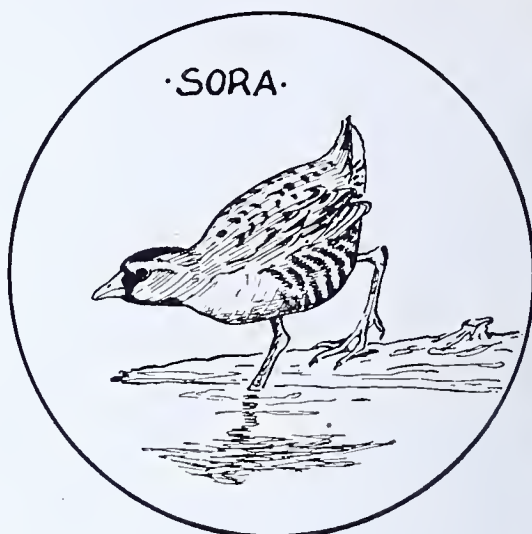
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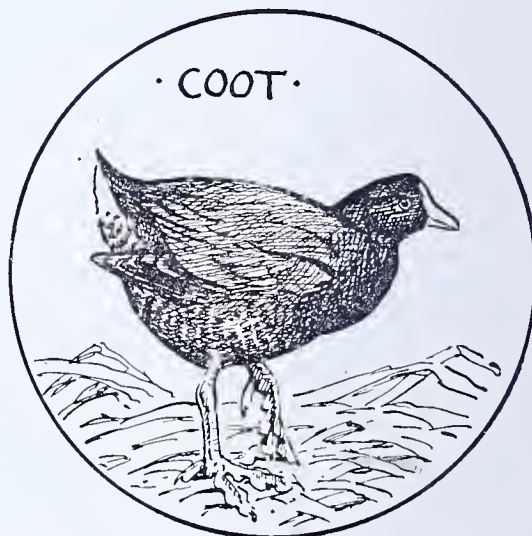
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October 1948
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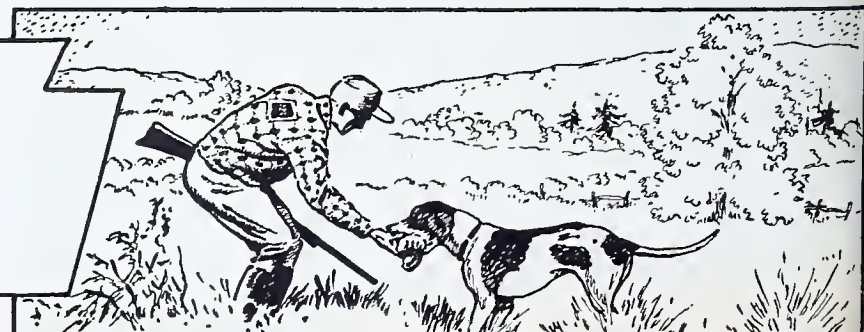
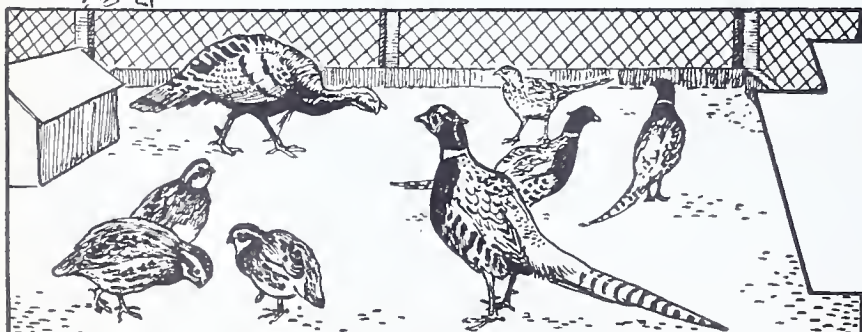
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OF SERVICE

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By

Jacob Bates Abbott



HUNT SAFELY WEEK

OCTOBER 18-24

The third week in October is traditionally set aside as "Hunt Safely Week" as a means of reminding Pennsylvania hunters of the vital necessity for reducing and eliminating entirely all hunting accidents. This year Governor James H. Duff has proclaimed the period October 18 through 24th to be devoted to this purpose. In so doing, the Governor declared:

"Pennsylvania is a sports-minded State and hunting is one of the major activities of its sportsmen, as is so evident in the fact that 15 per cent of all the licensed hunters in the United States are within our Commonwealth.

"Hunting accidents can and must be eliminated entirely and any hunting accident, fatal or otherwise, can be attributed to carelessness. Every hunter who goes into fields, brush or forests must be made personally aware of his responsibilities."

That this awareness is not yet realized in the minds of many sportsmen is evidenced by even a cursory look at the hunting accident record. Last year 29 persons lost their lives in hunting accidents while 426 other sportsmen were injured. Despite the fact that there were more hunters afield last fall, the fact that many of them were novices to the sport, and that ample supplies of ammunition led many to indiscriminate firing, there was no excuse or explanation for the killing or wounding of a single human being in mistake for a game bird or animal. Until the day when each and every one of Pennsylvania's million hunters becomes keenly aware that firearms are designed for one purpose and for one purpose only—to maim or kill—"Hunt Safely Week" is of the utmost importance to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Through the years the Game Commission has devoted much time and effort to the sports safety campaign. Its posters have been scattered throughout the Commonwealth, from the city sport shop to the backwoods lane. Commission personnel continuously stress field safety and careful handling of firearms at meetings of sportsmen, civic groups, and educational classes. Radio programs each fall are designed to remind gun handlers of the simple rules and practices that can make hunting safe.

But in the final analysis, the responsibility of teaching safe firearms handling and secure hunting methods to the young tyro and the old novice rests squarely with the individual sportsman and his collective club or association. Through your everyday contacts with hunting's unskilled, through your constant opportunity to observe the sport's careless participants, lies a golden opportunity to teach the commandments of safety. The Game Commission will back you to the limit and stands ready to give you all the visual-audio aid you may need. We urge you to actively participate in the 1948 "Hunt Safely Week" with programs, displays, contests, and all other available media to make the people of this Commonwealth safe—and alive—hunters.

In a sport so clean, there is no room for accidental death!

LEST WE FORGET

Any farmer or other business man who "went through the wringer" in the business depression following 1929 does not need to be told about the distress caused by a falling price level. But with each successive war, many persons, especially those in the younger generation, have said, "Yes, I know that prices dropped after the other war, but this time don't you think we have quite a different situation?" Many persons are saying the same thing today.

This time we MAY have a different situation from that which followed previous wars and we MAY never see another period of low farm incomes. And we probably need the optimism of youth to offset some of the extreme caution of those who got burned in the last depression. But it would seem that all persons engaged in farming—young, middle aged, and old—will do well to balance those conflicting desires of wanting to "shoot the works" and wanting to save everything by keeping their farm businesses backed up with a reserve in United States Savings Bonds. Such a reserve will be in the safest possible form and readily available in case of need. Also it can always be quickly converted into cash with which to speculate in case one feels nature is not providing enough gambling in farming to satisfy him.



SETH GORDON

Executive Director, Pennsylvania Game Commission
August 10, 1919-July, 1929 and January 1, 1936-September 1, 1948

A QUARTER CENTURY OF CONSERVATION SERVICE

A CONSERVATION career spanning more than twenty-five years of outstanding service to the sportsmen of the Commonwealth and to the Pennsylvania Game Commission came to a close last month with the retirement of Executive Director Seth Gordon. Acting upon Mr. Gordon's own request, the Game Commission formally accepted his resignation at its July 1 meeting and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Thos. D. Frye, well-known state official from Westmoreland County, as his successor. The retiring executive was relieved of active administrative duty as of September 1 and his successor took over immediately.

In making formal announcement of this change in the administration of the Commonwealth's wildlife resources, Honorable Ross L. Leffler, Commission President, stated: "Mr. Gordon notified the Commission over two years ago that he desired to resign from state service at this time to devote himself to national conservation work and last October he filed his resignation to take effect a year later.

"While we sincerely regret losing the services of Mr. Gordon, the Game Commission fully recognizes his reasons for wishing to terminate his activities with us, and is in entire sympathy with them. We were fortunate to secure the services of an ardent sportsman with such a fine public administration background as Tom Frye to succeed him."

Mr. Frye brings to the Pennsylvania Game Commission a lifetime of experience of good public service. His ability as an organizer, administrator, accountant, and experience in personnel management fields will be most helpful to the Commission in strengthening its organization and solving the difficult problems incident to maintaining a future supply of wildlife.

During the past nine years he has been Secretary and Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. During the war he also directed the Bureau of Volunteer Police of the State Council of Defense, the statewide activities of the Civilian Defense Auxiliary Group, and the Public Utility Repair Squads.

Mr. Frye served two years as Chairman of the Reorganization and Classification Committee, appointed by Governor Martin. In that undertaking he displayed a keen insight into the operations of the Game Commission, and a genuine interest in its work.

Previously, Mr. Frye served as Office Director, Comptroller and Deputy Secretary of the Department of Highways for almost 13 years, and is generally credited with having conceived the plan for the rural road system, referred to as the Pinchot Roads. While an official of the Department of Highways he was a member of the Classification Committee which developed the present classification and compensation for State employees, adopted in 1933. He also assisted in the development of the Commonwealth's first budget in 1923 and played an important part in launching the State Employees' Retirement System.

Seth Gordon, native Pennsylvanian, began



Thos. D. Frye

his conservation career 35 years ago (Aug. 1, 1913) as one of Pennsylvania's staff of twenty Game Protectors, assigned to duty as an aide to the late Dr. Joseph Kalbfus. He understudied that pioneer game official for six years before the latter's tragic death on August 10, 1919.

From then until July 1929 (when he resigned to join the staff of the Izaak Walton League of America in Chicago), Mr. Gordon conducted the rapidly growing administrative functions of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. In the intervening 13 years the work grew from a small department with less than \$50,000 a year to one with a budget of more than \$700,000 annually.

As the conservation director of the Izaak Walton League, he traveled from coast to coast aiding the Waltonians with their numerous conservation undertakings. He helped to develop the League's national conservation projects of that era, such as the campaign to eliminate pollution, the establishment of large areas to save the water-

fowl supply, improvement of state wildlife administrative machinery, and many others. He helped to draft legislation and to organize wildlife agencies in a number of states comparable to Pennsylvania's Game Commission. He also assisted federal and state agencies with their game, fish, forest, parks and other problems, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to congressional legislation on conservation matters.

During this period Mr. Gordon also wrote regularly on conservation topics for national publications, lectured extensively throughout the country, and served as a member of a committee, headed by the late Professor Aldo Leopold, which drafted the AMERICAN GAME POLICY, adopted by the American Game Conference, New York, in 1930. This is the recognized document on the subject.

On January 1, 1931, he resigned his position with the Izaak Walton League to as-

(Continued on Page 25)

LOOKING AT STATE GAME LANDS NO. 25

Prepared for the Field Management Bureau

By LYNN B. ROSENKRANS

Special Services Assistant—Field Division "E"



IN northeastern Elk County, along the roof of the Allegheny Plateau, lies a tract of State Game Lands bearing the identifying number "25". These lands have grown from an original purchase of 6,288 acres in June, 1920, to more than 22,000 acres at the present time. They are unique in that they are comprised of the first land to which the Game Commission secured title as well as some of the last acreage purchased.

The high divide between the Mississippi and Susquehanna drainage areas bisects the tract north of St. Marys. This divide was known to old time residents as "Chestnut Ridge" because of the heavy stands of chestnut timber growing there. Old stumps and rotted windfalls still testify to the proportions of the trees which once grew here.

Elevations range from slightly less than 1,500 feet above sea level at a point in the East Branch of the Clarion River just east of Johnsonburg to more than 2,200 feet at a point on the divide near the northern boundary of the tract in Jones Township.

Most of the land lies high with considerable sandstone outcrop which usually occurs at 1,800 to 2,000 feet. These ledges are not continuous, but are broken and supplied with caverns and crevices which furnish dens and shelter for game and predatory species of wild animals.

The area is drained by numerous tributary streams of the Clarion River and Sinnemahoning Creek. The more important ones, from the fisherman's point of view, are Bear Creek, Powers Run, Middle Fork, Crooked Creek and South Fork of Straight Creek. These streams are all fed by numerous springs of pure, cold water. Some springs boil out of the mountain-side in sufficient volume to head a small brooklet in which trout are found—even into the spring itself.

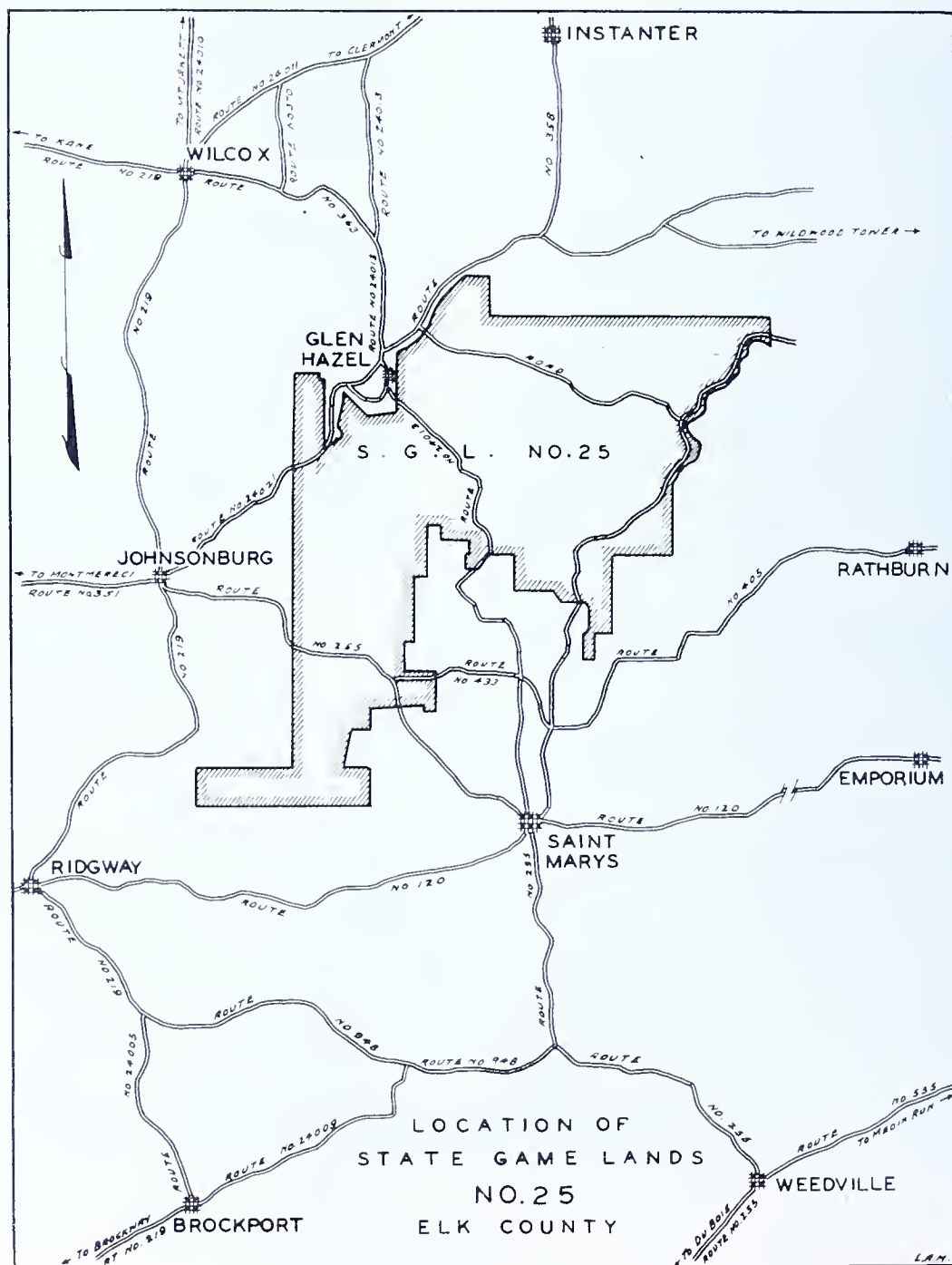
The entire area is readily accessible from St. Marys, Ridgway, Johnsonburg and Wilcox. Two good roads cross the lands. Others approach to within easy walking distance of them. Numerous trails and access roads, maintained by the Commission and closed to public vehicular traffic, provide excellent foot trails for reaching the more remote section of the area and, perhaps more important to some hunters, they provide a sure means for the hunter who might become confused to find his way out of the woods at night.

The entire tract, except for some few relatively small park-like areas in some of the valleys, is wooded. All of it had been cut over for saw timber and much of it slashed for chemical wood prior to its acquisition by the Game Commission. At the

time of purchase a second growth of hardwoods was already established and in various stages of development, from sapling to pole stage; and, on the last block acquired, some trees had reached saw timber size.

A wide variety of hardwood species is found here in contrast to almost solid stands of oak on forested areas elsewhere. Wild black cherry develops magnificent proportions, and in places makes up seventy to eighty percent of the stand. In years when a crop of fruit is borne enormous quantities of game food in the form of fresh and dried cherries, and the cotyledons from sprouted

cherry pits are utilized by deer, bears, turkeys, grouse, foxes, raccoons, squirrels and other forms of wildlife. Beautiful stands of red oak also contribute to supplies of natural food, as do the white and chestnut oaks which are present in more limited numbers. These species, together with American hornbeam or water beech, which grows in thickets along the streams and valleys, probably furnish the bulk of a dependable staple food for the game and wildlife inhabiting the area. The writer cannot recall a season when one or more of these species have not made a crop.





Will this healthy fawn deer be able to compete with the rest of the deer herd next winter for a limited food supply?

Other species also contribute to the wildlife larder; but, while many of them such as apple, junberry, wild crab, hawthorn, sassafras, black gum, beech nut, and wild grape are preferred foods, they are either seasonal in character or are so undependable as bearers that the value to wildlife of any one of them is less than that of cherry, oak or hornbeam. Still other trees and shrubs, fruiting annually or occasionally, help to swell the total of food and mast to such proportions that these game lands are easily able to sustain a large, but not unlimited, game population throughout the year.

The present game carrying capacity of these hills and valleys is possible because of a fortunate natural association of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plant growth. Careful planning and management seventy-five, fifty, twenty-five and ten years ago might well have resulted in much better food and cover with more game on the land.

The original purchase, 6,288 acres of cut-over land, was acquired from Wright Chemical Company. It had been logged, then slashed for the cord wood which was converted into wood chemicals, charcoal and allied commercial products at factories located on the land. This type of operation resulted in almost clear cutting. Vigorous reproduction had started and ranged in size from young sprouts and saplings to pole timber of 6 to 10 inches, DBH, with stands of hemlock, oak and chestnut, rejected by wood chemical operators. Dense thickets of seedling hemlock, laurel, rhododendron, yew, blackberry, etc., furnished ideal conditions for grouse. With both food and cover, the grouse were there. Old-timers still speak wistfully of the days when they were sure of their sport on each trip afield. Longer seasons and a liberal bag limit did not seem to reduce populations below a point where they were able to bounce right back during the breeding season. High points in the population cycle were longer in duration as the lows were shorter.

At about the time of purchase, 1920, the chestnut blight struck. In a matter of a very few years this valuable forest tree and food producer was completely eliminated. Soon afterward several shipments of deer, some ninety-six animals, were released on these and on adjacent lands in Elk County. From this stocking the herd developed so rapidly that in the early thirties overbrowsing had already become a management problem—a menace to the herd and to the range. This overbrowsing, especially on winter range, soon saw preferred browse species begin to disappear. Ca-

nadian yew, hercules club, sumac, blackberry, and numerous low growing shrubs and annuals were first to go.

It is unfortunate that these doomed species were also the mainstay of the grouse which have steadily declined with their food and cover, until today they are seldom seen in places where they were abundant in former years.

It is significant that with the change in habitat; a decrease in ground cover and an increase in crops of mast from more mature hardwoods, wild turkeys have shown a steady increase. Indeed, the decrease in grouse populations has been almost exactly paralleled by a corresponding increase in turkeys. In the opinion of the writer, the change in the character of the forest cover was the chief controlling factor in each case.

In the mid-thirties Game Commission personnel endeavored to supplement the fast dwindling supply of natural browse by cuttings. This work was undertaken for the dual purpose of providing immediate relief for the starving deer as well as promoting a new growth of sprouts and briers as a future source of browse for deer and cover for small game. As a relief measure these efforts met with limited success. Deer fed on the buds and twigs thus made available, returning again and again to these areas long after the supply of nutritious browse had been exhausted. Indeed, their continued visits entirely defeated the other objective; the primary purpose of the cutting. No reproduction of any kind was permitted to develop on any area; clear cutting, thinning, or contract cutting from which the timber was sold. Reproduction started, but heavy browsing kept it back until clear cut areas gradually grew to fire-weed, poverty grass, and bracken-fern. On thinned areas ex-

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"In the mid-thirties Commission personnel endeavored to supplement the fast dwindling supply of natural browse by cuttings."



HAIL RINGTAIL !

By CHARLES DILL

I started one Saturday morning when I received a phone call from a relative, Bill Shankel, who extended an invitation to go ringtail hunting that evening. I'm new to this sport, and the other times I'd been hunting, I'd had enough fun being out, but the real object of the hunt was not attained. Maybe it was because the other hunts took place at the time of the drought early last fall. Now the weather was more favorable, and I had hopes of hearing at least one tree bark that evening.

I was at Bill's home by dusk rarin' to go. We had a bite to eat, so it was well after dark before we had collected our paraphernalia; carbide lamps, shotgun, warm clothes, etc., and were on our way. The party was small; Bill, his son Bill Jr., myself, and Amos, the black and tan canine member.

Bill is lucky in being located in some of the best raccoon territory of western Pennsylvania near New Bethlehem, so we had to walk but a hundred yards from the house to reach our hunting grounds.

On the way, I mentioned a desire to have a coonskin cap of the Daniel Boone type, and Bill said my chances of getting the raw material tonight were pretty good. It was the sort of night coon hunters pray for; it was cool and damp with not a star showing through the night sky.

Amos got down to business quickly, and in less than twenty minutes we heard an uncertain bark in the blackness ahead. We talked in whispers as the old hound slowly unraveled the trail. Every few minutes he would bell just enough to let us know his location and his progress. The coon moved into a cutover area and into the brush piles. That was where the dog ran into trouble.

He knew the coon was in there, but try as he might, he couldn't figure the trail.

Finally Bill called him off, and we started to another hilltop where we hoped our quarry would not be quite so elusive. We walked over a highland corn field which was thickly pitted with deer tracks and down over a pasture field to the edge of a woodlot studded with huge hollow beeches, favorite cover for ringtail. The dog was ranging out ahead, and so we did not quite get there before we heard the strike call. This was a red hot trail, and Amos let the whole dark world know about it. Right then, I knew this was my lucky night. It was a merry chase. The coon Amos had struck was smart, and he headed down the ridge till we had to follow to keep within hearing distance. Then he headed up a long hollow, and our hearts sank for he was headed directly toward an old coal bank which had offered refuge to hard-pressed

coons before. This coon, though, decided he would pass it up, for he cut across the hollow and came down it fast pace across the hillside from us. The barking became louder till it was directly across from us, and continued on. Several hundred yards down, the dog swung down the hill to the stream again. We were expecting to hear the shrill yapping announcing that the coon was treed at any moment, for he could not be far ahead. When the dog hit the stream bottom, his barking became confused. The coon must have pulled a fast one. No matter how good a dog may be, he still may be baffled by a smart coon, under some conditions. Amos simply could not recover the trail. He finally gave up and trotted disconsolately over to us. As he came into the glare of our lamps, I heard a couple muffled oaths, and Bill saying something about never seeing the dog behave like that. I decided I was a jinx when it came to coon hunting. Bill said we would have a look around the place we had heard the dog bark last.

We did, and a little below this place we found a fallen tree jutting into the stream. We stopped when we noticed the dog sniffing along its upper surface. He trotted off, and soon started trailing furiously, barking long and loudly. The animal's trick became clear in a flash. It had gone into the stream to wash its scent away and waded till it came to the log which it had leaped upon and traveled thirty feet to the hillside before jumping down. Pretty smart, eh!

It became apparent that the chase would not last much longer, and sure enough, Amos soon was giving out with that chopping tree bark. The race was on, and we

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PPRIMO is the name of the interesting little animal pictured here and it is a three day old female porcupine. The advent of this curious creature is the culmination of a mystery which has interested the author throughout his lifetime. This mystery all started many years ago in a little mountain blacksmith shop in the Sinnamahoning district. Here, at his forge, toiled a member of the blacksmithing profession who was one of five generations of that avocation so familiarly honored by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his immortal poem "The Village Blacksmith." Here, as the old gentleman toiled in his split leathern apron and beat out the sparks from the iron on his anvil, the inevitable small boy hovered around with the usual wide eyed interest. The average blacksmith shop in those days was a wonderful place and a center of activity for the surrounding country. Here came the horses to be shod and, indeed, not many years before, in that very shop, were shod the oxen that were the bulldozers of that day.



Primo poses for his formal picture with every quill in place.

AN UNUSUAL PET FROM PENN'S WOODS

By Dr. Bernard Hetrick

The old man could recount wonderful tales of the earlier days when he hung up his leathern apron on a convenient peg and, against his father's wishes, ran away from home to join the Union Army at the age of fourteen. Having gotten around the age restriction, he became a drummer boy in Co. H. of the 199th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The war concluded, he came back to his beloved mountains and spent a lifetime before the forge. Amidst the tranquility of a summer's day a tragedy was more or less often re-enacted. One of the many dogs of the neighborhood would turn up with his muzzle full of porcupine quills. The blacksmith shop was the official destination of all dogs so afflicted and the kindly old blacksmith was the official "dequiller" of the community. The luckless "pooch" was uncereemoniously grabbed by the scruff of the neck and his neck fastened in the yoke beneath the jaws of an old fashioned vise. A convenient bench was provided for the dog to stand on and the operation would proceed. They usually recovered if a broken quill was not missed but would be back shortly in the same condition. They never seemed to learn that porcupines were bad medicine.

As the years rolled by the old blacksmith retired and did a lot of fishing and hunting. He knew every abandoned lumber camp in the upper Kettle Creek district and how to get from one watershed to another. The small boy of the first part of our story had now grown to young manhood and the former blacksmith and his grandson were still great companions. Many trips were taken with pack sacks and they were away without seeing another person for as long as five days at a time. Here again we run into our friends, the porcupines. The young man soon learned about the disposal of personal waste on these jaunts as these animals were crazy

for salt and are mostly nocturnal. Any slightest trace of salt on wood will cause them to chew at a great rate and the noise is terrific when one is trying to sleep on a board floor with a blanket doing double duty as bedding and covering.

Again we skip about thirty years and find the old man sleeping in a little mountain grave yard on the Driftwood Branch in his beloved Sinnamahoning Mountains. The young man is now a grandfather in his own right and, this time, the mystery of a young porcupine is solved. One almost never sees a real young specimen of this animal although all other Pennsylvania's infant fauna have passed in review through the years.

A party of vacationers made their first spring visit to their mountain cabin and found seven porcupines industriously chew-

ing the rustic decorations of their cabin. A gun was secured and they were dispatched. This may seem cruel but it is either the porcupines or the cabin. They cannot be insulted or induced to leave, once they start on such depredations, and the only remedy is to kill them. A native, noticing one of the animals evidently in an advanced state of pregnancy, pulled out a sharp knife and performed a post mortem caesarian section. There was only one baby and this was in the latter part of April. This is the animal pictured herewith and it was adopted by a young biology student in the Butler Senior High School, "Chuck" DeVivi, by name. Inquiry to the Zoological Gardens brought very pessimistic opinions on the probability of its survival as they are almost impossible to maintain in captivity. That made young DeVivi all the more determined and he succeeded admirably. He started out with human baby formula with additions as the young porcupine grew older. The later pictures show the porcupine at three months of age and indeed a novel pet.

One never gives porcupines much credit for intelligence or affection, but that opinion is exploded by this recent experience. This little animal will come to call, can be tethered in the yard like a dog and reminds one of a playful kitten in its action. The young owner handles it with impunity and it playfully bites at his knuckles. When one considers what it can do to an old board with those formidable teeth, this is all the more interesting. Another favorite trick of the little animal is to cling to its master's hand while he slowly turns it over and there she clings happily.

As you may have surmised, the small boy of the early blacksmith shop is the author of this article and is glad to get this bit of further information on one of Pennsylvania's little known denizens of her forests.



This little animal could be handled with impunity.

HOUR after hour the man with the camera sat as motionless as the hunting lodge nearby. There wasn't even the tell-tale flare of an ignited match to mark his presence, but this was no hardship for the patient cameraman because he does not use tobacco.

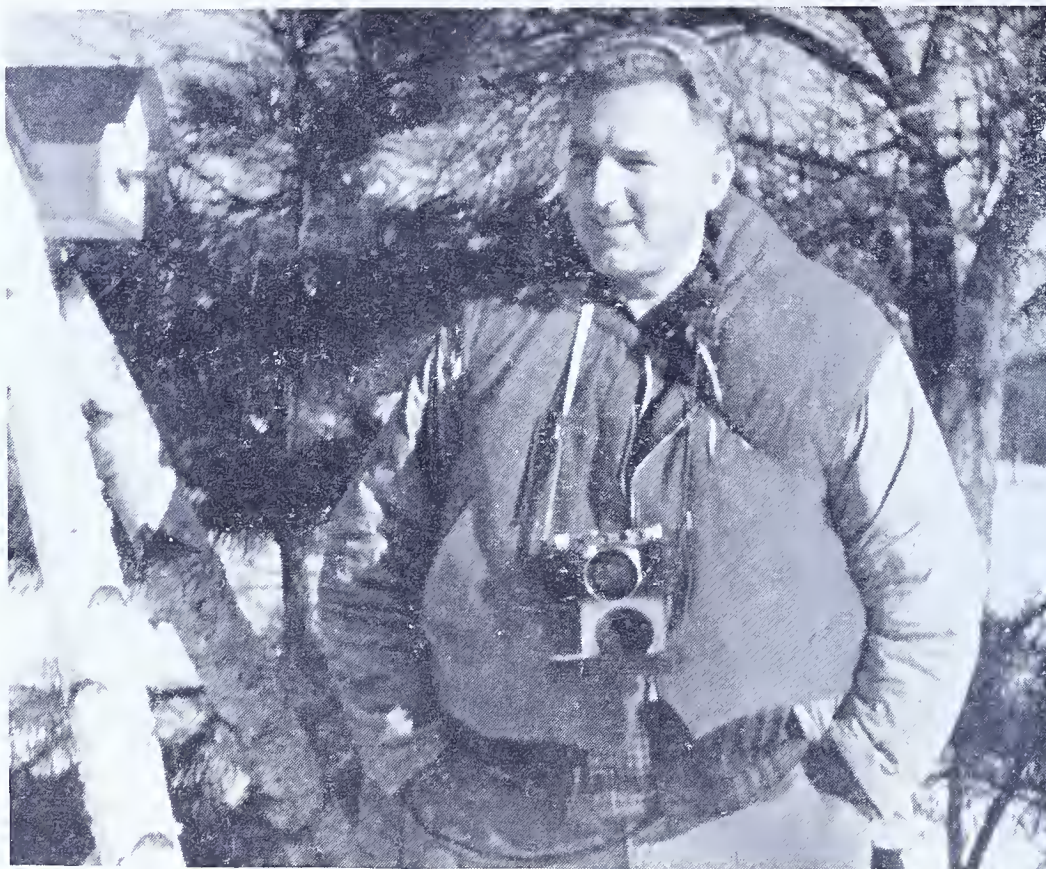
He was confident "Old Apple Eater" would come tonight for he knew he was in the vicinity of the hunting camp. Also, what breeze there was moved the blades of the high orchard grass toward him, so he was certain the bear would not scent him. But if "Old Apple Eater" didn't show up tonight he'd photograph him the next night or the night after that. He was determined to have a picture of the big bear.

When the faint glow of the open sky of the mountain-top gave way to a widening light in the east and "Old Apple Eater" hadn't put in an appearance, the patient watcher in the night wasn't too disappointed. His confidence that he would get the black, shaggy fellow in his viewfinder wasn't shaken in the least.

The gray in the east gave way to a stronger light until he could see the apples hanging from the trees in the old orchard in front of him. Then he arose, stretched his cramped limbs, and entered the lodge to prepare a satisfying breakfast of bacon and eggs. His bunk looked inviting indeed after his night-long vigil and in less than a half hour he was sound asleep.

He slept through the lunch hour and well toward the middle of the afternoon before consciousness returned. Rested and hungry after a deep slumber uninterrupted by the noises of civilization, the man busied himself in the kitchen of the lodge and prepared an ample meal from the supplies he had brought with him. Then he inspected his camera to make certain everything was in perfect working order. The remainder of the afternoon and the evening was spent in reading magazines, most of them issues of several months before.

When darkness came again the cameraman was in his comfortable hideout between the cabin and the woodshed. This night his lonely vigil was rewarded, for only a few hours after darkness fell he heard



Charles M. Noll, who shoots 'em with a camera instead of a gun.

"Old Apple Eater" approaching the far side of the orchard. At first only faint sounds indicated the approach of the hungry beast, but the cameraman felt a thrill when the bear continued a steady advance toward the apple tree where he had fed before.

There was no moon but the sky gave off light sufficient for the man to spot the bear when he neared the tree. "Old Apple Eater" obviously wasn't in the least suspicious but his feeding didn't take him much beyond the trunk of the apple tree, and the cameraman wanted a closer shot. Stealthily he arose and took a cautious step toward the feeding animal. The shaggy form gave no evidence of alarm so he took a few more careful steps toward his camera target. Then he saw the head come up and simultaneously he moved his camera to his eye. Satisfied the focus was right, he quickly

HE SHOOTS THEM

By WILLIAM

touched the shutter trigger and bruin was outlined in the brilliant glare of the flash-bulb.

To the amazement of the photographer, the bear scrambled up the apple tree instead of taking to his heels. He could see his dark bulk in the crotch where the main limbs branched off so he quickly changed the exposed film for a fresh one, inserted a new flash bulb, and made an exposure of "Old Apple Eater" in the tree. This time the bear must have scented him for he scrambled from the tree and made off in the direction from which he had come.

This describes one of many successful efforts of Charles M. Noll, a South Williamsport undertaker, to photograph Pennsylvania wildlife in its native habitat. Others may use firearms to aim at the animals and birds, he'd aim his camera. And so it is that the stocky, graying mortician of Lycoming County has built up a library of wildlife pictures, both stills and moving, that is the envy of professional photographers as well as other amateurs.

Mr. Noll has excellent motion pictures of deer taken in the same place he photographed "Old Apple Eater." Amazingly enough, they are daytime exposures clear and sharp in projection. He was able to get them because of the patient determination which gave him the pictures of the bear feeding in the night.

One of the films of deer eating apples in the same orchard which "Old Apple Eater"



Here the photographer shows five deer feeding on apples in the Lincoln Spring Hunting Camp orchard.



Photographer Noll catches this shaggy fellow in the woodpile.

WITH A CAMERA

BOYD

visited is so sharp and the cameraman so close that the scar left high on the back of a buck by a hunter's bullet is clearly visible. That a human can approach so close to wild deer is truly amazing.

Mr. Noll says some of his pictures were taken from ambush but others were exposed when he was in full view of the animals. He explains this can be done if one is careful to have the breeze moving from the direction of the animals toward himself. Further, the camera must not be moved while animal heads are raised. There should be no movements other than necessary ones and these only when the animal's eyes are directed elsewhere.

These precautions usually must be taken, Mr. Noll says, but there are times when they are not necessary. For example, the mortician-photographer has among his colored movies closeup shots of a hibernating mother bear and her three cubs taken in the early spring just at the time the mother bear was preparing to take her young into the open woods.

These pictures show vividly the chances the photographer sometimes takes. The camera lens is not more than six feet from the snout of the big she bear as she glares at the one who has disturbed her winter-long sleep. And the temper of a bear with cubs to protect is too well known to require explanation.

Most of the Pennsylvania wildlife pictures taken by Mr. Noll were exposed at the

Lincoln Springs Hunting Camp in the mountains south of Nippenose Valley in Lycoming County not more than 10 or 12 miles from the Noll Funeral Parlors. It was here he put "Old Apple Eater" on film and photographed the herd of deer which fed in the early autumn on the apples of the Lincoln Springs orchard.

Twice Mr. Noll has made expeditions to Canada to photograph in natural colors the scenic splendors and wildlife of our northern neighbor. The pictures which he brought back are so vividly beautiful and technically perfect that he is called upon almost nightly to exhibit them some place or other.

He has appeared scores of times before schools, clubs, church groups, fraternal orders, and elsewhere to project his amazing movies. Invariably when he shows his pictures of native wildlife those who enjoy them urge him to return so they may also see his beautiful Canadian movies. And because of the pleasure he experiences in showing through the lens of his camera the glories of nature which his less fortunate neighbors do not have the opportunity to see, Mr. Noll devotes his evenings free of charge to the projection of his colored films.

In a few weeks the mortician whose avocation is photography will be off again for Canada. This time he plans an expedition to a remote area seldom visited by man, even hunters, and perhaps never before penetrated by an individual intent on transferring to colored film the exotic glories of nature.

Already he has excellent pictures taken in the James Bay section of Canada about 400 miles north of the border and last year he visited Kitchi-Sagi-Hagen, which in Indian language means "Mouth of the Big Outlets."

Accompanied only by two Indian guides, Mr. Noll experienced the rigors of canoe travel in a region which can be traversed only in this manner. He didn't carry a gun but he "shot" with his camera moose and the other wildlife of the Canadian wilderness, using thousands of feet of colored film to bring back with him exotic scenes of the gorgeous Northland.

On his trips to Canada Mr. Noll was accompanied part way by South Williamsport friends, and he has pictures of them taking by rod and line from the rivers and lakes fish, the sight of which makes the fingers of dyed-in-the-wool anglers itch with desire and anticipation.

Mr. Noll does not confine his photography to wildlife although he prefers such pictures to any others. He has made a pic-

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A nesting mallard along Blockhouse Creek near the Texas-Blockhouse Club.

FEDERAL AID IN COOPERATIVE FARM-GAME PROJECT DEVELOPMENT



PREPARED BY THE FIELD MANAGEMENT BUREAU

THIS article is presented to you, as a Pittman-Robertson contributor, to help you understand how your small arms and ammunition excise tax is helping the Pennsylvania Game Commission keep your small game coverts open to hunting.

In 1936 the Commission inaugurated its Cooperative Farm-Game Program in which it started to provide small game hunting territory for you by leasing the hunting rights from the landowner, as a Cooperator. In most instances it was the acts of vandalism, by some who called themselves "sportsmen", which provoked the landowner to such an extent that he was forced to post his land to trespassing for his own protection. At first the Commission did not have too much to offer the Cooperator in return for the privileges he was extending to you. He was offered additional protection in the person of deputy game protectors during the hunting season and was given a complimentary subscription to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS.

By the end of the first ten years, which included the conclusion of World War II, there were less than 185,000 acres of land under lease. Following the war the Commission approved the expansion of the Program and it was quickly realized that this would be a costly venture. So the Commission authorized a Pittman-Robertson Project to expand and develop the Farm-Game Program. This was approved by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and became effective January 1, 1948. By the time the hunting season starts in 1948 the Commission expects to have about 500,000 acres leased for you, through the help of this project.

The estimated expenditure of this project for the calendar year 1948 is almost \$210,000.00, or 45% of the total Federal Aid appropriation which Pennsylvania is eligible to receive. Of this amount the Pittman-Robertson fund will reimburse the Commission somewhat in excess of \$157,000.00. But the Commission must actually make all payments before any money is returned by the

Government. Because of this it is entirely possible that a considerable portion of this fund allocated to Pennsylvania may revert to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Present revenues received by the Commission are not sufficient to take full advantage of all Federal Aid funds available.

The object as stated in the various forms completed with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is:

"Through the assistance of qualified technical personnel, this proposed program will develop existing and new farm-game projects, consisting of 1000 to 20,000 acres of contiguous farms, by applying proper land use practices to aid in wildlife restoration."

What do proper land use practices mean and how do they affect wildlife restoration, especially to you as a hunter?

During the past several years you have probably seen, read or heard about some form of soil conservation, whether it be field stripping, contour farming, diversion ditches, winter cover crops, proper rotation, pasture improvement, erosion control or one of many similar practices. Each one is a land use practice and effects you directly or in-

directly. These practices in turn aid in wildlife restoration because they bring about the use to which any particular area is best suited. Such action results in increased fertility and greater production of all harvested crops including wildlife. The better the land use, the better the crops, the better the reimbursement to the landowner and the better the wildlife population for your recreation.

This project makes it possible for the Commission to assist the cooperator in attempting to create more suitable wildlife habitat for his and your use and pleasure. It provides personnel to the extent of more than \$80,000 in salaries and wages. It permits the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies in the amount of more than \$50,000. It furnishes \$9000 for establishment and purchase of food plots to assist wildlife during the winter months. \$5750 has been allotted to the purchase of tree and food bearing shrub seedlings. Over \$4000 is approved for the purchase of rye grass seed to be used as a winter cover crop and the remaining money is to be utilized for miscellaneous items such as rentals, travel expenses of project personnel and the contingency fund demanded for all Pittman-Robertson projects.

One of the first logical questions that will come to your mind is, "How does this money, as it is budgeted, help me as a hunter?"

The many land use practices, some of which were mentioned previously, have come more and more to the fore in our nationwide changing agricultural methods. The Commission being primarily interested in wildlife populations is of necessity desirous of having the cooperators manage their land so as to aid the many wildlife species. To the cooperators these are secondary to their business, which is farming. Therefore, the Commission wants to assist them in creating better habitat on those portions of their



"How does this money help me as a hunter?"

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CONSERVATION SCHOOL NEWS

By Student Officer Dean M. Lesnett, Sr., Class Historian

ON June 1, 1948, the fifth class of Student Officers began training at the Ross Leffler School of Conservation, 7 miles from Brockway, in Jefferson County, Pa. Upon arrival at the school the Student Officers were greeted by Supt. Wilbur M. Cramer, Assistant Supt. Robert S. Lichtenberger, and Resident Instructor Daniel H. Fackler.

The class is made up of 29 young men, who are determined to make Conservation their life's work. All but one are veterans of World War II. The military experiences of these men have and no doubt will continue to be of great benefit to them in their work as State Game Protectors.

Twenty-three members of the class are married, and six are single. The average age of the group is 28 years. They represent 18 counties of Pennsylvania.

The Student Officers were all greatly pleased when they met and learned to know Professor John F. Lewis, Biology Instructor, Conservationist, and Sportsman, from the Staff of the California State Teachers College, California, Pa. Professor Lewis established a reputation as a fine sportsman and showed such a reserve of biological knowledge, that the members of the class became very intent upon learning tree identification. The result of the test, given after three weeks of classroom and field trip studies, was the setting of the highest score of any class ever to attend the school. Professor Lewis always brought luck to the field trips, as he invariably showed the Student Officers some bears or deer, and one day at Cook's Forest, a Blue-tailed Skunk and a small lizard rarely seen in the wilds.

The roster of the members of the class and their home addresses are as follows:

Behel, John C., 217 Bratton Ave., Lewistown
Benscoter, Robert K., R. D. No. 1, Wapwallopen

Brown, Melvin H., Spruce Creek

Church, George T., Jr., 533 N. Monroe St., Butler

Cox, Edward W., R. D. No. 2, Huntingdon

Doebbling, John H., 30 Chester Ave., Phoenixville

Drasher, Billy A., 1131 Water St., Moosic

Ellenberger, Robert F., 204 Main St., Sykesville

Geesaman, Earl E., 102 W. Caracas Ave., Hershey

Groff, Robert L., 120 4th St., Pennsburg

Hay, George E., R. D. No. 2, Somerset

Hemstreet, Elvin D., P. O. Box 63, Oroville, Washington

Hooper, Calvin A., Jr., 1315 2nd St., Altoona
Kriefski, Albert J., 112½ W. Enterprise St., Glen Lyon

Lesnett, Dean M., Sr., R. D. No. 2, McDonald

Mace, Stephen C., R. D. No. 1, Hazleton

Maxwell, Eugene Dale, R. D. No. 2, Golden-dale, Washington

McFarland, Samuel C., 1255 Greenwich St., Reading

Miller, Paul R., 1273-P. Oyler Road, Harrisburg

Neely, William D., McGees Mills

Portzline, Woodrow E., 425 Spring St., Emporium

Putnam, John, Crosby

Ranck, Paul A., 15½ W. Elizabeth St., Lewis-town

Rea, Robert V., Box 52, Harrisville

Russ, Daniel E., R. D. No. 1, Trucksville
Schake, Donald M., R. D. No. 1, Export
Shaffer, Victor C., 313 W. Cunningham St., Butler

Troutman, John J., Smicksburg

Werner, Clark M., 57 Oregon St., Wilkes-Barre

One member of the class, Clark M. Werner, resigned after one-and-a-half-months to return to his former employment.

On June 27 the members of the class were sent in groups of seven and eight to each of the four State Farms to receive instructions in raising Wild Turkeys, Quail, and Ringneck Pheasants. They spent two weeks at the respective farms, then returned to the school to begin a five-weeks' course in Game Law, Land Acquisition, Land Management, etc.

The Game Commission of the state of Washington has sent two Game Protectors to Pennsylvania to take the course of instruction at our Conservation School along with the Pennsylvania members of the class. It is a pleasure to have these men with us, as the interchange of ideas and the association with them will be of much mutual profit.

At present the Student Officers are raising pheasants and quail at the school, using the knowledge that they gained at the State Game Farms.

The school and its pleasant surroundings will long be remembered by the members of this class, and they are all looking forward to the coming winter in order that they may view it in all its quiet, snow-covered beauty, that has earned for it the name of "Little America."



Student officers and staff of the Fifth Class, Ross Leffler School of Conservation.

LET'S GO UP TO GAME LANDS 57

Prepared for the Field Management Bureau

By Robert D. Parlaman, Special Services Assistant—Field Division "B"



The State house, where District Game Protector Phil Sloan lives, is along the Mehoopany on the northwest end of the area.

JOE and Sam hail from Wyoming Valley, Luzerne County. They're typical of the many thousands of hunters from Luzerne, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and other Pennsylvania counties besides those from neighboring states who use State Game Lands No. 57. Located in Division "B", which covers northeastern Pennsylvania, "Fifty-seven" embraces the southwest corner of Wyoming county and a small portion of the northwest corner of Luzerne county. It lies south of Forkston, west of Noxen, north of Mountain Springs, and east of Lopez.

Here is a conversation the two nimrods had recently concerning these Game Lands:

Joe: Sam, how about joining the boys and myself this year hunting? We need one more in our group to make it five.

Sam: I have just about decided to give up hunting, Joe. No place to hunt, too many hunters and too little to hunt for. It just ain't worth it.

Joe: Well, you are invited if you should decide to change your mind. I am sorry to hear you say that. As a matter of fact I was going to tell you that we have just begun to reap our harvest of a few years of patient and enjoyable toil.

Sam: Okay, let's hear the story. I guess you have the solution to the whole problem. What are you selling?

Joe: That's right. I want to sell you something, but something you have already purchased and now own. But sometimes you give the impression that you do not deserve to own or possess it.

Sam: Well, come on now—what story is it this time?

Joe: It's a story, but a true one—tried and proven. First of all, let's keep in mind to give credit where credit is due. In answer to your giving up hunting and the reasons for same—you know we Pennsyl-

vania hunters are the most fortunate of all of them. There are many reasons why but let's take a specific example, a local one. Our Game Commission, sportsmen and other interested individuals were most foresighted. They saw the handwriting on the wall many years ago and as a result prepared to take care of us and our hunting problems. We have many to thank for that; one of our own local boys was a staunch supporter for the purchase of state-owned hunting lands and he is none other than the Dean of Pennsylvania Sportsmen—J. Q. Creveling whose legal talents saw to it that the law was so drafted that there would be funds available for the purchase of such lands. Had Smith and Dave Pritchard were among the other outstanding individuals that represented us years ago. In time, many are inclined to forget too easily but to take a look at the ledger and into the past, one must realize that we can be and must be grateful to the many who made it possible for you and I to become a stockholder in lands that amount to nearly a million acres, purchased from the hunters' license fund. It took hard work and long hours to make this possible. You and I and your Freddie and My Billy will never see a "No Trespassing" sign. That's something, Sam.

Sam: Go ahead with your story. I hunted on some State Game Lands. Matter of fact, I did not even know I was on them until a Game Protector checked our bag and told us about them. I don't even remember where it was.



Ample parking areas are provided and they are often full of cars during the big game seasons.

Joe: That is the trouble with you and thousands like you. Did not even know where you were. And yet you say "There's no place to hunt." But to talk about hundreds of thousands of acres over nearly all of the sixty-seven counties of the state of Pennsylvania is a big undertaking. Let's get down to a local tract and one which I am proud to say we know something about.

Sam: What place is that, Joe?

Joe: State Game Lands No. 57. The tract is located in Forkston, Noxen, and North Branch Townships of Wyoming County and parts of Ross, Lake and Fairmont Townships of Luzerne County. Since 1930 when the first parcel of land was purchased from the Trexler and Turrell Lumber people and Albert A. Stull estate, up to the present day, the area now equals 33,141 acres of Pennsylvania beautiful and normally some of the best hunting country that can be found anywhere. It is quite a story, Sam, but it brings back pleasant experiences. You see, we—"Our Gang" we call ourselves, were desperate for a place to hunt, big and small game alike. We wanted something close by and something we could prospect over. We chose "57" lands. It is only about twenty-five miles from the valley and home and it had what we wanted.

We had all heard about the past history and some of the tall tales that came out of the great lumbering days long past. We heard about the "Old Timers" among them Bill Davis, Fred Herman, Henry Frear, Ed Hunter, known as the Davis Camp who stayed in what was known as "Hell's Kitchen." They were followed by another group and another Davis—Ralph this time. Also, George Armitage, George Rodgers, Alan Stewart Llewelyn, William Cobleigh and Sam Vanderburg. They also made history at Harvey's Lake. Then the later ones that know that country as well as the back of their hands—the Dula boys. They all gave us valuable information and encouragement. The more we learned of its history, the more we became interested in it. We secured maps from all available sources and marked the many places we located and heard about. Hell's Kitchen, Stone Cabin, the Old Barn, High Knob, Somers Hill, the Goat Farms, and many other places too numerous to mention. They all became good acquaintances of ours. We traveled the many miles of railroad bed for many days and oft times wondered how it had been in those old days.

We travel that country without the fear of getting lost which is a discouraging part of a hunt that is planned except for the fact that no one knows the country. We feel confident when we travel now and experience more enjoyment than ever before.

Sam: Now don't tell me that you did this all in one season.

Joe: No, we started about ten years ago. In 1938 to be exact.

Sam: That is a lot of trouble for a couple days of hunting pleasure.

Joe: That is just it. We don't make it just a couple days of hunting each year. "The Gang" and our families have been using that area the year around. More than once we get together and swap new experiences and keep our maps up to date on new places and new findings. Why just last

month my family was up above Dentsell's on the Cider Run Road and picked a bucket full of blue berries. We hiked about ten miles along the road. The wife saw her first black bear in the wild. Billy had seen one before, but it was sure a thrill for us all.

Sam: I thought those lands were closed during the summer and only open during the hunting season?

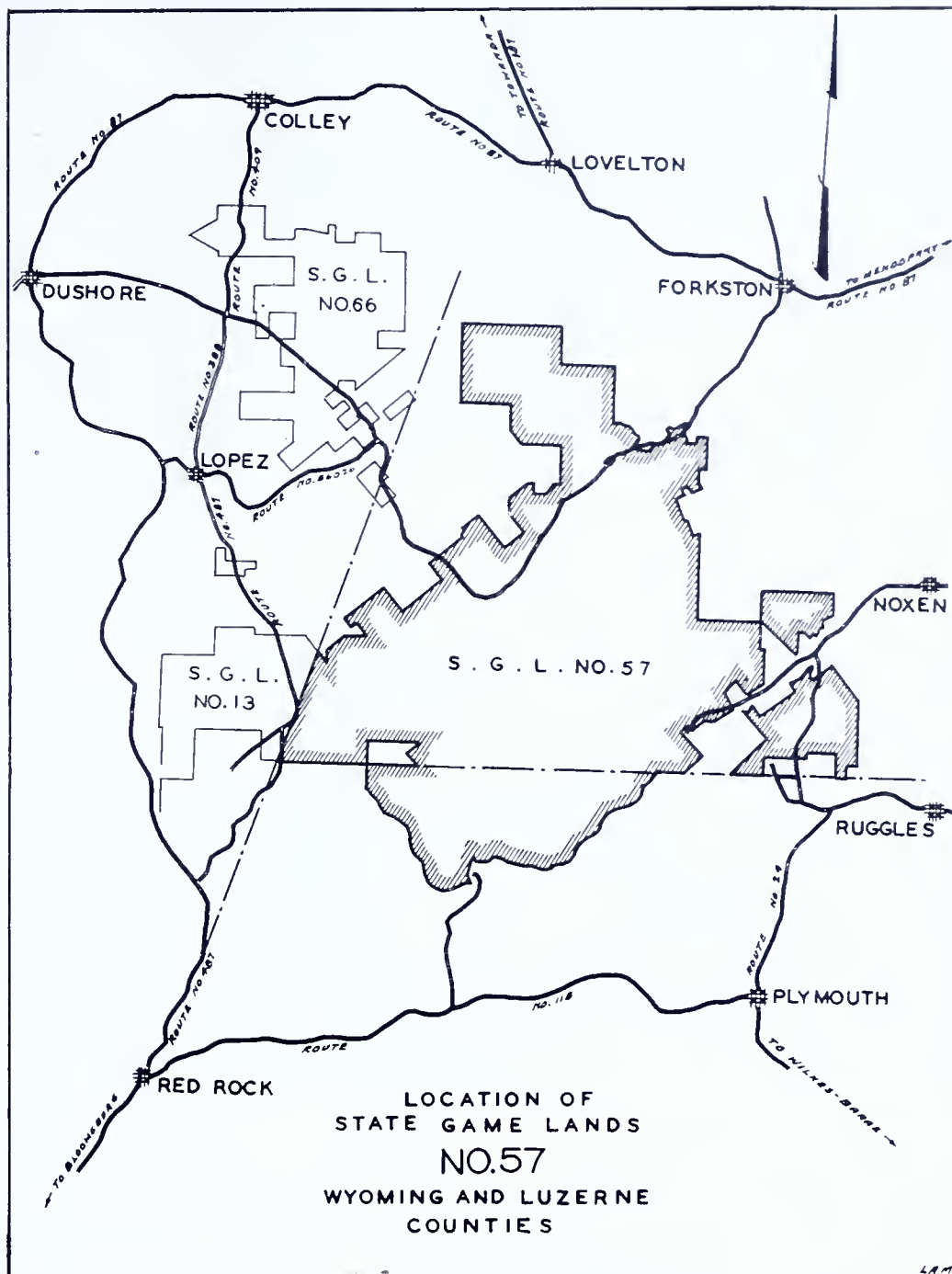
Joe: No, that is certainly not true but like you, many people think so. All that is necessary is to read the posters prominently posted and be guided accordingly. The restrictions, such as entering refuges, are easily understood and never hamper the enjoyment of the fellow that wants to do the right thing. One or more of the gang usually visits 57 at least once a month or oftener. Paul, one of the gang, trapped beaver last year and took his two. Bill usually traps mink, fox, beaver and weasel up there. He took over three hundred dollars worth of fur off the area last year. We feel that it is part of our job to keep the vermin population under control if we want better hunting on our favorite area. We plan to purchase a fox hound this year and do some

chasing up there. That is real sport when the temperature is not too low and with a few inches of snow on the ground. Bill and Ed have been up regularly since spring hunting crows. They like to hunt the area in and around Rickett's Station. They walk the abandoned railroad beds and get some real sport. We had our annual fishing party on South Brook this year and all had a swell time. There is plenty of fishing for the fellow that don't mind walking for it. There is about 125 acres of dammed water and nearly 40 miles of clear cold mountain streams on 57—the Mehoopany, South Brook, Bowman's Creek, Stoney Brook, Lott Brook. The larger streams are stocked annually and have provided outdoor recreation for many thousands.

Sam: I believe that I was up on South Brook with some of the boys this spring. That is on 57 lands.

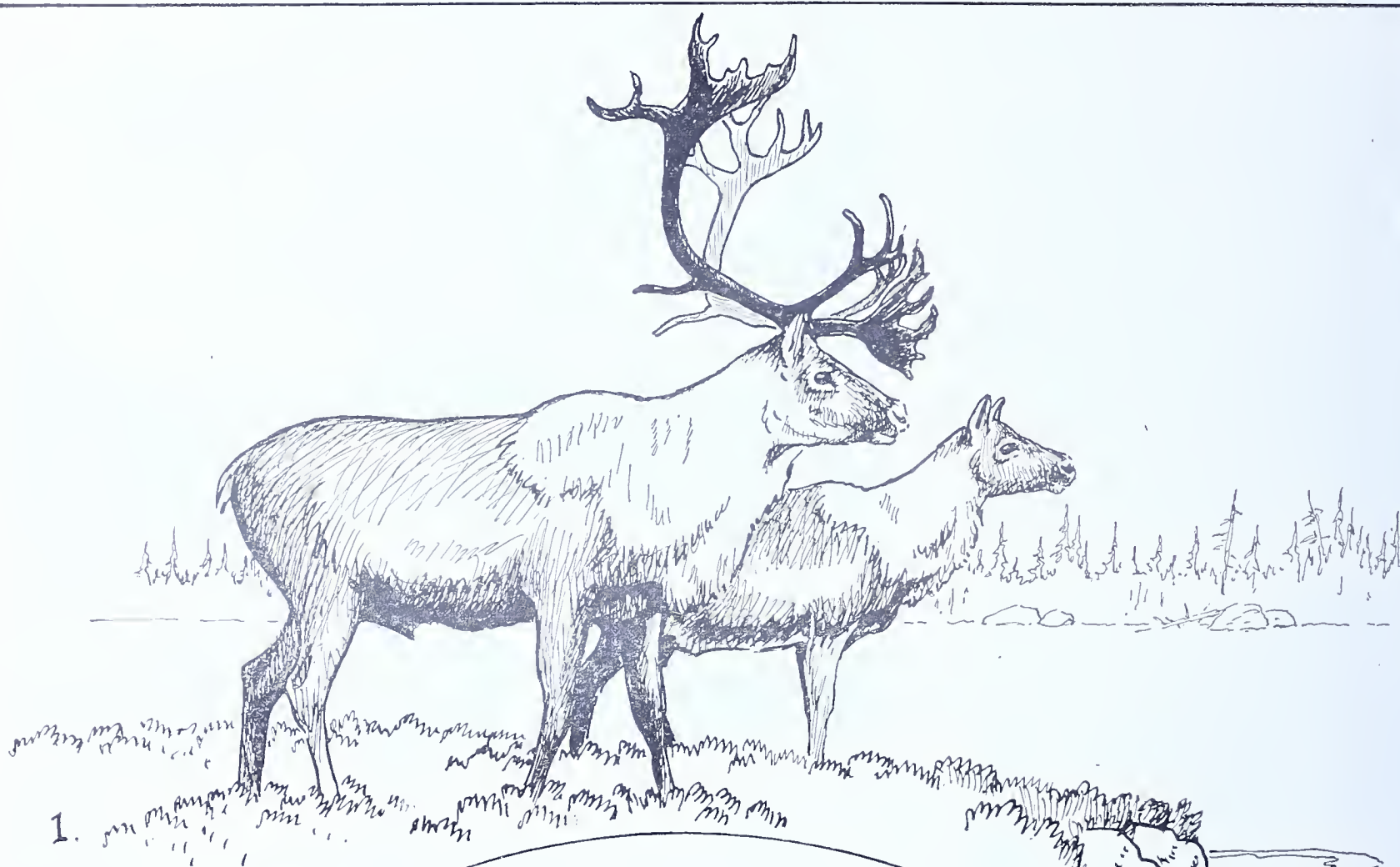
Joe: It sure is. Some of that country is the roughest and most picturesque in Pennsylvania, barring none. That is real bear country, too.

(Continued on Page 27)



WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

Answers on Page 24



1.
BULL AND
COW
CARIBOU



2.
AMERICAN
ROUGHLEG

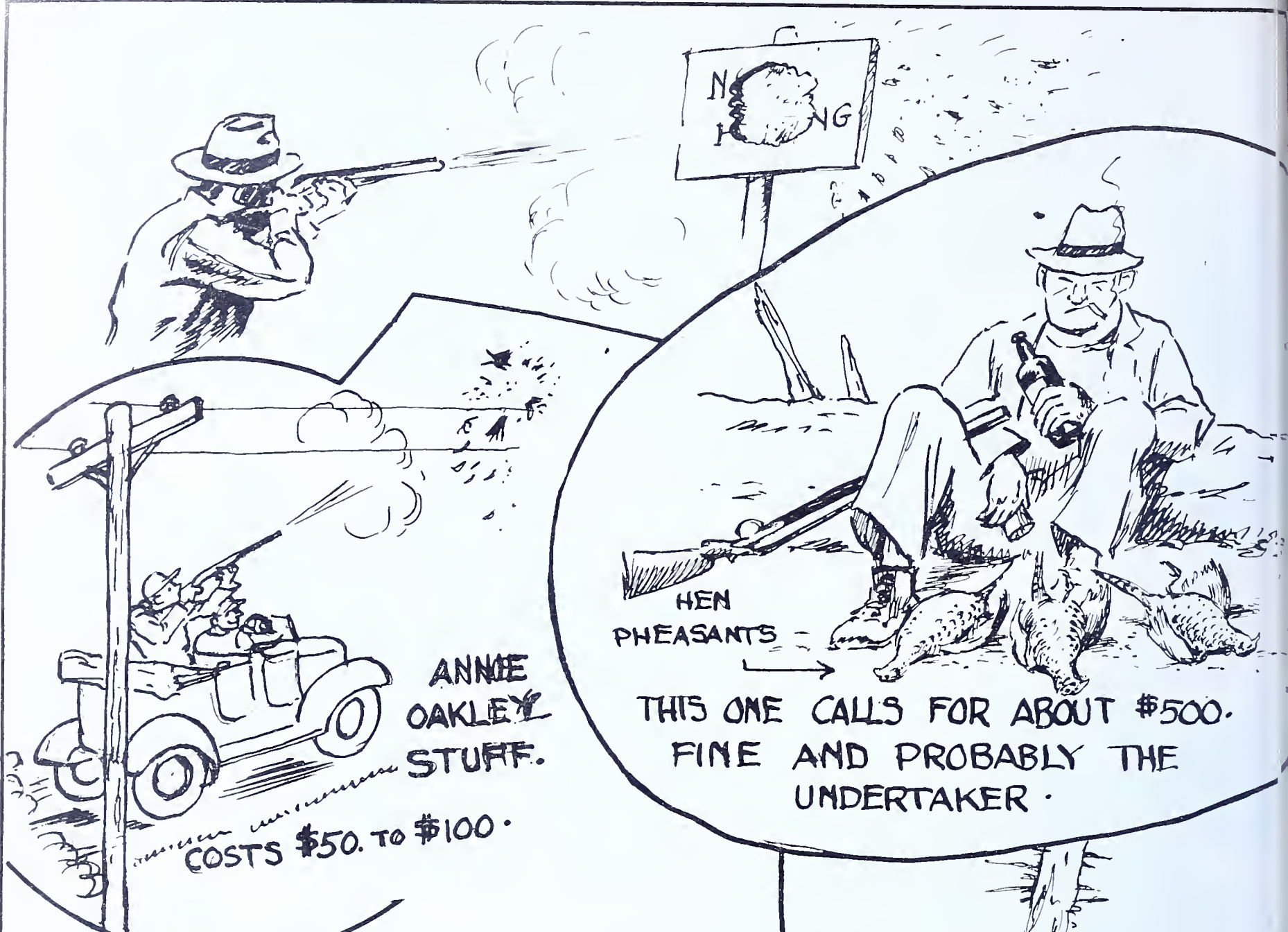


3.
MATURE
HELGRAMITE



SAFE GUN HANDLING IS GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP

Twigs in the trigger guard are nails in your coffin. . . . Never clean a gun with the breech closed. . . . Don't hunt too close to buildings. . . . The right way to cross a fence. . . . Be careful going through fences. . . . Who left the gate open? (All photos by Paul Ludtke)

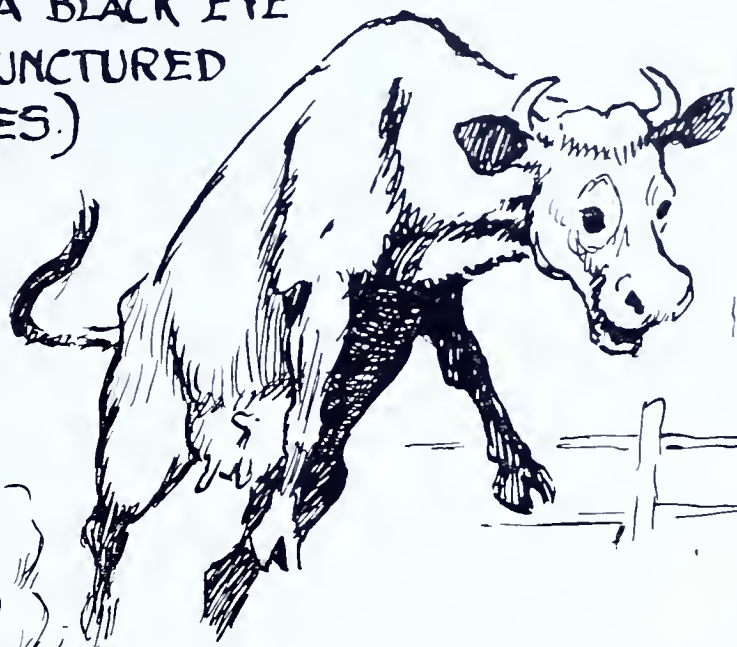


JACK
BATES
ABBOTT

MAKE ENEMIES OF GAME PROTECTORS



DRUG STORE COWBOY -
(COSTS A BLACK EYE
AND PUNCTURED
BRITCHES.)



THIS OUGHT TO
BE CLOSE ENOUGH.

BEAVER
HOUSE



'S TOO CLOSE, BROTHER, AND
I'LL NICK YOUR ROLL FOR \$50.

WITH A
LITTLE FIXIN'
TABBY COULD
BE A WEASEL.

THE
CLEANEST .
GUY -
LETS OTHERS
TRAP FOR
HIM .



BOUNTY
WISE GUY.

(COSTS \$10. TO \$100.)



HUNT SAFELY—DEATH IS SO PERMANENT
 Obey the Safety Zones. . . . If you should fall, keep that muzzle up. . . . Be careful of firearm handling. . . . The wrong way to cross a fence. . . . When resting, be careful of that gun muzzle. . . . Watch that trigger guard. (All photos by Paul Ludtke)

Guns and Gun Dogs



GUN DOG DAYS

By HERBERT KENDRICK

OCTOBER'S Indian summer sun adds the final touches to a landscape that was such a luscious green only a short time ago, and every hillside, meadow and field blazes with a riot of color that signals the long anticipated opening of the hunting seasons. The bamboo rods are carefully stored away and in their places, the faithful scatterguns appear to be given a final checkup for exciting days ahead and the gun dog once again will have his day. All through the long, hot summer, he has no doubt been slightly neglected; however, he has lived patiently though because experience has taught him that when the corn is shocked and the frosts appear, his master will give him special attention, more exercise, and he hears hunting talk fill the air.

October brings in the woodcock season and mountaineers tell me they have seen many native birds, while our northern friends report satisfactory numbers that may find our land as they migrate to the southland. This game little bird affords some mighty fine sport for both the gunner and the gun dog. The woodcock is not the easiest of game to bag and presents many difficulties for the dogs who seek them. Spend some time this season with the Timberdoodle and add memories to your growing collection.

Closely following the opening of the woodcock season, we get another chance at grouse, pheasants, quail and rabbits. No matter how well you have prepared yourself for a season of hunting, you cannot derive the proper amount of enjoyment unless you have a dog or have made arrangements to hunt with a companion who owns one.

I have recently returned from a fishing trip which took me into the wilderness area of New Brunswick and while there, I talked a great deal about dogs because of the families of young grouse that were walking about. I was amazed and greatly disturbed at the lack of interest the natives had in bird dogs. Apparently, the reason for their lack of interest is based on the fact that game is so abundant there, the limit may be taken with ease without the aid of a dog. Then they see no need of raising, training and caring for one. Another reason may be that most hunters up there prefer big game and spend their autumn days hunting deer and bear instead of grouse and woodcock. If I lived in any territory where game birds thrive, I would rather go into

the woods and fields without my gun than go without my dog, regardless of the size or quantity of game. My love for a dog and the wonderful association with dogs in the fields would make it necessary for me to hunt with a dog, even if I were cold blooded and careless enough to disregard cripples. Perhaps I can understand, somewhat, why our Canadian friends possess so few dogs, but I cannot for the life of me, understand why we have such a multitude of gunners here that go into the coverts year after year without the help and pleasure of the finest part of hunting.

Aiding the conservation of game is one of the great reasons why we should hunt with a dog, and a fair sized book can be written about all the assets a hunting dog can provide.

If you are one who has delayed securing a gun dog, even at this late date you can procure one by driving to one or more of our advertised kennels in the state and selecting one all ready to go. Give a good dog a chance to show you how he can pay for himself a hundred times in additional pleasures in our great art of shotgunning.

These are the days to use a dog for your pleasure and his. Make sure he is hardened enough to stand all day hunts. Check his pads for cuts or bruises during the early hunts. Don't let him get away with serious faults, yet treat him kindly and give him an opportunity to show you where game is hidden. Feed him well, carry him and house him comfortably while on trips and see a vet if he shows any signs of sickness. Handle him in an affectionate manner, rewarding him when his performance is superlative. Don't rush him on point and do not shoot too many guns too close to him. Give him time in thick cover and avoid shouting and excessive whistling. Above all, be careful with your loaded gun and don't allow avoidable accidents to mar your life and someone else's.

Gun dog days are here, so make every effort to spend all the time you can with your dog in the fields and woods and store up new memories that will live long after your gunning days are over.

Make an effort to attend the Grand National Grouse Championship at Marienville, Pa., November 13; you will see the greatest dogwork of your life as these consistent winners fight for the championship. We are extremely fortunate in having this great sporting event meet in our state where grouse dogs are greatest.



Hunting and Fishing Are Big Businesses

Verifying evidence and proof of statements made frequently by conservationists that hunting and fishing are big businesses has been obtained by a door-to-door survey of business houses in the state by members of the Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit in conjunction with the Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. This is the first such state-wide project to be undertaken.

Under the direction of Doctors Daniel L. Leedy and Charles A. Dambach of the Ohio Unit a crew of 15 canvassers covering the entire state found that these two sports alone in 1947 brought \$85,000,000 to the cash registers of sporting goods stores, filling stations, hotels, hardware stores, boat liveries, kennels, and many other businesses and local enterprises. The report shows that 9,158 Ohio firms are dependent directly upon the wildlife resources of the state.

After polling nearly 5,000 hunters and 3,000 fishermen the survey crew found that the average hunter spent \$41.88 in 1947 and that the average fisherman expended \$56.95 in the same year. It was found that 31.1 per cent of the average hunter's expenditures were for clothing, 28.98 per cent for guns, 11.77 percent for ammunition, 12.08 per cent for gas and oil, and lesser amounts for meals, lodging, and other items. The fishermen reported that 22.15 per cent of the money spent on their sport was doled out for fishing tackle, 15.48 per cent went for gas and oil, 8.71 per cent was spent for meals, 6.07 per cent for lodging, 6.15 per cent for bait, and 4.86 per cent for clothing.

"One of the most significant economic and social aspects of Ohio's wildlife resource is the large number of people benefited either as participants in its recreational use or in obtaining an income from the business created by it," Leedy and Dambach report. At least a million individuals, or one person in every seven of the state's population, fish, hunt, or do both, the survey disclosed.

GAME PROTECTORS SMASH RING!

Initiating a new plan of determined and persistent law enforcement action, Game Officials at the Huntingdon Office reported smashing a "ring" of preseason deer killers in Fulton County. Aably assisted by State Police and Fish Wardens, Game Protectors swooped down into Licking Creek Valley, Fulton County on Monday, August 9th and conducted extensive searches of the premises of suspected persons. Fresh parts of venison and canned deer meat were found and confiscated in the homes and the occupants were arrested by District Game Protector Bryce Carnell and arraigned before Justice of the Peace W. H. Greathead, McConnellsburg, Pa.

The following were found guilty of possessing parts of deer in closed season and were fined \$100.00 and costs in the amount of \$6.25 each:

Grenville W. Mellott, Star Route, Harrisonville, Pa.

Reuben C. Hann, R. D. 1, Needmore, Pa.

Gerald P. Hess, R. D. 1, Needmore, Pa.

William Clyde Mellott, R. D. 1, Needmore, Pa.

Harry R. Deshong, Star Route, Harrisonville, Pa.

Game Officials stated that the tempo of this new plan of action will be stepped up in a determined effort to wipe out the promiscuous and unlawful killing of deer. "We aim to break it up" said the officials.

Eleven State Dove Survey Endorsed

An 11-state cooperative mourning dove survey of the Southeast to provide information on which to base future hunting regulations was endorsed at the spring meeting of the Southeastern Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners in Atlanta, the Wildlife Management Institute reported recently.

The idea of the survey was originated by Leonard E. Foote, Marietta, Georgia, field representative of the Institute. Under the proposed plan each state will conduct its own investigation using Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds, and work of cooperating states will be correlated through the regional Federal Aid Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Atlanta. The study will continue for a minimum of three years starting July 1.

Lack of Watershed Protection Caused Northwest Floods

Lack of fire protection on watersheds before 1935 has been given as the actual cause of widespread damage from last spring's disastrous floods in the Northwest, the Wildlife Management Institute reported today. A crew of U. S. Forest Service watershed experts, which has been operating in the Columbia River basin since May 27, has reported its findings to the Chief, Lyle F. Watts.

The watershed technicians found ample evidence that flood damage would have been less severe if millions of upland acres had not been deprived of their forest cover. Fire proved to be the most important factor in denuding millions of the watershed acres, although improperly located logging, grazing, mine or smelter operations and road-building were other contributing factors.

On land now in national forests in the Northwest there are 5,126,000 acres that have been burned over, mostly before 1935 when the Forest Service began giving this "back country" intensive fire protection. The report points out that flood damage traceable to such lands, demonstrates the need for maintaining and improving fire protection and the wisdom of large-scale planting and re-seeding operations in basin highlands. Present-day logging operations were found by the investigators to have been responsible for only a small percentage of the heavy run-off of rain and melting snows. A warning was issued, however, that the same practices might prove dangerous if operations progress up the slopes into higher, more critical areas.

Striking evidence that forests slow the rate of snow melt and delay water flow was observed by the investigators. As late as June 14, about 14 days after the flood peak, timbered areas in the uplands still were blanketed with snow while nearby burned areas were snowless. In many instances burned and denuded north and west slopes, though normally cooler, had lost all snow while timbered south and west slopes still were snowbound. Another point brought out by the investigation is that, just as fires breed floods, so floods prepare the ground for future fires.

FEDERAL-AID WILDLIFE FUNDS AP-
PORTIONED TO STATES

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug has announced that \$10,780,620 will be available to the 48 states during fiscal year 1949 for the restoration and development of their wildlife resources.

Under the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Act the money is apportioned to the states, the funds coming from the 11 per cent excise tax paid by the manufacturers of sporting arms and ammunition.

The sum allotted to the states for 1949 exceeds that of last year by \$2,516,848.

In order to obtain the Federal grants, the states must contribute 25 per cent of the cost of the projects. On this basis the total amount which will be available for Federal-aid wildlife work during fiscal year 1949 will be \$14,374,160. With the addition of Nevada last year, all states are now participating in the program.

For the 1949 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program, the 80th Congress appropriated "an amount equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1948 to the special fund created by the Pittman-Robertson Act." This amounted to \$11,276,687. From this sum before the apportionment to the states was made \$496,067 was deducted—\$45,000 for projects in Alaska (\$25,000); Hawaii (\$10,000); Puerto Rico (\$5,000); and the Virgin Islands (\$5,000); and \$451,067 for administration of the Act. The Act authorizes a deduction of 8 per cent for administrative purposes. This year, however, the Service elected to set aside only 4 per cent for this purpose which made an additional \$451,000 available for apportionment to the states.

By the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Act as amended on July 24, 1946, appropriated funds are apportioned to the states on the basis of land area and the number of paid hunting license holders in each state, but no state may receive more than 5 per cent nor less than one-half of one per cent of the total amount apportioned to all the states.

Under this maximum limitation of 5 per cent, Michigan and Texas each receive \$539,031, an increase of \$125,842 apiece over last year. In applying the minimum formula,

Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont each receive \$53,903. Last year their apportionment was \$41,319.

Other high-ranking states for 1949 include California with \$496,628; New York, receiving \$456,755; Pennsylvania, \$456,501; Ohio, \$386,506; Minnesota, \$369,931; Colorado, \$369,471; Montana, \$327,085; Washington, \$290,857; Illinois, \$290,102; Missouri, \$271,750; Wisconsin, \$268,545; and Oregon, \$260,542.

Collections from 11 per cent Federal excise tax are deposited in a special fund in the Treasury known as the "Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund." Annual appropriations from that fund are made by the Congress and allotted in the following manner: one-half on the ratio of the area of each state to the area of all the states, and one-half on the ratio of the number of paid hunting license holders in each state to the total in all the states. On this basis small states with large hunting license sales and large states with low populations and proportionately lower hunting license sales are treated in an equitable manner.

Since the Act became effective on July 1, 1938, the following amounts have been apportioned to the states, exclusive of Territories, for each fiscal year: 1939, \$890,000; 1940, \$1,400,000; 1941, \$2,300,000; 1942, \$2,530,000; 1943, \$1,128,000; 1944, \$910,000; 1945, \$806,500; 1946, \$880,000; 1947, \$2,260,000; 1948, \$8,263,772; and 1949, \$10,780,620.

Projects submitted by the states are approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of Secretary Krug to determine soundness of character and design. They consist of surveys and investigations, land acquisition, development of areas, coordination, and maintenance of completed projects. Project costs are borne initially by the State game departments after which reimbursement is made from Federal funds for the Federal pro-rata share which may not exceed 75 per cent of the cost of the projects.

RIFLE LOST

Lost: A 30'06 bolt action rifle on last December 2 in Elk County near Jefferson County line on road to Halton. Reward will be paid for return or information naming finder. Contact Wm. F. Schutte, Attorney at Law, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Wisconsin Conservation Congress
Votes Doe Season

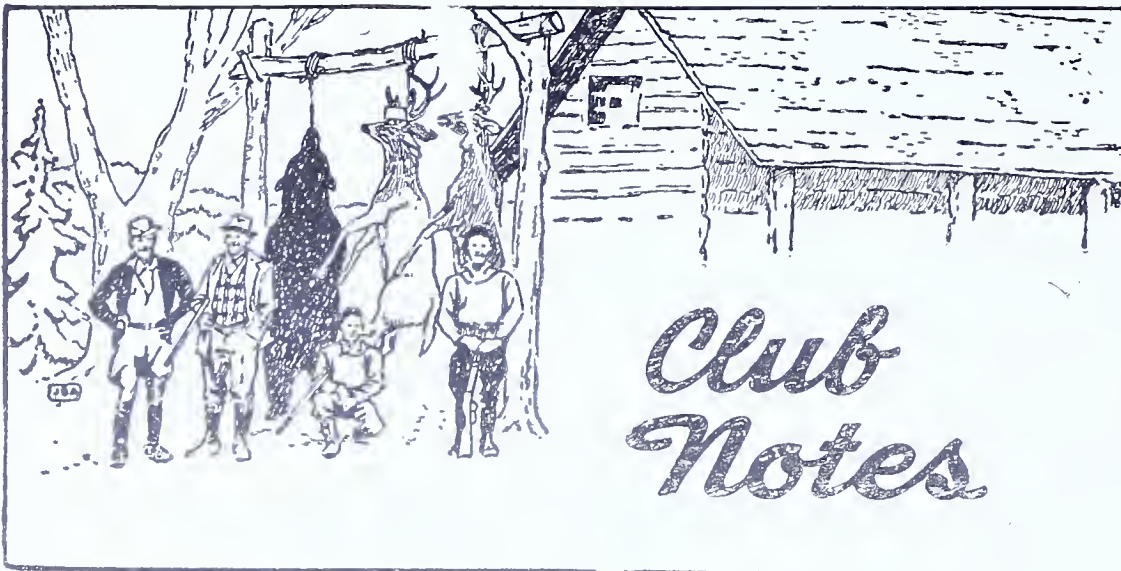
Governor Rennebohm of Wisconsin has vetoed the recommendation of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for an "any-deer" season on the basis of human hazard, the Wildlife Management Institute stated last month. After 25 years of strict adherence to the buck law Wisconsin sportsmen gave their approval to lifting protection on antlerless deer following the unanimous vote for such action by a special committee of the state Conservation Congress. County delegates to the Congress, recently voted 37 to 33 in favor of dropping the buck law. An antlerless deer season now is being considered as an alternative to the "any-deer" season.

Wisconsin has been suffering from a malady common to many eastern states: too many deer for the available range, resulting from overprotection of antlerless deer. Until this year, sportsmen opposition to the lifting of protection on does has checked attempts of the Conservation Commission to permit the harvest of surplus animals in accordance with the recommendations of wildlife scientists. The special committee's reports on the critical nature of the problem appear to have turned the tide in the 10-year fight. It is significant that four members of the seven-man committee were hard-and-fast advocates of the buck law before they made a personal field investigation, and at the end of the survey all voted for an open season on both sexes.

It is difficult to convince sportsmen that there can be such a thing as too many deer unless they see the effects of overpopulation themselves. Since the critical period for deer occurs in late February and early March when a minimum number of sportsmen are afield, the dangerous depletion of browse, destruction of forest reproduction, and the actual starvation of deer seldom is seen. Those who do see the symptoms rarely recognize them unless the signs actually are pointed out by trained game technicians.



A meeting of the Commission's Special Services Assistants and Land Operations Assistants held in late June at Lake Wallenpaupack. Shown here are the Division assistants plus personnel of the Harrisburg offices of the Bureau of Public Relations and Land Operations Division.



More than 6000 clubs throughout the country were affiliated with the National Rifle Association as of May 31. Included in the record group were many Pennsylvania organizations. Keystone State shooters who recently joined this famed organization included the J. W. Randolph Post #157 A. L. Rifle Club of Elmwood City; Anderson-Adkins Post #19 Rifle and Pistol Club of New Brighton; Heidelberg Rifle and Pistol Club of Bernville; Seneca Rod and Gun Club of Scranton; Utica Rifle and Revolver Club; Bald Eagle Rifle and Pistol Club of Williamport; Houtzdale Rifle and Pistol Club; Knoxville Rifle and Pistol Club; Mayfair Post #1880 VFW Rifle Club of Philadelphia; Carpenter Stell Rifle Club of Reading; Marksman's Junior Rifle Club of Clarks Summit; St. Francis Vocational School Junior Rifle Club of Eddington; and the Holmesburg Junior Rifle Club of North Hills.

The North Boroughs Sportsmen's Association celebrated their first outdoor regular monthly meeting at their grounds early in August. Over 251 members attended the meeting to which sportsmen, their wives and families were invited. The group scheduled a beagle trial on September 18 and 19 which included trap and rifle shooting along with a corn roast.

Built under the sponsorship of the Southern Lancaster County Sportsmen's Association, an acre-and-one-half artificial lake is nearing completion in the American Legion Memorial Park of Quarryville. The sportsmen's group has agreed to sponsor and develop about a 15 acre area which will include a trap shooting range and probably a rifle range. The lake, constructed under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and through the use of volunteer labor, will be stocked with bass and sunfish for the use of area youngsters.

Estimates of spectator attendance at the recent Sportsmen's outing held at the Memorial Grounds of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County varied between 3,000 and 5,000. A new rabbit target received a large play from the small bore rifle enthusiasts; other events included fly casting, quoits, archery, pistol shooting, obstacle targets, "bear in the mountain", blue rock and skeet shooting.

A record breaking roster of 174,533 members is included in the present roll book of Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. This, as pointed out by Secretary Clyde A. Mortimer, is the largest since the State unit was founded in 1932. Tabulation figures indicate that the Southeastern Division with eight counties and 44,625 paid members is the largest in the federation. The Southwestern division is second with 36,859; Northwestern, 21,021, third; Central 20,876, fourth; Northeastern, 16,306, fifth; Southcentral, 15,189, sixth; Southern, 11,179, seventh; and the sparsely populated Northcentral, 8,478, last. Individual county honors for membership goes to the metropolitan area of Allegheny county with 11,371 members. Trailing by less than 600 is Lehigh county with 10,775. Berks county is third with 10,523; Lycoming fourth with 8,456; and Clinton fifth with 5,563.—From "The Federation News," official publication of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

The October meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs will be held in Harrisburg at the Harrisburger Hotel Friday and Saturday, October 15 and 16.

The Holmesburg Fish and Game Protective Association is planning an "Old Timer's Night" as a feature of the fall meetings. The event will entail the showing of old films of members and club activities of years ago.

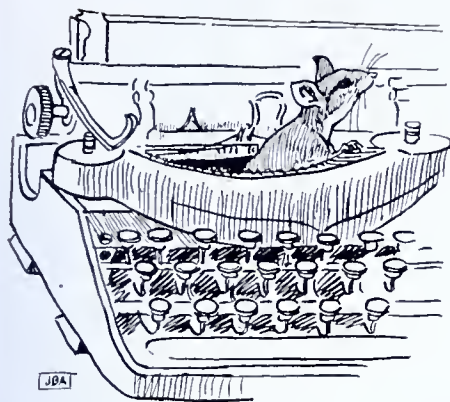
The Lebanon County chapters of the Izaak Walton League are rightly proud of their many activities, included among which might be listed the \$50 donation to the Pennsylvania Conservation Education Laboratory for teachers at Penn State; a complete "inch by inch" survey of the Quittipahilla Creek, running throughout the length of the city of Lebanon, and presently polluted beyond description from various industrial and municipal sources, all catalogued by the survey; creation of a wild life refuge; raising and stocking eight thousand trout; some two hundred ringneck pheasants; building a shelter and feeding wildlife during the winter months; fostering a Junior Izaak Walton League; sponsoring essay contests on conservation in the local high schools; and various social activities, prominent among which were an Annual Banquet, Annual Fish Fry, and Annual Pork Roast—all activities designed to maintain interest in the organization.—From "The Keystone Waltonian."

At a recent meeting of the Arnot Rod and Gun Club members of the club voted to spend \$50 of the club funds to hire a bulldozer for the leveling of a piece of land to provide a baseball field and playground for children of Arnot.



Photo by R. D. Parlamen.

Officers of the Garden Village Sportsmen's Association of West Pittston are, left to right: Harold Schobert, Secretary; Clyde Garrison, President; and R. F. Switgable, Vice-President. The club recently completed one of the most modern rifle, trapshooting, and skeet-shooting parks in Northeast Pennsylvania at Harding.



Woodchucks, rabbits, snakes, rodents, birds, and bees are moving in on us here at State Game Lands #216, so much so that we wonder at times if it is safe to leave the area anymore. With the exception of the bees which have definitely established headquarters upstairs in our house, the rest of the animal kingdom loiter around the exits of the dwelling with a tenacity that is comparable to that of some of the chronic threshold filibusters I have known. However, the pay-off came one morning when I sat down to use my typewriter, only to find that all the keys were locked. I raised the cover to see what the trouble was and to my surprise, there reclining in a nest of felt, which was originally used as insulation for the cover, was a long-tailed, big-eared, banjo-eyed deer mouse. It sure didn't take Mr. Mouse long to realize that hammock space for him would no longer be available inside my typewriter. I finally managed to capture and dispose of this critter. However, upon returning to the machine, I found so much felt had been torn loose and worked down into the machine that it had to be taken to a typewriter repair shop to be cleaned.—Game Protector Samuel B. Shade, New Castle.

While surveyors were working along the boundary line on State Game Lands #217 they heard the scream of a bird, apparently near the ground. When they investigated, they found a red-tailed hawk with its head badly damaged, showing signs of having been in a fight. In its claws was a dead Coopers Hawk. When the boys approached the red-tailed hawk it tried to rise from the ground but was unable to do so because of its heavy burden. Then it dropped the Coopers Hawk and slowly flew off.



JBA



An attendant at a Service Station in the center of town called one morning and asked me to come to remove an animal which he was unable to identify but which, he claimed, had a bushy tail. Thinking I might find a raccoon, I hurried down with a trap and, much to my surprise, found a groundhog crouching in a corner. Getting the chuck into a box trap, I took it into the country and found a hole which should have made an ideal home for the animal. But instead of showing his appreciation by moving into his new home, the groundhog turned and went for me!—Game Protector W. A. Moyer, Allentown.

Are we going to be forced to outlaw the .22 rifle? Why do people commit such dastardly acts such as destroying property of many of our good sportsmen? This last month I was called to investigate a shooting of a man's boat that had been anchored along the shore of the Crooked Creek flood control dam. His boat had been riddled with .22 rifle holes. His whole winter had been spent making the boat so that he and his family could enjoy boating this summer. In another case, someone chose the windows of a summer home along Buaffalo Creek as their target. Upon investigating this complaint I found that the bullets had broken the windows and carried on through to the cupboard which housed the dishes. Here the slugs lodged after breaking most of the dishes in the place. Another summer home along Crooked Creek had to be abandoned because the windows had been shot out the second time this summer. If a hunting license were required for any and all persons found in possession of any weapon whether hunting wild birds or animals or just shooting, it might help.—Game Protector H. E. Greenwald, Jr., Vandergrift.

Wild turkeys seem to be getting a start in the immediate Marienville section. This spring a flock of ten was reported not far from town. Then just a few weeks ago one hen with a flock of eleven young was reported by a train conductor just a few miles from town. These are the first turkeys observed in this particular area for a great many years.

Recently, some fishermen from Marienville who were fishing on Coon Creek near Guiltonville came across an albino fawn deer that was crippled and nearly starved. They picked it up and brought it in to me. It was in very poor condition and had four crippled feet. The rear hoofs were turned up so badly that it just walked on the skin of the legs down next to the feet. It had worn the skin through to the bone but somehow it still managed to walk and sometimes run. I kept it for several weeks and during that time hundreds of people came to see it. Later it was sent to Williamsport where it will be painlessly killed and mounted for display purposes.—Game Protector William R. Overturf, Marienville.

You can never underestimate the smartness of the crow. Last month I saw some of the black rascals doing some fancy thievery. There was a box placed along a road I was traveling on, a bread box. The owner evidently built it so that the baker could leave bread when no one was home. But he definitely did not count on the strange proceedings that met my eyes as I drove by. A flock of crows was helping themselves to the bread, tearing the wrapper open, and carrying away the loaf a slice at a time.—Game Protector S. Earl Carpenter, Doylestown.



JBA



Did you ever hear of a Great Horned Owl eating fish? I never did until recently. Roy Auman of Lock Haven, Clinton County, while driving on Route No. 780 above the Federal Fish Hatchery at Lamar saw a Great Horned Owl dive into Fishing Creek and come out with a 10 inch sucker clasped in its talons. As the great bird attempted to land on the guard rail of a nearby bridge, it over shot its landing and ended up on the road. Mr. Auman, who was fast approaching with his car by this time, was able to run over the bird and kill it. He brought it into me for examination with the fish still clutched in its claws.—Game Protector Miles L. Reeder, Lock Haven.

The caretaker of a large estate near here had the following unusual experience! A pair of crows had built their nest in a large tree near his home. The nest was situated so that he could look into it from a second story window. After the young had hatched, they became very noisy so he decided that he would shoot the older ones; then climb the tree and take care of the young. He shot the older birds when they came in to feed the nestlings but, as he had other work to do, he put off climbing the tree until

later in the day. However, in the course of doing his chores, he completely forgot them until he heard them carrying on again the next morning. Upon looking out of the window he discovered that another pair of crows were feeding the young. He hurriedly procured his trusty shot gun and dispatched this second pair. Again the job of climbing the tree for the young was put off and once again completely forgotten until the following morning when he was awakened by a third pair of crows which had arrived to feed the young in the nest. It certainly looks like the crows in that neighborhood have a fine community spirit and believe in helping out their neighbors that are in distress.—Game Protector Daniel S. McPeck, Jr., Media.

Recently while talking with a farmer in Great Bend Township, Susquehanna County, I learned of an unusual parent-young relationship. The farmer stated that his dog had recently had a litter of puppies and lost them. Within a day or two the dog hunted up a pair of baby cottontails from nearby and carried them into the house. The foster mother attempted to nurse them but because the rabbits were still too young to have their eyes open, the farmer was obliged to feed them with a medicine dropper. At last report the rabbits were doing fine and were almost ready to care for themselves.—Game Protector Howard F. Hoffman, Susquehanna.

Answers to What's Wrong

1. Cow caribou carry antlers, although not usually so large as those of the bulls.
2. American rough-legged hawks have their tarsi feathered to the toes.
3. This one is OK. A helgramite is only the larval stage of the damselfly, shown in the drawing.



The old saying "The female of the species is deadlier than the male" certainly was true in a case which Mr. Singer of the State Police told me. Mr. and Mrs. Singer reside in the country near Tunkhannock. They have a large lawn which is a regular stamping ground for rabbits of all sizes. One day while Mr. Singer was absent, Mrs. Singer heard a squealing and racket issuing from the edge of the lawn. She immediately ran down to investigate the uproar and there saw a weasel with a death grip on a half grown rabbit. Without hesitation or thought she reached down, picked up the weasel which continued to cling to the rabbit and with her free hand picked up a stone and killed the weasel. I know I would have thought twice before attempting to dispatch the weasel in this manner and am sure most men would have done the same.—Game Protector Stephen Kish, Pittston.

The mink ranchers in this locality report a very poor breeding season during the past year and also heavy losses due to various diseases. With few exceptions this condition prevailed throughout the district and several bordering ranchers advise me that they had poor luck as well.—Game Protector Francis E. Jenkins, Clarks Summit.

HE SHOOTS THEM WITH A CAMERA—from Page 9

torial history of the colorful Laurel Festival at Wellsboro which he has shown dozens of times in the various communities which send "queens" to Wellsboro to compete for the title of Laurel Queen.

In his library, too, are excellent action pictures of football and baseball games, both amateur and professional. These also he has shown many times at school dinners where groups of athletes are being entertained at the close of sports seasons.

Because of his skill with a camera, the genial mortician is often called upon to assist in taking motion pictures of various events. Always he responds cheerfully and willingly. Because of this "Charlie" Noll is one of the best known and well liked men in the Williamsport area.

At present he is supervising cameramen who are putting on film the history of the Sportsmen's Memorial Grounds of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County. This picture, showing the development of the extensive recreational center along Loyalsock Creek, is to be shown for the first time at a meeting of the directors of the organization this summer.

Prior to six years ago, "Charlie" Noll

knew nothing and cared less about photography. Then a neighbor purchased a camera and invited him to help take pictures. In a short while he found himself so interested he bought a good camera and became a vertiable "fiend."

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



"Now there's a good example of what happens to rainfall on a denuded watershed."

The beauties of nature always had appealed to him so it was but natural that he quickly concentrated on such photography. Now a week seldom passes which fails to find him on a picture-taking trip somewhere. Usually he sleeps out-of-doors on such trips. Even in coldest winter he often spends the night with nothing above him but sky and stars.

He has supplied himself with sleeping bags such as our soldiers used during the late war, so the rigors of a Pennsylvania winter night holds no terror for him when he sets out with his camera to picture something which appeals to him.

When the Fisherman's Paradise opened this spring, "Charlie" Noll was there with his camera to greet the first arrival, for he had slept all night in the open near the famous fishing place in Centre County.

Indced, he has photographed so many interesting events throughout North-Central Pennsylvania the last few years he is a familiar figure to hundreds who do not know him by name but remember him as the cameraman they have seen somewhere before.

A QUARTER CENTURY OF SERVICE—from Page 3

sume the presidency of the well-known American Game Association, Washington, which for many years sponsored the American Game Conferences (now the North American Wildlife Conference). In that capacity he promoted various national conservation projects for the Association, including plans to invest \$25,000,000 in a program to restore the Continent's dwindling waterfowl supply. This campaign hastened passage of the present Duck Stamp in 1934.

He served on a small committee of recognized wildlife experts who drafted a recommended Model Game and Fish Administrative Law, adopted by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at Montreal in 1934.

While serving as executive of the American Game Association, he took over the secretaryship of the American Fisheries Society, without compensation. He served in that capacity for ten years, and in appreciation of his services was elected and honorary member for life. Currently he is the Society's first vice-president.

In 1935 Mr. Gordon helped to merge the American Game Association's activities with the newly-organized American Wildlife Institute, Washington (later divided into two organizations, the Wildlife Management Institute and the American Wildlife Founda-

tion), and became its first secretary.

On January 1, 1936, he returned to the Pennsylvania Game Commission (after an absence of 9½ years) as its administrative officer and Chief Game Protector. He immediately devoted his efforts to aiding the Commission to revamp, expand, and modernize the Department's operations. Among the major items were: Establishing a system for enrolling and training new field personnel, a pioneering venture; developing the current merit and annual increment system for field employees; launching the Cooperative Farm-Game Program, now covering almost a half million acres; expanding the Keystone State's renowned system of State Game Lands (now comprising 860,000 acres) for public hunting grounds and refuges, including the present food and cover development program; and re-codifying the Pennsylvania Game Law, with numerous new features designed to give landowners more protection and to make hunting a safer pastime.

Mr. Gordon has served more than 25 years in the Commonwealth's wildlife work, and was on his 20th year as the administrative head of the Department. Thirty-five years ago there were only 28 employees; today 285. Instead of only \$50,000, the departmental budget is now almost \$3,500,000.

In 1941 he was the president of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, and is currently the chairman of its executive committee.

He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association since 1933, and is a member of that organization's executive committee. He is a trustee of the American Wildlife Foundation and a director of the American Game Association. He was a member of the former Migratory Bird Advisory Board, also a founder and the secretary-treasurer of the National Committee on Wildlife Legislation, both disbanded.

Two years ago, in recognition of his service in the conservation field, Mr. Gordon was elected to honorary life membership in both the Wildlife Society and the Wilderness Club (Philadelphia). He has been a member of the Cosmos Club (Washington) since 1931.

Mr. Gordon now leaves Pennsylvania for California to conduct an independent survey of fish and game resources and requirements of that State. His study will recommend fish and game conservation projects to be financed with the three million dollars provided annually by the California State Legislature during the next three years from horse racing license fees.

HAIL TO RINGTAIL—from Page 6

covered the quarter-mile to the tree in jig time. Getting near, I could hear the dog jumping off the ground in his frenzy. We took our positions around the big sugar maple, and Bill got out the flashlight. In a minute we had the coon spotted high in the forks of the tree, and Bill Jr. raised the shotgun. At the flash of the gun, I saw the coon blasted out of the tree. The dog broke loose and was after the coon like the proverbial bat out of hades. As I scrambled down the hill in its direction, I heard a low growl and one squeal from the coon. The issue was soon settled, for the coon had been hard hit.

Bill had to choke the dog off, and it was not till then that we had time to admire our prize, all eighteen "weighed" pounds of him. His dark coat had a silken lustre that I had not seen in another of his kind before. Here was something decidedly worth our combined efforts to get. I was well satisfied.

While we were dressing the animal, Amos drifted off and we were startled to hear him open up about a hundred yards downhill. I started to say that maybe he was just backtrailing the coon we were dressing, but Bill quickly squashed that.

"Amos may be fooled by a coon, but he certainly had sense enough to know there's no use following a dead one!" he said. I decided I'd better not make any more remarks about that dog if I wanted to hunt behind him again!

This chase was even longer. For the next hour and a half all we could do was drift

along in the direction of the chase and listen to its progress. This coon made a complete circle; up one hollow, crossing the ridge, and coming down another. We were mighty cold when we heard the next development. The dog made a few sharp barks and trotted back to us. Bill said that the coon had gone into the abandoned coal bank, and we walked up to make sure. The dog sniffed interestedly at the shaft to make it certain.

By this time, I was finding it difficult to

keep up, so I tactfully suggested going home. Bill, who was carrying the coon, thought so, too. We had a rugged two-mile hike back, and also were interrupted for a few minutes while Amos remained undecided whether an old track he struck was worth following. Apparently it was too old, and I was secretly glad myself when he reappeared into the glare of our lamps for I did not feel equal to another long chase so near home.



STATE GAME LANDS NO. 25—from Page 5



"On thinned areas expanding crowns soon filled the canopy, thus aiding to stifle reproduction."

panding crowns soon filled the canopy, thus aiding to stifle reproduction.

Periodic open seasons on antlerless deer afforded temporary relief to some areas, but the deer herd was always able to come back more rapidly than nature could establish a good ground cover of tree and shrub species.

During the summer of 1945 the Game Commission secured title to some 16,000 acres of forest land adjoining the original tract on the south. This land had also been logged and later slashed for the cordwood. Topography and character of soils and cover types differ but slightly from those found on the original purchase. Beech timber, up to 70 percent of the standing forest, with bear tracks on everyone of them are a sight to gladden the heart of the forest-game manager. "Bear tracks" are the healed scars of scratches made by bears when climbing to get the beechnuts.) Other stands of up to eighty percent oak and beech with cherry and hemlock interspersed, are equally eye catching and even more valuable. Isolated stands and scattered specimens of overage maple, rejected by wood cutters in former years because they wouldn't split readily, provide bed trees and den sites for raccoons and squirrels.

In an effort to develop a plan whereby the forest game lands of the State may be made to produce a sustained yield of both large and small game over a long period of time, the Game Commission has developed and put into effect a management plan for State Game Lands No. 25. It is recognized that to have game we must provide the habitat for it. Deer must have browse to supplement the mast now available; grouse must have cover as well as food; turkeys will not range in cut-over brush land which would be ideal for deer and snow-shoe hares. The plan envisions the maintenance of a forest cover where each species may find conditions suited to its needs.

Soils and cover types have been sur-

veyed and mapped by expert personnel and work plans have been prepared to cover the entire area. Since it is patently impossible to work over so large a tract in a few years, and since much of the timber is not yet ready for the axe, these plans call for covering the entire game lands in some fifteen to twenty years.

In order to secure the best effect for wildlife, many relatively small operations on fifty to two-hundred acres, rather than a

large continuous acreage, are being worked. Extreme care is exercised in the selection of material removed with the object of preserving the present desirable association of trees and shrubs. Indiscriminate cutting or careless selection might well reduce the game carrying capacity of the land by removing too many food producers from any area.

Timber values are, and should be, secondary. Plans for sale of forest products—logs, pulp and chemical wood—are based primarily upon local markets. Costs for labor and equipment are high, but market value of material produced, together with the need for improvement of wildlife habitat, justify operation at this time. Sale of one deck of cherry logs at \$58.00 per M. bd. ft. is an example of present day demand for hardwood timber of high quality.

Operating costs, for both labor and equipment, are paid in part from Federal funds allocated to Pennsylvania under provisions of the Pittman-Robertson Aid to Wildlife Act. Returns from sales of wood products are to be reallocated to carry on similar projects on these and on other forested game lands.

Here, on Game Lands No. 25, the Pennsylvania Game Commission is again pioneering in game management and restoration. Here, on forest lands suited to the purpose they have established a laboratory where they hope to demonstrate in the test tube of experience that it is possible to enhance one set of values without destroying others; that wildlife can prosper on a well managed forest more securely than under conditions where feast is followed by famine; and that, for the long pull, it is economically the sound program.



Browse lines are easily discernable and are symptomatic of deer herd degeneration.

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 57—from Page 13

Sam: That's what is discouraging. I don't like the country quite that rough.

Joe: Sure it is rough but if you know your way around you can make your way up and down the hollows and over trails, railroad beds and improved mountain roads that make traveling much easier. There are 23 miles of driveable roads used by the Commission for emergency purposes, for patrolling and to handle equipment to carry out the management program. They permit driving on a good stretch of the land from the Noxen side up the Cider Run Road during the hunting season which makes the area somewhat accessible. Many of our hunters have objected to this opening of the interior but many appreciate the added liberties. Large parking spaces have been provided and they are often full during the big game season. There are over 20 miles of good foot trails which add to the pleasure of getting places.

You see, Sam, we want something. We, "The Gang," decided that if we wanted it as bad as we did, we would be willing to work for it. We all feel that it is appreciated a lot more than if he had gotten it with less effort. For the roads and trails, we have the CCC to thank and the WPA. We are enjoying some of their accomplishments in many ways. The maintenance job on these roads is no small task. Bridges must be repaired, drainage ditches cleaned out annually. The job is a big one and big business on nearly a million acres. Lands that are inaccessible are worth little to anyone and for any program. You cannot manage lands if they are not accessible.

Sam: I was told that that country was shot out and no game left.

Joe: Sure it is shot out—for the fellow that doesn't know how, nor cares much about really getting out in the brush and hunting. There are too many roads and trail hunters today. And remember, the game is not all along the roads and trails in that country.



South Brook provides some fine trout fishing and some of the most picturesque country in Pennsylvania.

There have been some lean years in the past ten, but there have been some bountiful ones and we never have been discouraged. There have always been tell-tale signs that make the future look much more encouraging. We count the game that we see in addition to that which we bag. To see it is half the sport.

The bear have been holding their own and with plenty of food and with management practices of providing more food in the form of fruit and nut trees, we can depend on a future supply. The Commission is planting annually, releasing the many fruit and nut trees for better production. Mother

Nature must cooperate, too, with a good mast for a good bear crop. Probably the most important controlling factor of the bear is that there must be less killing of the cubs, our next year's crop of bear. There are too many "happy trigger" hunters in the woods that shoot first and then look.

There will not be a lot of three to five hundred pounders like the ones killed by Verne Dean of LeRayville, at the head of Stoney Brook; George Sherwood from Tunkhannock; Ralph Davis' that he bagged out near the old barn and the one that the Dula boys took out of the big swamp back of High Nob. Those Dula boys are the present day "old timers." They took a 36 pound wildcat out of there the other year. It was a beauty. They took it alive. I understand it is now on exhibit at the Philadelphia Zoo. With four refuges totaling 1,390 acres strategically located on the lands, and with the many inaccessible swamps, there will always be a few bear left. If they become too scarce, then let's close the season for a couple of years. The bear can be managed.

Deer—now there is a problem and not only on 57 but statewide. Personally the gang would like to see less deer and more of the forest small game; grouse, snowshoe rabbits, and turkey. We never have had any trouble finding deer on these lands nor do we ever expect to fail to find a few. The deer hunting has been in the past a slaughter. Now I hope we are on the way to make it hunting. An annual harvest of the crop with proper intelligence is essential. Let's do it intelligently. Let's keep our deer herd down to that which is equal to the amount of food available to grow quality deer instead of quantity. I feel confident that we can have as many deer as the food will warrant any time we want them. Experience has proven this. There are elaborate plans for improvement of the Game Lands 57 for the



Orchards have been cleaned up, trees pruned, and release cuttings made.

(Continued on Page 30)

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

Cases Settled During the Month of July, 1948

Allen, Charles L., 700 N. Courtland St., East Stroudsburg. Attempting to kill male deer in closed season	\$100.00
Anthony, Robert L., R. D. No. 2, Pleasantville. Possessing loaded shotguns in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Beam, Grant K., R. D. No. 1, Elverson. Dogs chasing small game in closed season	10.00
Bowser, Duane F., R. D. No. 4, Kittanning. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Brago, Raymond D., Box 298, Grindstone. Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Breitenstein, Donald E., 128 E. Wyomissing Ave., Mohnton. Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Brintzenhoff, Paul R., Shanesville. Possessing three (3) raccoons taken in closed season	75.00
Burris, Gerald C., R. D. No. 3, Bellefonte. Possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway between 8:30 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.	10.00
Burke, Peter E., Mercersburg. Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Burkholder, Jacob M., 1220 4th Ave., Juniata. Failure to display resident license tag while hunting	20.00
Burrows, Leonard, R. D. No. 1, Emporium. Killing a deer and possessing parts of same during closed season	100.00
Buzzanca, Gnazna, 1405 Bigler Ave., Clearfield. Hunting woodchucks after 7 p.m.	15.00
Buzzanca, Nathan P., 1411 Bigler Ave., Clearfield. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Cain, Eugene S., Box 1536, Uniontown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Clingerman, John H., R. D. No. 1, Artemas. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Colbey, Blair A., Falls Creek. Failure to display license tag while hunting and possessing deer taken in closed season	120.00
Colisimo, Frank R., 403 Center St., Johnsonburg. Dumping garbage on State Game Lands	25.00
Cohick, Harry W., 908 Arch St., Williamsport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Confer, James C., Howard. Failure to display resident hunting license and possessing unloaded rifle not wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 p.m. and 5 a.m.	45.00
Cohick, Harry W., 908 Arch St., Williamsport. Hunter damaging property (peacock)	25.00
Comp, Albert K., R. D., Newport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle parked along highway	10.00
Cramer, Chester G., 476 N. Courtland St., East Stroudsburg. Attempting to take male deer in closed season	100.00
Crocker, Monte L., 211 E. First St., Oil City. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle used as a blind to kill game	25.00
Depasquale, Guy J., 29 High St., Pittston. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Dille, Harry E., R. D. No. 2, Pleasantville. Using a motor vehicle to transport game (rabbit) illegally killed	50.00
DiSands, Nicholas J., 57 Springfield Rd., Clifton Heights. Training dog in closed season	10.00
Eckenroth, Warren A., 120 W. Wyomissing Ave., Mohnton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Falcone, Carmen L., 142 Vine St., Pittston. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Feaser, John L., R. D. No. 1, Dauphin. Hunting game (groundhog) on Sunday	25.00
Flegal, Charles F., R. D., Box 232, Philipsburg. Failure to display resident license tag while hunting	20.00
Ferdinando, Bernard T., 116 Robinson St., DuBois. Possessing deer more than sixty days after close of season	50.00
Freeburg, Donald C., 514 Second Ave., Johnsonburg. Possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 p.m. and 5 a.m.	25.00
Gaucker, George R., New Berlinville. Taking two (2) raccoons in closed season	50.00
Giuliani, Louis, R. D. No. 1, Finleyville. Dog chasing game in closed season	10.00
Gourley, George H., 1276 Penn Ave., Meadville. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Goshorn, Robert L., R. D. No. 1, Mifflintown. Dog chasing deer ..	25.00
Griffith, Neal R., R. D. No. 1, Indiana. Shooting across highway while hunting game	25.00
Greene, Ethel L., R. D. No. 1, Genesee. Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00
Greene, Thomas C., Church Hill, Devon. Failure to display hunting license tag while hunting	20.00
Gross, Martin E., R. D. No. 1, Manheim. Possessing ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Hadden, Grant C., R. D. No. 1, Downingtown. Selling game (ringneck pheasants) without a propagating permit	25.00
Hahn, Leon A., R. D. No. 1, Stony Creek Mills. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Hahn, Warren L., 1208 Robeson St., Reading. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Handy, Joseph, 1023 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Harwood, Paul E., R. D. No. 1, Smithfield. Digging out woodchuck without required consent	10.00
Helsel, Frederick, R. D. No. 3, Altoona. Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Henning, Wilbert M., 305 9th St., West Easton. Raising furbearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without permit	25.00
Hetrick, Ira C., Spring Run. Possessing parts of a deer killed in closed season	100.00
Henderson, Clarence, R. D. No. 1, Smock. Dog chasing rabbits in closed season	10.00
Hood, George W., R. D. No. 1, Baden. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Howells, John T., 126 Grape St., Fullerton. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Hower, Max G., R. D. No. 1, Mifflintown. Dog chasing small game (rabbit) in closed season	10.00
Hupfer, Box 193, So. Michael Rd., St. Marys. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Jackson, George E., 411 N. Salford St., Philadelphia. Failure to display license tag while hunting	10.00
Johnston, William J., R. D. No. 2, Homer City. Dogs chasing game in closed season	10.00
Judge, James H., Rock Glen. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway	10.00
Kazanski, John, 155 St. Clair St., Miners Mills. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Kopec, Frank, 365 N. Penna. Ave., Wilkes-Barre. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Krohne, Charles A., R. D., Fallen Timber. Killing furbearing animal (skunk) in closed season	10.00
Krupka, George, Box 242, Beaverdale. Dog chasing game in closed season and hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	35.00
Langham, James, Emeigh. Digging out woodchuck without required consent	10.00
Lettie, Elmer L., R. D. 2, Punxsutawney. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	10.00
Lloyd, Edwin C., R. D. No. 1, Dayton. Hunting game between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.	15.00
Locke, Joseph A., Box 209, Brindstone. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Lytle, Earl A., R. D. No. 3, Kittanning. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Mann, Stanley A., Westfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Maronich, George, Wrights. Alien possessing dog	15.00
Mehalic, Harry R., 90 Center Ave., Burgettstown. Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Mikolic, Joe, R. D. No. 1, Johnstown. Training dogs in closed season and hunting without resident license	30.00
Millen, Robert C., R. D. No. 3, Shelocta. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Nelson, Johnson W., Spring Run. Possessing parts of deer killed in closed season	100.00
Nearhoff, Frederick L., 413 No. First St., Bellwood. Shooting at and wounding a human being in mistake for game (groundhog)	300.00
Notor, David H., 1402 Daisey St., Clearfield. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Nyman, Lloyd C., R. D. No. 1, Howard. Attempting to kill a deer through use of deer lick	100.00
Ohl, Mrs. W. E., R. D. No. 3, Greenville. Dog chasing and killing game (rabbit) in closed season	15.00
Owings, Porter L., R. D. No. 1, Shermansdale. Aiding and assisting in the taking and possessing of two deer in closed season	200.00
Paff, Norman G., R. D. No. 2, Easton. Raising furbearing animals for commercial purposes without permit	25.00
Pardee, George, Emeigh. Digging out woodchuck without required consent	10.00
Pardee, Robert, Emeigh. Digging out woodchuck without required consent	10.00
Pauza, Joseph A., 101 S. Line St., Frackville. Possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 p.m. and 5 a.m.	25.00
Parmer, Richard B., R. D. No. 2, New Holland. Hunting without resident license and failure to report shooting accident causing injury to himself	45.00
Payack, Carl, 233 Berrow St., Johnstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Place, Earl, Star Route, E. Stroudsburg. Killing male deer in closed season	100.00
Place, Harlan, Star Route, E. Stroudsburg. Attempting to take male deer in closed season	100.00
Prindle, Robert E., R. D., Nanty Glo. Digging out woodchucks without required consent	10.00
Polliard, Francis A., R. D., Linesville. Possessing female deer taken in closed season	100.00
Pyle, John R., R. D. No. 3, Rockwood. Possessing raccoon taken in closed season	25.00
Pucketos Beagle Club, E. O. Bracken, Sec. 347 Pershing Drive, N. Kensington. Holding field trial without permit	25.00
Reed, William, R. D. No. 1, Freeport. Possessing game birds (5 doves) in closed season	50.00
Roach, Edwin W., Westland. Dog chasing game in closed season ..	10.00
Ronikowski, Frank, R. D. No. 2, Wilkes-Barre. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Roop, Vernon D., R. D. No. 1, Spring City. Possessing rabbit taken in closed season	10.00
Rugh, Glenn H., R. D. No. 4, New Bethlehem. Attempting to defraud the Commonwealth through the collection of bounty	25.00
Santmyer, Glenn W., 1505 Broad St., Greensburg. Shooting at game (woodchuck) within 150 yards of occupied building without permission of owner	25.00
Seach, John, Box 146, Brownsville. Dog chasing rabbits in closed season	10.00
Scarpantonio, Stanley S., R. D. No. 1, Bangor. Raising furbearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without permit	25.00
Shaffer, Arthur T., Box 289, Bobtown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Sharrow, William, Marienville. Attempting to kill deer in closed season	100.00
Slagle, Ossroe J., R. D. No. 3, Kittanning. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Snowberger, Harris D., 515 Craw Ave., Altoona. Possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 p.m. and 5 a.m.	25.00
Soergel, Alfred P., R. D. No. 1, Wexford. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00

Spotts, Harvey A., R. D. No. 2, Linden. Killing a protected bird (cedar wax wing)	10.00
Stauffer, Robert T., 30 N. Mulberry St., Lancaster. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Steigerwalt, Edward J., R. D. No. 1, Lehighton. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Stoffel, Walter E., 530 Euclid Ave., Greensburg. Selling game (raccoon) without propagating permit	25.00
Sweigert, Webster E., 57 Main St., Mohnnton. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Svidunovich, Nick, Box 111, Cuddy. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Tatalias, Gregory, 159 S. Market St., Nanticoke. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Tate, John W., Box 395, Fairchance. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Temple, Oscar M., R. D. No. 3, Rockwood. Possessing raccoon taken in closed season	25.00
Thompson, Evelyn L., Friendship Hill, New Geneva. Dog chasing deer	25.00
Toogood, Charles A., R. D. No. 1, Baden. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00
Vandever, Claude S., 1213 Bushkill Drive, Easton. Possessing raccoon taken in closed season	25.00
Vanderhoff, Donald J., R. D. No. 2, Spartansburg. Hunting without resident license	20.00

Walker, Ferris M., Howard. Failure to display license tag while hunting and possessing unloaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 p.m. and 5 a.m.	45.00
Walters, James, Jr., Walnut Ave., Berwyn. Failure to display hunting license tag while hunting	20.00
Weaver, Henry W., R. D. No. 1, Lehighton. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Weiss, Warren W., R. D. No. 2, Boyertown. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Wilson, Ernest, Beaverdale. Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00
Wagner, Ralph, New Florence. Training dogs in closed season ..	10.00
Wilson, Raymond J., 578 7th St., Pitcairn. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Young, Hunter, Box 61, Beaverdale. Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00

NON-RESIDENT

Hartung, William J., 577 Brockway, Newark, N. J. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Falcone, Arthur S., 1009 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
McClure, Thomas H., 1900 Lacombe Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Sines, Ralph, Friendsville, Md. Transporting game (deer) out of state	100.00

FEDERAL AID—from Page 10

farms which are not being used for active agriculture and includes such areas as woodlots, rock outcrops, field borders, gullies, swamps, wet spots, springs, farm ponds, hillsides or portions of them too steep to farm or pasture, etc.

Bearing this in mind, the specific work of the project is listed below in a numbered series, but not necessarily in the order of their importance to wildlife or their completion in the project.

1. **Expansion of Existing Projects.** The expansion of the 81 projects existing prior to January 1, 1948. This phase of the program results in increased acreage of the old farm-game projects several of which will contain 15,000 to 20,000 acres by the fall of 1948.

2. **Leasing New Projects.** On August 1, 1948, 43 new farm-game projects had been established each one containing at least 1000 acres of contiguous farms. Project help spent considerable time in leasing, drafting and processing the necessary papers for this phase of the work.

3. **Mapping.** The purchase and use of aerial photographs has assisted the personnel in submitting accurate farm boundaries to the draftsman for the preparation of individual farm maps furnished the cooperator with his copy of the agreement and the project map used by the workers in their field work.

4. **Refuges.** The establishment of small refuges for the protection of wildlife. These refuges are surrounded by a single strand of No. 9 wire and adequately posted. They are inviolate even to the cooperator for hunting purposes. The present refuges average 8.2 acres and are kept small so as not to interfere with normal farming operations.

5. **Safety Zones.** The Game Code prohibits hunting for or disturbing game within 150 yards of any occupied building or group of buildings, which go to make up a farm, without the specific *advanced* permission of the landowner or occupant. This area is known as a Safety Zone.

Although, the law does not demand that the Safety Zone be posted the Commission has posted these areas on Farm-Game Projects with suitable warning signs. This is primarily for your convenience to warn you as a hunter and for the better protection of the cooperator, his family, his livestock

and his buildings. The establishing of these Safety Zones annually requires considerable expenditures in materials and labor.

6. **Contour and Strip Farming.** This phase of the land use effects you as a hunter by reducing erosion and increasing the fertility of the soil which in turn increases the value of the food that wildlife uses. Many experiments and tests conducted throughout the nation have indicated that soil fertility directly affects the carrying capacity of the area in relation to wildlife populations.

The Commission is vitally interested in this portion of the over-all program because the contour strips must be established in order to determine the location of the area unsuited for agriculture. These are important because of their value in wildlife restoration.

In counties where Soil Conservation Dis-

tricts are functioning the actual agricultural areas are prescribed by the District's employees. In many established Districts the Commission has completed written agreements with the District and other state and national conservation agencies for mutual cooperation. In such cases the Commission assists the landowner in the development of the wildlife areas. In counties where there has not been a Soil Conservation District established, the Commission, through Pittman-Robertson personnel, must complete the entire operation where the landowner is willing. This type of assistance necessitates the training of personnel so they will be competent to do such work. Most of this has been accomplished. These services make the cooperator conscious of the fact that the Commission is attempting to assist him and

(Continued on Page 31)



Sportsmen-farmer-Commission cooperation pays off to all in the program.

1948 Pennsylvania Open Seasons For Migratory Game Birds under Federal and State Regulations

	Daily Limits	1948 Open Season (Sundays Excepted)
Rails and Gallinules (except sora) combined kinds	15	Sept. 1—Oct. 30
Sora	20	Sept. 1—Oct. 30
Coots	15	Oct. 15—Nov. 13
Wild Ducks, except American and Red-breasted Mergansers (See Exceptions)*	4*	
American and Red-breasted Mergansers	25	Oct. 15—Nov. 13
Wild Geese	1*	
Woodcock	4	Oct. 9—Nov. 7
Doves	10	Oct. 9—Nov. 7

**Exceptions*—The regular daily duck limit of 4 shall not include more than one (1) Wood Duck. The daily bag must not contain more than one Canada goose, but may in addition include 3 Blue Geese. Possession Limit (after first day): Ducks, two days' bag, but only one (1) Wood Duck. No possession limit after first day on American and Red-breasted Mergansers. Woodcock, 8. Geese, and other migratory game birds, daily bag only. Rails, Gallinules and Coots, combined, 15. Possession 90 days after close of season where taken.

No Open Season—Wilson's Snipe (Jacksnipe), Ross' Geese, Snow Geese, Brant, and Swans.

Shooting Hours (E.S.T.)—From beginning of respective open seasons to October 30 inclusive: Woodcock and doves, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily; waterfowl, coots, rails and gallinules, from one-half hour before sunrise to one hour before sunset, except that the hour for commencement of season for waterfowl and coots on first day is 12 o'clock noon; November 1, 9 a.m. to one hour before sunset for waterfowl, 5 p.m. for woodcock and doves. November 2 to end of respective seasons, 7 a.m. to one hour before sunset for waterfowl, 5 p.m. for woodcock and doves. Exception: On the open waters of Lake Erie and the open tidal waters of the Delaware River lying within the Commonwealth from Trenton Falls to the Delaware State Line (Not including inland tidal water), when shooting from boats or blinds at least 100 yards from shore, or the shoreline of any peninsula or island within said lake or river, the Federal one-half hour before sunrise to one hour before sunset regulation applies throughout the waterfowl season, except on November 1, when shooting before 9 a.m. is unlawful.

Migratory Bird Hunting Methods

Permitted: Shotgun only, not larger than 10-gauge, fired from shoulder, including hand-operated repeating shotgun of not more than 3-shell capacity, which must be plugged to 3 shots so that plug cannot be removed without disassembling the gun; bow and arrow; dog; blind; boat propelled by hand; floating device other than sink box; artificial waterfowl decoys. Injured or dead waterfowl may be picked up by means of a motorboat, sailboat or other craft.

Prohibited: Automatic shotgun; hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined; all rifles; live duck or goose decoys; automobile; aircraft, sinkbox (battery); power boat, sailboat, or any device towed by power boat or sailboat; the placing or distributing in any manner of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of food, whereby migratory game birds are attracted or lured; and taking of waterfowl by use of cattle, horses or mules. No motor-driven land, water or air conveyance or sailboat may be used to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up waterfowl or coots.

During the early part of last April, Mrs. Harry Hogsett, wife of one of the farm-game cooperators in Luzerne township was slightly puzzled upon discovering a small, brownish-colored egg in one of the henhouse nest boxes. They had no pullets and she was at a loss to account for the egg. After having found five consecutive eggs she decided to make a surprise visit to the henhouse. She

was stunned to see a ringneck hen explode from the same nest box and disappear through the open door.

Mrs. Hogsett watched expectantly for several mornings thereafter but the bird did not return, and she was sorry that this unusual experience ended so abruptly.—Game Protector Thomas W. Meehan, Uniontown.

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 57

From Page 27

deer herd; food planting, cutting brouse, lumbering operations which will produce sprout growth, release cuttings to provide a mast and many other tried and tested practices. We contacted Phil Sloan, the District Game Protector who lives in the State House where Kasson Brook empties into the Mehoopany, on the Forkston side of 57 near the entrance. He told us many interesting facts about the lands and the present and future plans of the Commission for improvement on the lands. There is one thing sure. If we want better hunting and hunting conditions, we are going to have to pay for it. We both realize that we only get what we pay for. If we demand more, we are going to pay more.

When you talk to the old timers that hunted that area fifty years ago, a deer track was discussed greatly. The Davis Camp would hunt one and when they found a track, they followed it until something fell. I doubt that many of them would believe that we have harvested the crop of deer that we have over the past fifteen years on this land or any other.

We are all looking for the day that we can bag a turkey on one of the many ridges. The Game Commission has tried faithfully to make these most prized of all our game birds take hold and now from our observations, things are looking bright. With the management program in full swing, additional protection and a good winter feeding program, they should be able to open the season sometime in the near future and we can enjoy an old fashioned turkey hunt without going a couple hundred miles. Last year during the deer season, Ed and I flushed a flock of an estimated 24 birds. We carried feed to them when we went up during the winter trapping beaver and hunting snowshoes.

Since 1929 when Ralph Davis was making his way across from Rickett's Station to his camp at Hell's Kitchen, the day he saw the first sign of beaver in Opossum Brook, there has been an annual harvest of this valuable fur-bearer from 57 lands that would pay for many thousands of acres of this land. The annual harvest of the fur crop from these lands would make us both a good year's salary, Sam. That is a gift and we have done very little if anything to raise this crop. Sometimes I wonder if we realize and appreciate what we take from the land with little or not any cost to the harvester.

Sam: You sure are sold on those mountains, Joe.

Joe: You bet I am and I sold myself. Those lands were purchased and are being developed for our benefit. To use them wisely and enjoy them is what the people who started the whole affair wanted to be done with them. To neglect them and not make the best of the opportunity would be to show a disrespect for their efforts.

Sam: I'm sold. Make me a fifth in "That Gang" of yours.

FEDERAL AID—from Page 29

reimburse him for the privilege of having you hunt on his property.

7. **Cover Crops.** An important part of the soil conservation program is the establishment of winter cover crops in fields that would normally be exposed to wind and water erosion during the late fall, winter and early spring months. This is so important that the Commission and the Pittman-Robertson authorities felt justified in furnishing winter cover crop seed to the co-operator under certain conditions.

The project offers the cooperator one-half of the rye grass seed he will need on such portions of his approved over-all conservation plan in which corn appears for the first time. Rye grass in addition to retarding erosion in winter months has a food value to wildlife as a winter "green feed" and is a valuable source of green manure when plowed under in the preparation of the soil for the succeeding spring crop.

8. **Planting Trees and Shrubs.** The various small areas that are abandoned to active agriculture through the development of a land use plan make ideal units for aiding wildlife by planting trees and shrubs for their food and cover. Accordingly, the Pittman-Robertson project will give the co-operator such conifers and food producing trees, shrubs and vines which will develop these areas into better wildlife habitat as approved by the project personnel. The co-operator will be responsible for the planting of such seedling stock. The cooperator may harvest the conifers at such time as they are suitable, which may be in the form of Christmas trees. This is desirable from the wildlife habitat standpoint because by the time conifers reach the size of merchantability for Christmas trees they are rapidly losing their value to small game species.

9. **Planting Food Plots.** The project employees can select suitable food plot sites on land not specifically used for active agriculture and with the consent of the co-operator can plant grasses, legumes and various mixtures to provide supplemental natural wildlife food and cover. In many instances the cooperator and/or his equipment are hired to install these plots. Here again the project is reimbursing the co-operator in a small way for the privileges he is granting you.

10. **Purchase of Standing Crops.** The project workers may purchase standing crops to provide favorable food, cover and/or nesting areas. This portion of the program coupled with item 9 supplies the personnel with funds for the establishment of excellent winter food and cover areas. On some Farm-Game Projects the personel can purchase, at market price, portions of corn fields adjacent to good cover to be left standing for the use of all wildlife species. Prior to the last cultivation of corn such crops as soybeans, buckwheat, etc. are being broadcast in the fields of this nature. Such joint activities are helping the cooperator, the wildlife and you. You should be sportsman enough to cooperate with the landowner, the project workers and the Commission to maintain the friendly relations that are being built up for your pleasure.

Official 1948 Open Seasons and Bag Limits

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m. With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. (See separate summary for Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulations below for hours to set traps).

UPLAND GAME (Small Game possession limit two days' bag)	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
Ruffed Grouse	2	6	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
Hungarian Partridges	2	8		
Wild Turkeys (See 24 counties closed; also 12 counties with restricted seasons)*	1	1	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8		
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20		
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24		
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1949
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	Dec. 20	Jan. 1, 1949
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	5			
Raccoons, by trapping*	30		Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	5	Unlimited	1948: Nov. 1	Nov. 27
(Season previously fixed ends Sept. 30, 1948)			1949: July 1	Sept. 30
Grackles	Unprotected		from Nov. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949	
Bears, over one year old by individual	1	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Bears, as above, by hunting party of three or more	2	2		
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6		

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears, Antlerless Deer and Elk.
WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—(Seasons fixed by Federal Government. For species and regulations see separate summary.)

FURBEARERS—(See notes under Special Regulations)*	
Skunks	Unlimited
Minks and Otters	Unlimited
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited
Beavers (Traps only, 22 counties closed)*	2
Opossums	Unprotected
	from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys, Counties Closed—Adams, Bradford, Carbon, Clarion, Columbia, Cumberland, Fayette, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, that part of Somerset lying north of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and York.

Turkeys, Restricted Season—Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union, November 1—November 13 only.

Raccoons—Hunting season begins at 9 a. m. on opening date, and ends at noon on closing date (see instructions below concerning trapping).

Beavers, Counties Closed—Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland. No trapping at Commission-posted dams. Nonresidents may not trap beavers. One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. Traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either thereof. Traps must be kept above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season, and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for furbearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on Nov. 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening trapping date. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight. Traps must be tagged. Metal name tags required. Trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails, to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs.

Snares—May be used without springpoles for taking predators from December 16 to March 31, 1949, in the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Forest and Warren; all other counties closed.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION AT MEETING ON JULY 1, 1948)

11. **Wildlife Borders.** The project help is encouraging cooperators to establish wildlife borders. These borders are usually located at the edge of tilled fields where they join a woodlot. The strip of crop land adjacent to a woodlot is seldom productive and presents an ideal place for a lespedeza strip. Lespedeza is used because it resists encroachment from the woods, will grow under partial shade conditions and can be used by the farmer as a headland on which to turn his equipment in the normal operation of the field.

12. **Fencing Wildlife Habitat.** On some Farm-Game Projects, especially areas that are primarily dairy farms, it is desirable to fence portions off the pasture to prohibit stock from grazing. This results in more suitable wildlife habitat. The project personnel has the authority to recommend such practices to the cooperator and if he is willing to erect the fence the project will fur-

nish the necessary wire. However, the establishment of a living fence of multiflora rose is much more advantageous to wildlife and eliminate the problem of maintenance to the cooperator. This latter type of fence is rapidly coming into use throughout the nation, and can be supplied to the cooperator by the project.

13. **Woodlot Management.** In counties where Soil Conservation Districts are established their employees advise the cooperator on sound woodlot management, especially in relation to wood products needed on the farm. Project help cooperates with the District workers in advising the landowner how wise harvesting of his woodlot can be beneficial to wildlife. This includes den trees, nut bearing trees and the shrubs best suited for borders.

14. **Farm Ponds.** Project personnel can assist the cooperator by making preliminary (Continued on Page 32)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR

FARM GAME—from Page 31

surveys of farm pond sites and direct him to other cooperating agencies. After the farm pond sites is established the project employees can advise and/or furnish to the cooperator suitable planting stock for the borders. Farm ponds make ideal wildlife areas and are being encouraged wherever the cooperator has land and water which will lend itself to economical installation. However, the Commission does not attempt to hold any control over the use of the farm pond by the general public. The pond is created entirely by the landowner and is his to control as he sees fit. Here again you as a hunter must respect the rights of the landowner by being courteous to him and heeding the regulations he may have imposed on the use of such pond and its surroundings.

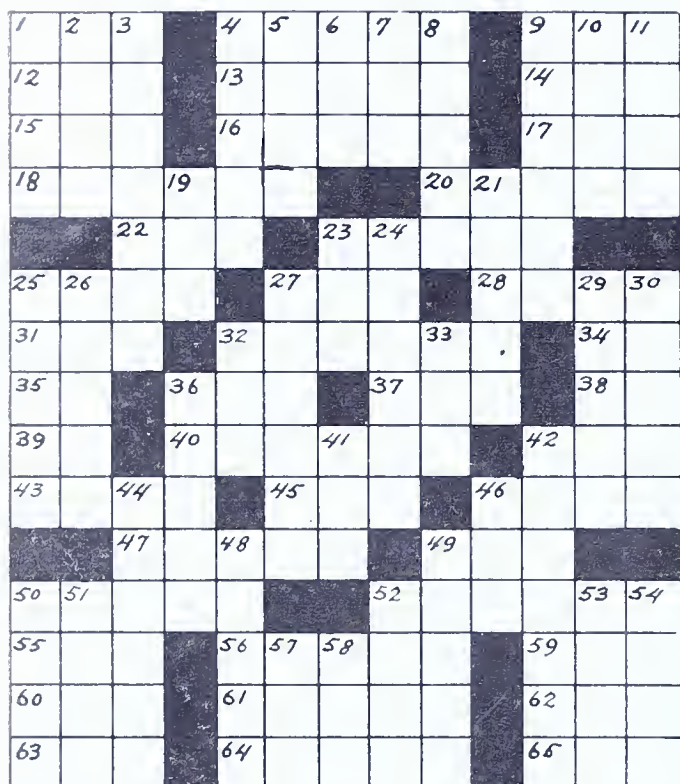
15. Winter Feeding. Although there is considerable difference of opinion on the value of artificial winter feeding it is felt that in some instances of long periods of extremely adverse weather such feedings are justified in areas where concentrations of pheasants may entirely deplete available food. The project workers have funds to alleviate such special conditions if warranted.

16. Miscellaneous. The project employees are required to keep accurate and adequate records of all the work they do. They can assist in the distribution of game on the Farm-Game Projects, even though the cost of the game is not borne by the Pittman-Robertson Project. They can encourage and assist the cooperators in the Commission's day-old chick program. They can advise in predator control, especially where such predators are causing serious depredations to cooperators stock and/or poultry. They keep in constant contact with the cooperator to aid him in any problems pertaining to wildlife management. They make hunter contacts to be able to gather information on the opinions of the hunters relative to their use of the Farm-Game Projects.

The Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act prohibits the use of its funds for law enforcement activities, however, the Commission has assumed the responsibility and cost of having an adequate number of enforcement officers on Farm-Game Projects during the hunting seasons.

There are many other duties which the project personnel is authorized to perform and you should make it a part of your program to contact these men and offer your assistance if it is needed.

The more than 4,000 landowner-cooperators ask that you be gentlemen when hunting on Farm-Game Projects so that they can invite you to return. You and you alone make it possible, through good sportsmanship, to continue the efforts by which the cooperator, the Commission and the Pittman-Rogertson project personnel are attempting to create sufficient open acreage and better hunting for you. Will you also give your full support and cooperation?



Down

1. Malt drink
2. Coax
3. Drooping
4. Backbone
5. Canvas shelter
6. Air hero
7. Drink with the tongue
8. Go into
9. Aid
10. Sulk
11. Recedes
19. Before
21. Judges
23. Highest primate
24. Onset
25. Foot propeller
26. Girl's name
27. Controlled share
29. Of the nose
30. Isolated
32. Flying mammal
33. Hardwood tree
36. Attempt
41. Make lace
42. Sways perilously
44. Gazed fixedly
46. Very warm
48. Come forth
49. Burdened
50. Astral body
51. Story
52. Apportion
53. Great Lake
54. Enraptured
57. Collection of facts
58. Humor

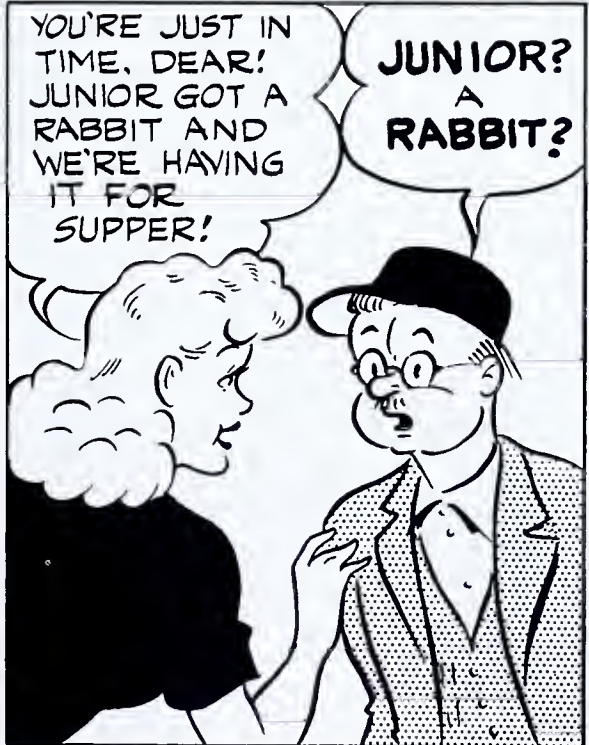
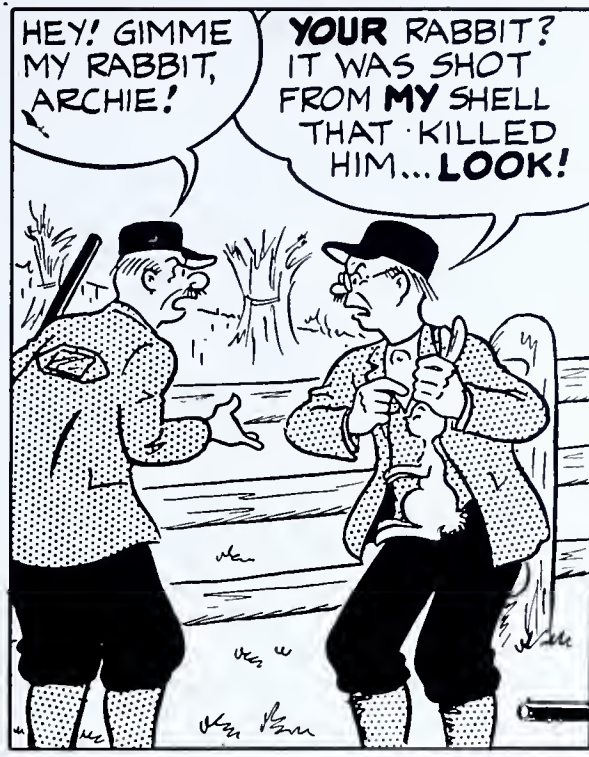
Across

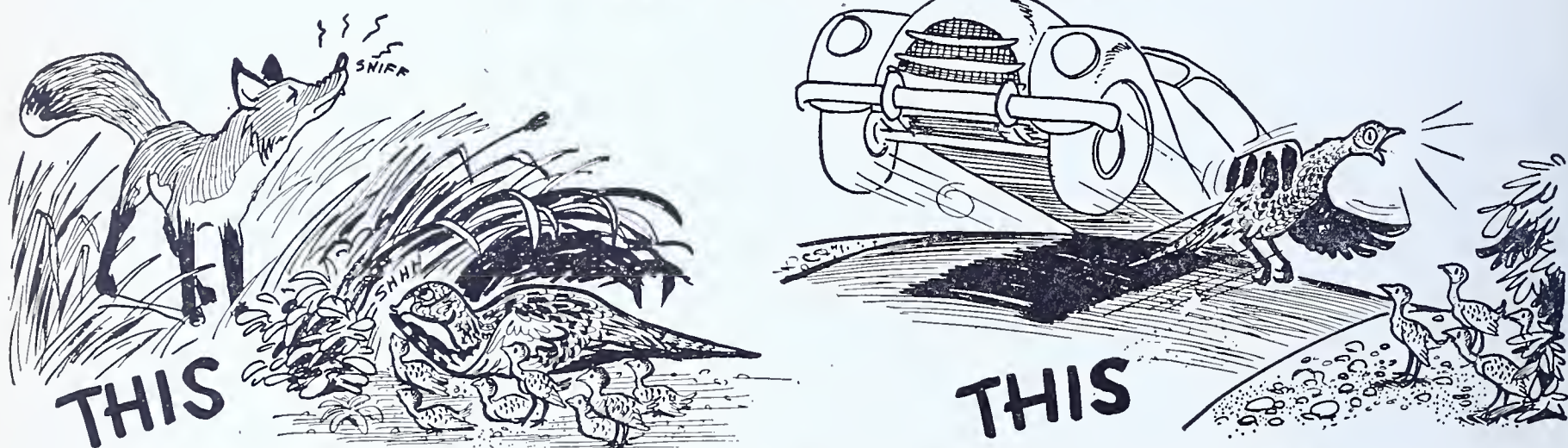
1. Public vehicle
4. Not fresh
9. Anthropoid
12. Age
13. Nut
14. Cry
15. Ovum
16. Unfit
17. Under (prefix)
18. One of a governing board
20. Prepares for publication
22. Anger
23. Female horses
25. Evergreen tree
27. Rodent pest
28. Volcano
31. Unit of energy
32. Small chicken
34. Man's nickname
35. Undoing (prefix)
36. Dine
37. Small beast of burden
38. Conjunction
39. Indefinite article
40. Sew
42. Light brown
43. Not as much
45. Hardwood tree
46. Cavity
47. Render impure
49. Much
50. Remains
52. Substance
55. Pitch
56. Cut with a toothed tool
59. Period of time
60. Malt beverage
61. Join together

62. Tear
63. Color
64. Consumed
65. Stubborn

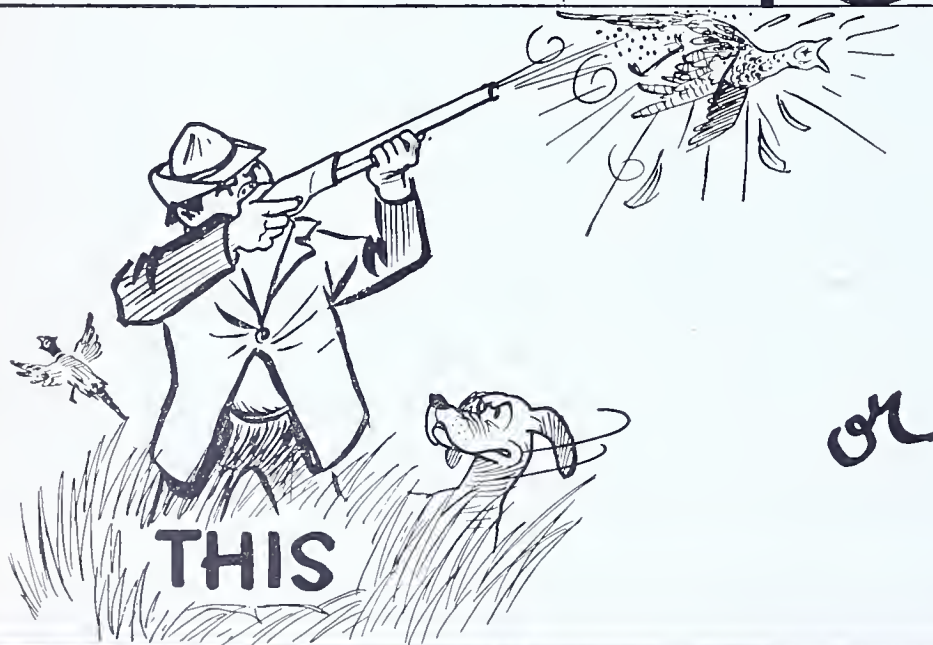
SEPTEMBER ANSWERS

H	A	W	K	S		M	A	L		P	E	A
E	G	R	E	T		E	R	I		R	O	D
F	O	Y	E	R		N	O	T	I	O	N	S
T	U		P	O	S	T	U	R	E	S		
E	T	E		P	A	I	N	E		C	A	B
D	I	N	E		P	O	D		E	R	I	E
		T	A	L	O	N		B	R	I	D	E
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ITS STILL UP TO YOU WHETHER IT IS —



PHEASANT ARITHMETIC

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STILL
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∴ YOU CAN SHOOT THE COCKS IF YOU SAVE THE HENS.

—Reprinted from "Michigan Conservation."

PENNSYLVANIA Game News



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1948

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION



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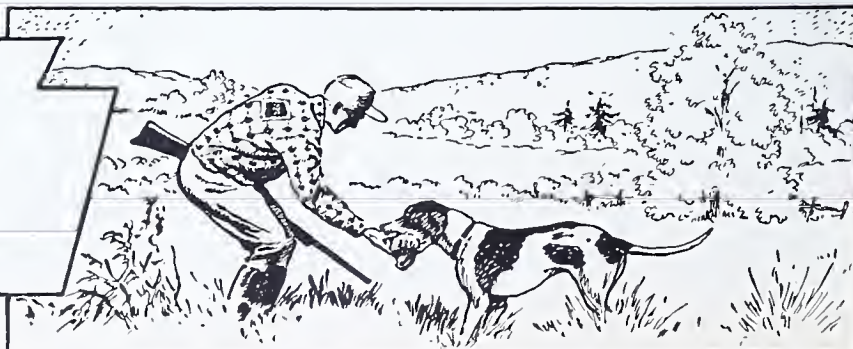
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ARE HUNTERS PEN SHY?

Usually vociferous, always lingual, and often loquacious hunters must be pen shy! Year after year and time after time both state wildlife agencies and many conservation organizations have attempted to enlist the reports of hunters on field conditions. Primarily, these cooperative programs center around the reporting by hunters of banded game birds and animals killed during the hunting seasons. Almost constantly, the results have been most discouraging.

Even duck hunters, whose opinions are generally given freely as to each year's federal waterfowl regulations, miss a golden opportunity at the close of each season to register their hits, misses and gripes with the persons directly responsible for the status of their waterfowl gunning. According to Albert M. Day, present director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, only one-tenth of one per cent of the 1947 duck stamp buyers could be induced to fill out and mail a simple report. Roughly, only one out of each thousand duck hunters took the time last winter to help regulate their sport, make suggestions, register protests.

Here in the Quaker State the same story has held true to a somewhat lesser degree in the reporting of the thousands of banded ringnecks, bobwhite quail, and cottontail rabbits the Game Commission marked and released over the years. Even in 1936 when the Commission embarked on a widescale game bird and mammal program just 380 sportsmen could be induced to report their kill in six counties where almost 2,000 banded ringnecks had been released. And this despite the fact that widespread publicity had been given the venture.

Banding is an old and established wildlife management procedure. It is one of the best ways to determine stocking success and, as such, to evaluate in concrete form the survival rate of artificially reared game birds under wild conditions. Statistical experts who annually survey band returns can only draw but one conclusion from low return figures. Here in Pennsylvania that conclusion may well be that all of the time, effort, and expense spent each year by the Commission as well as by many sportsmen's club to raise and release game birds is hardly worthwhile.

On the other hand it may be surmised that sportsmen are indeed pen shy and that unknown thousands of marked birds are never reported. The size of that figure is anyone's guess but, certainly, sportsmen suffer the ultimate loss if they do not report kills. If a thousand ringnecks are banded and released in a southeastern county and if only a few are reported killed, the only logical assumption to take is that there is no use stocking similar numbers in that area again.

Thus, your participation in the banding program may well pay dividends to your future game bags. Banded game is easily recognized in the hand and is easily reported to either your local game protector or to the Commission's Division of Research and Planning in Harrisburg. All bird bands consist of a simple aluminum strip affixed around the leg. By reporting the code number, the county and township where taken, and the date you are doing an invaluable service to both the game itself and to your sport. In addition, report similarly any banded rabbits you bag this year. These bounding bunnies are marked with ear tags and represent only native live-trapped stock. Finally, banding in no way intimates artificiality or tameness in game birds or animals. Banded pheasants can fly just as fast and in the same erratic fashion as unbanded birds. The weight of an ear tag on a rabbit has no effect on the height or length of its leaps.

But your report on the bag of these rabbits and ringnecks, of quail and waterfowl, does have an effect on wildlife's future. Your participation in the banding program and in the federal waterfowl scorecard system is urgently needed for both you and your future game supplies. Watch for those bands!

Coming in January!

A NEW GAME NEWS!



Screech Owl

Photo by Karl Maslowski

The Owl's Philosophy

By Stanley Orr

Aloof as could be, in an old oak tree,
Sagely blinking his eyes,
Sat that wond'rous fowl, a wise old owl,
Nodding his own replies.

What thoughts occurred to that wise old bird
That he nodded so knowingly?
Did he quote Voltaire or Robespierre
Or a brand new philosophy?

I had to know so I stepped below
His august, judicial limb.
He was unafraid, though he blinked and
swayed
As I started to question him.

"Pray tell me, owl, with your thoughtful
scowl
Of your devious cogitations.
What things profound in your mind abound
In your silent cerebrations?"

Beneath the tree, it was dark, you see,
And I cannot swear it's true,
But he seemed to sneer as I heard, quite
clear,
His quietly muttered, "Who?"

"Why, you, old bird—and I'm sure you
heard."
I replied with a bow polite.

But he never told—just loosed his hold
And soared into the night.

Yet I felt the brush of the big bird's rush
And I heard a hoarse voice say,
"Oh, a rat is fat and mice are nice
And I must be on my way."

Can you surmise my vast surprise—
My most profound confusion?
That "wise" old fraud the poets laud
Is an optical illusion

Those Were The Days



E. Stanley Smith

by Archibald Rutledge

I AM thinking of a time forty to forty-five years ago, and of some of the ordinary hunting and fishing experiences I then enjoyed. I am in some doubt as to whether those were the days or not. In contrast to these times, game and fish were, with some exceptions, abundant; so much so, in fact, that there could hardly have been that keenness of appreciation that one now enjoys in securing his quarry. It is generally true that the scarcer a thing is, the more deeply we appreciate it; a voluntary kiss from a man's wife is usually so rare as to be miraculous . . . But at any rate, here are a few of the experiences that, nearly a half-century ago, did not seem to me remarkable. If some of these same things were to happen to me today in the woods and on the waters, I'd surely think I was a liar!

In the year 1904, when I was twenty years old, I went from Washington, D. C., where I had been working on a newspaper, to teach in a school in the great Cumberland Valley of southern Pennsylvania. It was then, as it still is, a comparatively wild country, full of shaggy mountains, wild glens, limestone springs, trout streams. There a man can live where he can enjoy all the advantages of civilization; yet a half-hour's drive will take him into grouse, wild turkey, and deer coun-

try. Insofar as I can remember, trout-fishing was then to me an entirely new and different kind of sport. I had never up to that time ever seen a brook trout. Reared on the Carolina Coast, where the charr is unknown, I believe the whole business of troutfishing was a closed book to me. I knew no more about it than an Eskimo knows of the Everglades.

During my first autumn and winter in the grand Keystone State, I got acquainted with the hunting there. And among my best friends were the members of the outdoor fraternity in the little village in which I lived. Though I was a Rebel, and all of them were Yanks, we became as brothers. I was a stranger, and they took me in.

After the hunting season closed, I found, from haunting the hang-outs of the Boys, that life would begin again with the opening of the trout season. Now, as I have said, I didn't then know a trout from a sucked. Like that of most ignoramuses about any sport, my interest at first was hardly more than mild. I guess you have to fall in love to understand what it means. I recall an old friend of mine, an inveterate duck hunter, who used to scorn and ridicule my deer hunting. He just couldn't see anything to it. At last I lured him deer-hunting with me.

Providentially, then, he, with an 8-gauge gun, and at a distance of not more than 30 yards, blasted at and completely missed a whole herd of eleven deer. It was the making of him. After that he never wanted to hunt anything but deer. He came to be a pretty good shot at a buck; but to the end of his days he was haunted by the memory of the way he had utterly botched his first chance. His humiliation, I am sure, was accentuated by his having formerly characterized deer-hunting as the most childish of all outdoor sports.

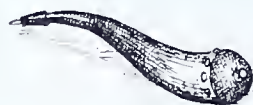
One year, when I was leaving for a Christmas vacation in Carolina, the headmaster of my Pennsylvania school, having heard of how I spent my leisure hours, asked me if I could not send him a little game from the plantation. He and his wife seemed to think, and with some justice, that the quality of the house party they were giving might be improved by the casual introduction of some venison, mallards, and quail. I promised not to disappoint him. Now mark that. Those were the days when a man *could* make such a promise and could keep it. It is many years now since I have made any similar promise.

(Continued on Page 23)

Pennsylvania Muzzle-Loaders



by E. Stanley Smith



THE story of the Pennsylvania rifle had its beginning in the early 1700's, at a time when the dissatisfaction of backwoods hunters and settlers with the existing types of firearms was beginning to bear fruit. To these men who lived by the gun, depending upon it for food, clothing and protection, the reliability of a firearm often meant the difference between a square meal and hunger; and not infrequently life and death. Small wonder, therefore, that they were first to recognize the serious shortcomings of their weapons and call them to the attention of the gunsmiths of that period. A direct result of their suggestions was the increasing effort of numerous Pennsylvania-German gunmakers to develop from known types a perfect gun for the woodsman and settler; an arm designed specifically for frontier use. Their success in achieving this end forms a fascinating chapter in firearm history.

Prior to this time two types of guns were in common use in the Colonies; one the easily loaded, inaccurate smooth-bore musket, the other the heavy, rifled German jaeger-busche. Its poor shooting qualities eliminated the musket as an ideal hunting arm, although most frontiersmen tolerated it for want of something better. The jaeger-busche, or hunting rifle, brought from Germany by the Deutsch settlers was equally unsuitable because of its excessive weight, great consumption of powder and lead and difficult method of loading. The huge, bare ball, usually of about .75 caliber and slightly larger than the bore, was hammered down the barrel with a stout iron ramrod, a violent procedure consuming much time and impairing accuracy by the resultant battering of the soft missile.

With the increasing demand for a more desirable arm a definite trend in firearm design began, directed by the elimination of faults common to arms of that period, and aimed at the perfection of a suitable frontier gun. Such an arm was developed in Pennsylvania in early Colonial days, and through its fabulous performance in the wilderness areas far across the Cumberland Gap came to be known as the "Kentucky" rifle. However, the change was not wrought overnight. Long years of experimentation and toil in thousands of gunmakers' shops were required to complete the transition, but the perfect rifle of the day finally emerged; a far cry from the impractical jaeger-busche from which it originated.

In this new rifle the bore size was reduced, the barrel lengthened and the entire gun made appreciably lighter and more slender. But the most noteworthy improvement was the adoption of the patched-ball system of

loading. Instead of ramming a tight-fitting bare ball down the barrel, the ball was cast slightly smaller than the bore and wrapped in a greased linen or buckskin patch which prevented the escape of gas and reduced the force necessary to ram the ball home.

The patched ball not only made loading easier and conserved precious lead and powder by the use of a smaller bore diameter, but most important of all it gave to the Kentucky rifle hitherto unknown accuracy. Naturally its reputation for straight-shooting quickly made it a favorite of backwoods hunters, and the demand for new rifles established Pennsylvania as the foremost Colony in arms production.

Although not its chief virtue, the Kentucky's moderate consumption of powder and lead was an admirable quality. The extent of this saving assumes real significance when we consider, for instance, that a pound of lead made fifty-six balls for a new .45 caliber rifle, compared to a dozen for a .75 caliber jaeger-busche.

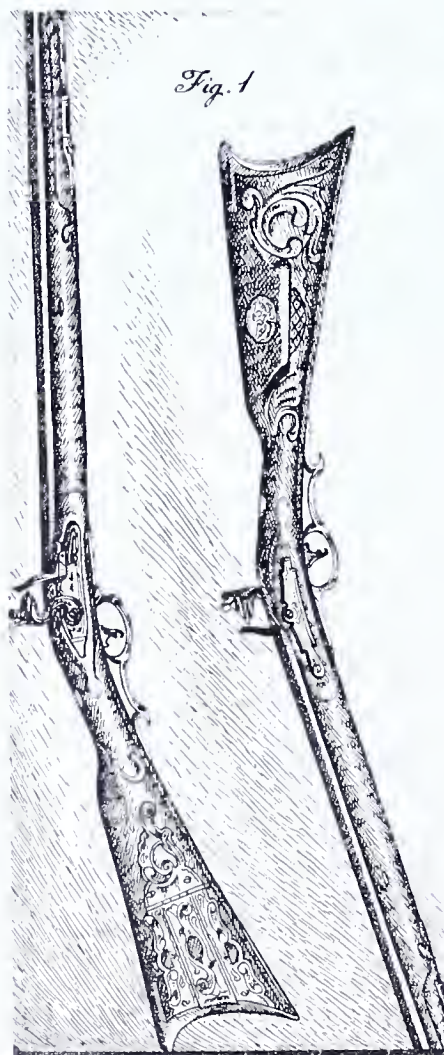
Throughout the French and Indian War rifles were in the minority, due in part to the British and French governments favoring the cheap, easily loaded muskets and also to the comparative scarcity of gunmakers who had as yet turned to rifle fabrication.

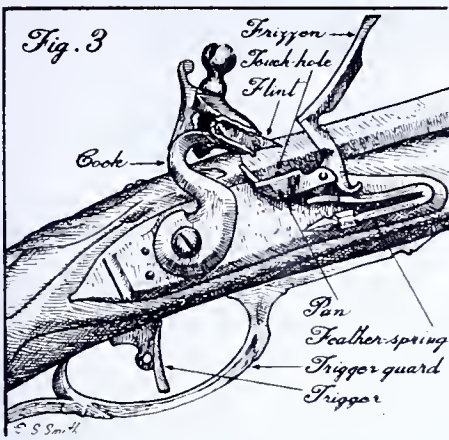
It was during the American Revolution that the Kentucky rifle really made its debut, for by that time the fame of the patched ball had spread to far flung corners of the New World, and to supplement the supply of rifles imported to these colonies from Pennsylvania many were built on the spot by local gunmakers. There was also a steady, if somewhat unnoticed migration of gunmakers from Penn's Colony to others in which the demand for rifles was sufficient.

Thus at the outset of hostilities, the Colonies were prepared to raise vast numbers of riflemen. For instance, Pennsylvania alone contributed nine companies of riflemen and Massachusetts raised a thousand men, while impressive numbers were organized by Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee. How well these men and rifles performed in the ensuing engagements from Bunker Hill to New Orleans is a familiar and glorious part of American history, and the unbelievable feats performed by these backwoodsmen astounded not only Colonial "city folks" who witnessed their exhibitions along the line of march, but to a greater degree the British themselves. They were appalled to see their officers singled out and cut down with a rifle ball through the head at several hundred yards range. Such outfits as Nagel's Company from Berks County, Pennsylvania, Morgans' frontier riflemen and Cresaps Company of 130 marksmen owe their fame as much to their Kentucky rifles as to their courage and physical endurance.

Although muskets were still favored by the military in the Revolution, the splendid work done by patched-ball rifles made a widespread and lasting impression. As a result rifle-making mushroomed into a flourishing business during and after the Revolution, particularly in Pennsylvania. The town of Lancaster became the center of the gun-making industry, a distinction it was to enjoy for the following century. As other parts of Pennsylvania prospered, riflemaking spread throughout the state until practically every county had its quota of gunmakers.

These rifles differed widely in details according to the tastes of the gunmaker and prospective owner, but in general followed the same pattern. Figure No. 1 shows a typical specimen of York County origin, built around the end of the Revolution. Features of this





rifle commonly found on the arms of that period are as follows: octagonal barrel about 43 inches long; .44 caliber 7 groove bore; full length fore-end; ornate brass patchbox on left side of the stock; flintlock action. While the barrel length, bore size and other specifications varied somewhat the above are very close to average.

No feature of these early flintlocks was subject to as much variation as the patchbox. Its counterpart on the old German jaegers was a rectangular cavity carved into the stock and fitted with a sliding wooden cover, in all probability used to hold spare balls and flints. When the patched ball came into favor the patchbox took the form of a similar receptacle fitted with an elaborately engraved, hinged brass cover and was used as storage space for greased patches and wiping rags.

Another interesting feature of the flintlock was the lock mechanism. Figure No. 3 shows the various external working parts of this type lock, which in operation was a trifle complicated and rather slow and unreliable as judged by modern standards. Loading was accomplished by pouring a charge of black powder down the muzzle, followed by the patched ball. Then the cock was set at half-bent position, a small amount of fine "priming" powder poured into the pan, and the latter covered by pulling down the frizzen. Preparatory to firing the cock was drawn to full-bent position. A pull on the trigger allowed the cock to sweep forward and scrape the flint over the face of the frizzen, producing a shower of sparks and at the same time exposing the priming by throwing back the frizzen. If all went well, the sparks ignited the priming powder, the priming powder ignited the powder charge in the barrel and a resounding roar and billowing smoke announced that the missile was on its way.

One obvious disadvantage of this weapon was its inability to fire quickly two successive shots, so naturally, considerable research followed to remedy this fault. One result was the perfection of a two-barrel gun known as the swivel-breech. (Fig. No. 2.) This was simply a rifle with two superposed barrels so mounted that they could be revolved to bring either barrel into alignment with the lock. Thus after discharging one barrel the other could be swung into position and fired.

While our Pennsylvania gunmakers pondered the problems of increased fire-power, their contemporaries in Europe sought an improved system of ignition;—something to replace the cumbersome and unreliable flintlock. In 1805 the Reverend Alexander James

Forsyth, a British clergyman, successfully adapted the detonating qualities of various fulminates to the ignition of the powder charge in a firearm. As a result of his invention the percussion cap containing fulminate of mercury was evolved, sounding the death-knell of the flintlock. By 1820 numerous American gunmakers were building percussion rifles and twenty years later the manufacture of flintlocks had practically ceased.

A study of figure No. 5, will reveal the simple principle upon which the percussion system operates. A small hole penetrates the nipple and drum enters the bore near the breech. Over the nipple is placed a small, foil-lined copper cap containing a deposit of fulminate. The falling hammer detonates the fulminate and the resulting flash travels through the nipple and drum to ignite the powder charge. In addition to its dependability the percussion cap was also more convenient to use and carry and more impervious to water than the flintlock's priming powder.

Regrettably, the percussion's effect on the flintlock did not end with the latter's passing from favor. As though adding insult to injury, the percussion was also responsible for uncounted thousands of beautiful flintlock rifles having been altered to percussion arms. The simplicity of this operation, which merely involved the substitution of a percussion hammer for the flint-cock and the removal of the pan and frizzen to accommodate a nipple and drum made it possible for every practical-minded rifle owner of that time to have his gun "modernized." This conversion, while it answered the purpose admirably, was so generally practiced that an ancient flintlock surviving today in its original condition is a comparative rarity.

Abreast of the conversion trend grew a desire for shorter and lighter rifles. Most of the later percussions were built to suit this demand, but the hack saw and file gave many a fine old flintlock the "new look" by lopping off a foot or two of the barrel.

The increasing scarcity of large game was responsible for further mutilation. As a rifled barrel was a notoriously poor handler of shot many of the old guns were smooth-bored to a larger size to be used with shot for small game.

Early percussion rifles closely followed the design of the flintlock "long rifles," retaining the extreme barrel length, ornate patchboxes, similar trigger guards, the full-length fore-ends, carved butt-stocks and other features. The first marked changes were noted in the decreasing size of the stocks, the narrowing of trigger guards and butt-plates, and the adoption of a more deeply curved outline of the latter. The double-set triggers, with which most late flintlocks were equipped, became standard features on the percussion. Another characteristic of late Pennsylvania percussions was the half-stock design, in which the wood of the fore-end covered only one third to one half of the barrel length.

Quality of design and workmanship steadily declined with the increased popularity of the percussion until the latter part of the 19th Century when these rifles were swiftly brought to their peak of perfection. For some years prior to that time they had been built for utility, with little regard for embellishment or beauty of finish. Typical of this fashion was the Indian rifle depicted in Fig. No. 4.

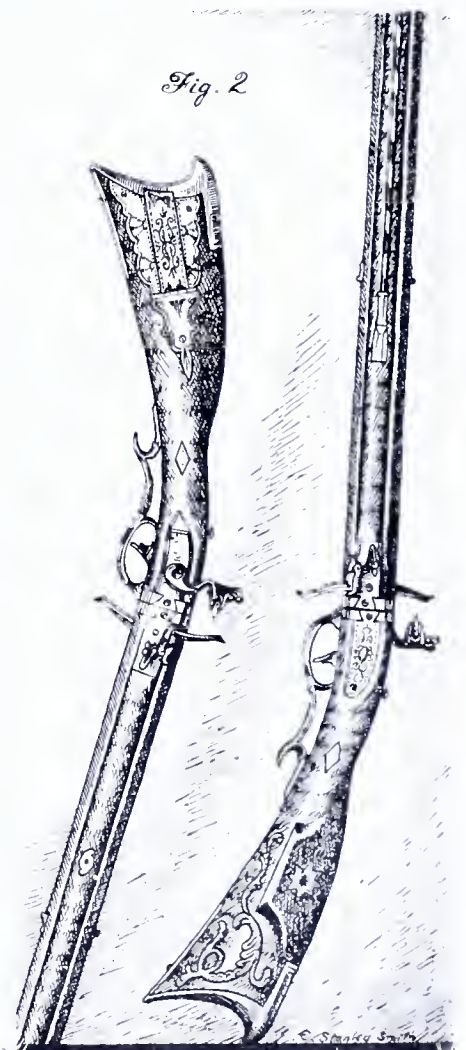
which shows the type of gun used as an article of trade by government and private traders in bartering with the Indians for furs, hides, etc. Most of these rifles were made on government contract in Pennsylvania; the majority by the Lemans of Lancaster. The decorative brass tacks on the stock and the buffalo raw-hide repair on the cracked grip of the illustrated rifle are unique additions of Indian origin. The famous muzzle-loading plains rifles of the contemporary white hunters were similar to these Indian rifles; both were severely plain in appearance and had extremely large bores required for heavy, dangerous western game.

While all but the latest, highest grade percussions were somewhat inferior in workmanship, at least they embodied many noteworthy mechanical improvements. One was the so-called hook-on breech, which as the name implies, enabled one to remove the barrels by simply withdrawing a single barrel key and unhooking the barrels from a socket in the standing breech, instead of removing three or four barrel keys and backing out the upper tang screw as with the earlier rifles.

Other improvements followed. In the quest for a practical two-shot rifle the swivel-breech was revived in a percussion version, while new types were developed, such as the superposed rifle with two locks, one firing each barrel. With this arrangement the shooter could discharge either barrel by merely cocking and firing the corresponding lock.

Another two-shot rifle was the juxtaposed, or side-by-side double, which, although it never became common, at least gained more

(Continued on Page 24)





"the highlands of Pennsylvania."

SULLIVAN County rich in those two great resources of the outdoors which contribute so much to the health and welfare of present day man, hunting and fishing, is located in that part of our great Commonwealth purchased from the Indians in 1768. By an Act of March 15, 1847, it was formed from Lycoming County, and derived its name from the American Soldier General John Sullivan. The County, with a population of 5,704 people spread over its 478 square miles, is situated midway between the North and West branches of the Susquehanna River and its streams empty into these branches at widely separated points. It has often been referred to as "the highlands of Northern Pennsylvania." Within this area the subject of our article, State Game Lands No. 13, is located.

So far as is known, the first white settler within the boundaries which first constituted Sullivan County was Daniel Ogden, who settled at Hills Grove along the Loyalsock Creek about 1786. History also makes reference to another early settler along the Loyalsock, a Captain Brown. His was the distinction of being referred to as the first dealer in fresh meat. He was an Indian fighter in the wars fought along the West Branch of the Susquehanna and did not like clearing the land or making his living therefrom, but lived solely by hunting and fishing. It was said he stood ready to furnish the flesh of bear or deer on a half day's notice.

In those days there were no Game Laws and little thought was given to Conservation, or future game supply. Much as I dislike mentioning it, some of those early practices, particularly the traffic and sale of our big game species, have followed down through the years to our present time. To cope with the situation requires never ending vigilance and long hours of untiring work by per-

sonnel of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. One bright spot in this otherwise dull picture is the awakening of local people to the need of good game law enforcement and their splendid cooperation in helping to bring the game law violator to proper justice.

Early Sullivan County, like many others of our great Commonwealth, contained magnificent stands of timber, as well as many species of wildlife. History mentions deer, elk, bear, wolves, panther, catamounts, wild cats, foxes, beaver, and mink abounding in this area.

Still another historical item concerning the area which one day was to be our present

IN THE HIGHLANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA

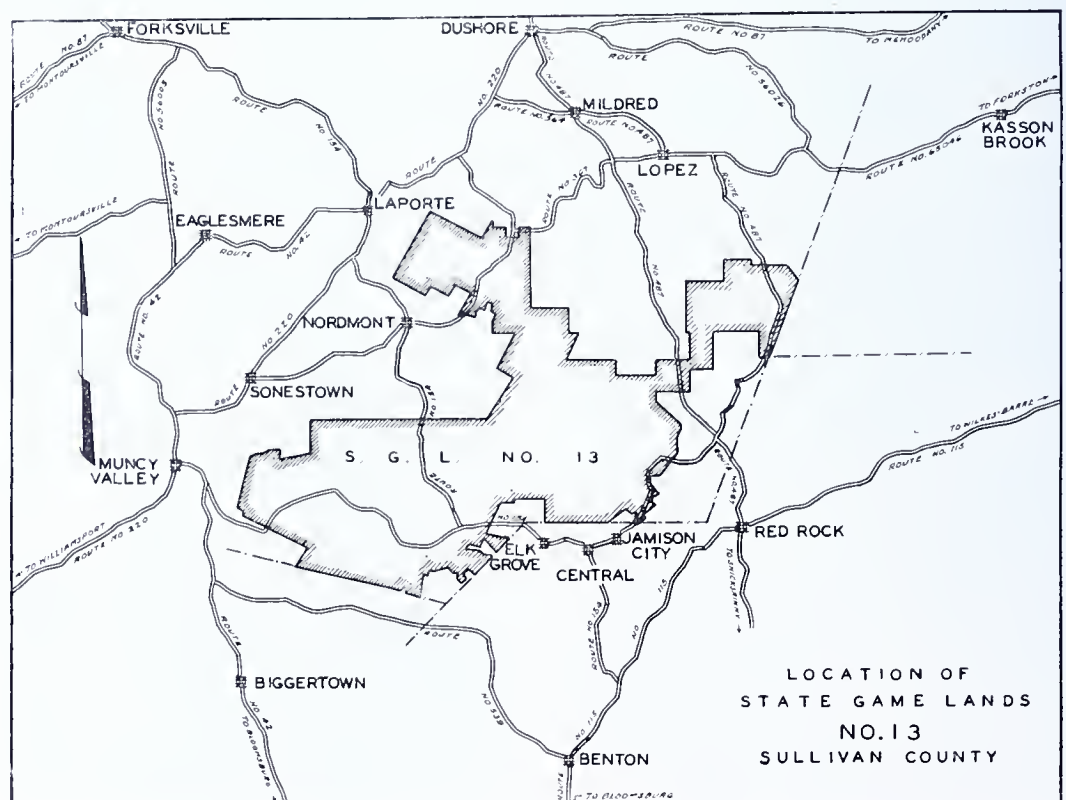
Prepared for the Field Management Bureau

By JOHN S. SHULER

Special Services Assistant, Field Division "C"

Game Lands No. 13 was the old turnpike road. In 1806 an Act was passed incorporating a company to be known as the President, Managers, and Company of the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike road. The turnpike was designed to furnish a shorter route from Berwick to the Tioga River at Newtown, now Elmira. It extended through the Northeast section of No. 13 by the Long Pond—now Lake Gonago, on its way North to cross the Loyalsock. Here at Lake Gonago, meaning "water on the mountain," was Ricketts Relay Station where the stagecoach, pulled by six horses, stopped with its passengers and mail long enough to change to a fresh team. In 1852, the year the stagecoach ceased to use the turnpike, a large beautiful stone house was built on the same site where Ricketts Relay Station had been and today one of the descendants, Mr. William R. Ricketts, spends his summers amidst the grandeur of this stately, and finely furnished old landmark. And here within a stones throw is Lake Gonago, more beautiful than ever in its majestic setting in beautiful Penn's Woods. The Ricketts were holders of large tracts of forest land and the name Ricketts Glen is familiar to all Pennsylvanians. Recently the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters purchased a large acreage from Mr. Ricketts adjacent to State Game Lands No. 13 and plan to create here a State Forest Park and large recreational area.

(Continued on Page 26)



IN THE ROOFGARDEN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the Field Management Bureau By ROBERT D. REED,
Special Service Assistant—Field Division "G"

A JOURNEY to southwestern Somerset County will take you to Game Lands No. 111, situated near the Maryland border and bounded on the south by the Youghiogheny River. Somerset County is called "The Roofgarden of Pennsylvania" because it lies largely on table-land between the crests of the Allegheny and Laurel Hill Mountains.

The area about this Game Lands is rich in history. Nearby ran the Washington-Brad-dock Road, a troop highway following the Nemacolin Indian trail, now Route 40. Within easy distance is Mt. Davis on Negro Mountain, reaching 3,213 feet above sea level—the highest point in Pennsylvania. Close by is Fort Hill, which is shaped like a cone with the tip cut off. Its high, seven-acre top was used by the Indians as an observation point and burying ground. On the point formed by the confluence of the Casselman and Youghiogheny Rivers was shot the last buffalo taken in western Pennsylvania.

The first white settlers in what is now Somerset County learned that few Indians made their homes there, but the red men made trips into the section for the purpose of taking wild game that frequented the natural meadows interspersed throughout the forest area, in the marshy glades that produced fur and flesh for their well-being. Now old-timers tell of great numbers of wild turkeys and grouse, of too many wildcats, and of the scarcity of deer in those parts in the 1880's.

In 1933, the 6,890-acre tract now known as Game Lands No. 111 was purchased at reasonable cost by the Game Commission. Private timbering operations had just been concluded there. Prior to World War II, Commission officers did much toward the general improvement and maintenance of this land. As equipment, materials and manpower became available following the war a program pointed primarily at bettering wild-life habitat was inaugurated.

Game Commission specialists planned, and are rapidly carrying to fulfillment, improvements over the northern one-half of No. 111. The management will continue until the operation includes the entire holding. Cooperating in a long-range program, Pittman Robertson experts made soil surveys and cover mapped the land, rendering valuable service.

On this land the forest cover is the northern hardwood type, with oak and maple predominating, but with the usual interspersment of other forest species, including areas of coniferous cover. Also present are many food-bearing plants.

The principal wild game species found there are turkeys, grouse, deer, squirrels, and raccoons. Though the improvement program is aimed largely at the betterment of conditions for these members of the game family,



Photo by Karl Maslowski
Raccoons are included among the principal game animals found here.

others will naturally benefit and increase in numbers as the operations continue.

Cranberry Glade Lake, a 112-acre impoundment of water, created by the Game Commission, was dedicated in June of this year. It will provide a needed resting place for migratory waterfowl on their spring and fall flights. Ducks and geese will feed upon several kinds of natural foods Game Commission labor planted in the lake; they will find protection in the multiflora rose bushes planted with other cover at the water's edge. Situated at the eastern edge of this dam is a 468-acre game refuge. An equipment shed houses Commission-owned machines and tools used on the land. A turkey area, established several years ago, has proved its value by materially increasing birds thereabouts. In this inclosure a Chinese hairy chestnut nursery of 300 seedlings shows good growth, being protected from deer by the fence. Since this spring about 23 acres have been cleared on this Game Land in scattered small plots that have the required good soil. In locating these plots, special consideration was given to the need for supplemental game foods over the entire property. At less cost than hand labor would do it areas adjacent to food plots were bulldozed. There aspen was pushed into piles that provide handy escape cover.

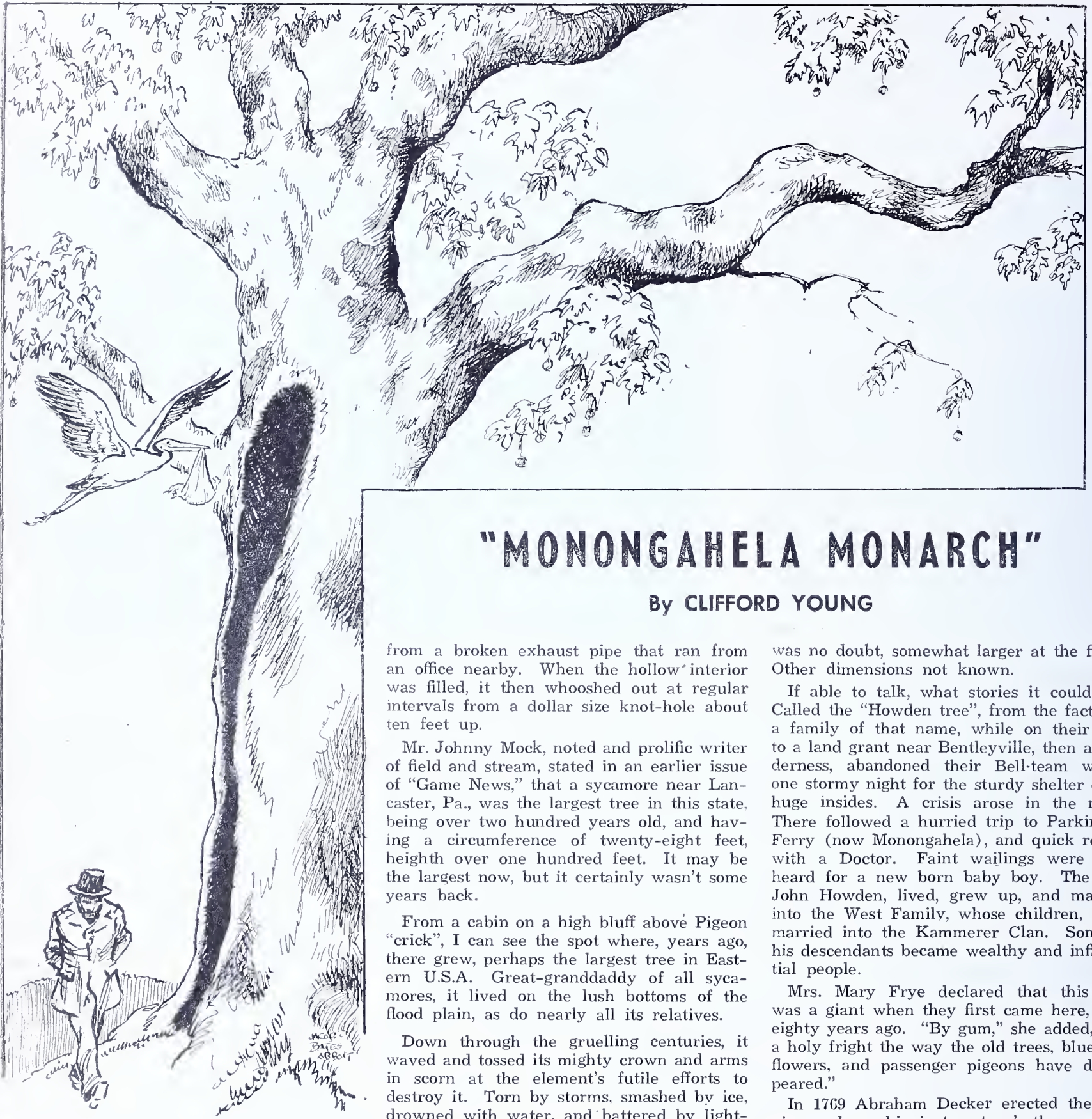
Recognizing the plight of wild turkeys and deer in time of protracted deep snows, and particularly in late winter when their vitality is low and new foods are not yet available, greens and grains that will provide sustenance when sorely needed have this year been planted. But this summer, 5 acres of soy beans, planted in scattered small plots, went the way of soy beans on all game

lands where deer are plentiful. The plants were cropped close to the ground before they reached maturity. Their only appreciable value lies in the fact that the deer fed and caused crop destruction on game land, instead of nearby farmers' properties.

Over Game Land No. 111 two hundred release cuttings now allow sunlight to reach concentrated areas of grape and greenbrier vines to their great improvement. Some fifty domestic apple trees have similarly been freed of choking vegetation. This winter they will be pruned and 150 more apple trees, scattered about the area, will be released and pruned. Plans are completed for the grafting of hardy winter apple scions to wild crab trees over this Game Land to increase food for game.

Probably the most startling innovation in the management practices benefitting wildlife here lies in the utilization of old roads and trails for game food production. Along an old tram road that winds more than 1½ miles across the Game Lands ties and ballast were removed. Piles of ties were burned to provide dusting areas. For forty feet on either side unmerchantable forest growths were cut away to allow the sun to reach the ground. Trees bearing grape and greenbrier vines were felled last, on top of the brush so that the uninjured vines lay above the other cuttings. The result has been an unbelievably large mat of producing grape and briar vines over great areas in these slashings. Sections of the roadbed have been disced and planted to alternating strips of grain, including the beneficial pasture and turkey mixtures. One old woods road, about

(Continued on Page 31)



"MONONGAHELA MONARCH"

By CLIFFORD YOUNG

from a broken exhaust pipe that ran from an office nearby. When the hollow interior was filled, it then whooshed out at regular intervals from a dollar size knot-hole about ten feet up.

Mr. Johnny Mock, noted and prolific writer of field and stream, stated in an earlier issue of "Game News," that a sycamore near Lancaster, Pa., was the largest tree in this state, being over two hundred years old, and having a circumference of twenty-eight feet, height over one hundred feet. It may be the largest now, but it certainly wasn't some years back.

From a cabin on a high bluff above Pigeon "crick", I can see the spot where, years ago, there grew, perhaps the largest tree in Eastern U.S.A. Great-granddaddy of all sycamores, it lived on the lush bottoms of the flood plain, as do nearly all its relatives.

Down through the gruelling centuries, it waved and tossed its mighty crown and arms in scorn at the element's futile efforts to destroy it. Torn by storms, smashed by ice, drowned with water, and battered by lightning, it lived, and thrived, and spread, and grew—till a fool like me came along and burned it down. Other innocent culprits were a brother, and Theodore and 'Edico' Goebler. We were investigating its dark mysterious insides, by dropping lighted matches there. Soon a whisp of smoke curled up out of the opening. It then started to burn like punk.

This noble monarch of the ancient forests seemed determined to die, defying even the local fire department to put it out. This giant among giants, whose lower branches were as large as ordinary trees, and who stood "Like Saul above the rest", burned slowly, awfully, for weeks before the end.

The circumference of this great tree in 1908 was *thirty-six feet, seven inches*, and

was no doubt, somewhat larger at the finish. Other dimensions not known.

If able to talk, what stories it could tell! Called the "Howden tree", from the fact that a family of that name, while on their way to a land grant near Bentleyville, then a wilderness, abandoned their Bell-team wagon one stormy night for the sturdy shelter of its huge insides. A crisis arose in the night. There followed a hurried trip to Parkinsons Ferry (now Monongahela), and quick return with a Doctor. Faint wailings were soon heard for a new born baby boy. The boy, John Howden, lived, grew up, and married into the West Family, whose children, later, married into the Kammerer Clan. Some of his descendants became wealthy and influential people.

Mrs. Mary Frye declared that this tree was a giant when they first came here, over eighty years ago. "By gum," she added, "it's a holy fright the way the old trees, blue-bell flowers, and passenger pigeons have disappeared."

In 1769 Abraham Decker erected the first pioneer log cabin just a stone's throw away. Below that, much later, in another cabin. (Himself cabin born, James Curtis, my father, not long deceased, former president of the Charleroi Plasterers' Union, always contended, though disputed by some, that this was the original Decker cabin.) lived eccentric Johnny Stoops. Sort of a "Johnny Appleseed", without the apples. He lived off the country, a hunter of ginseng, wild honey, etc. Stoops went the French Queen one better, when his mother tearfully informed him there was no flour for bread, he demanded "What's the matter with biscuit. Maw'm?" Stoops, as a nickname, is still common here.

Within hearing distance of the lofty head of this tree, Albert Gallatin's passionate

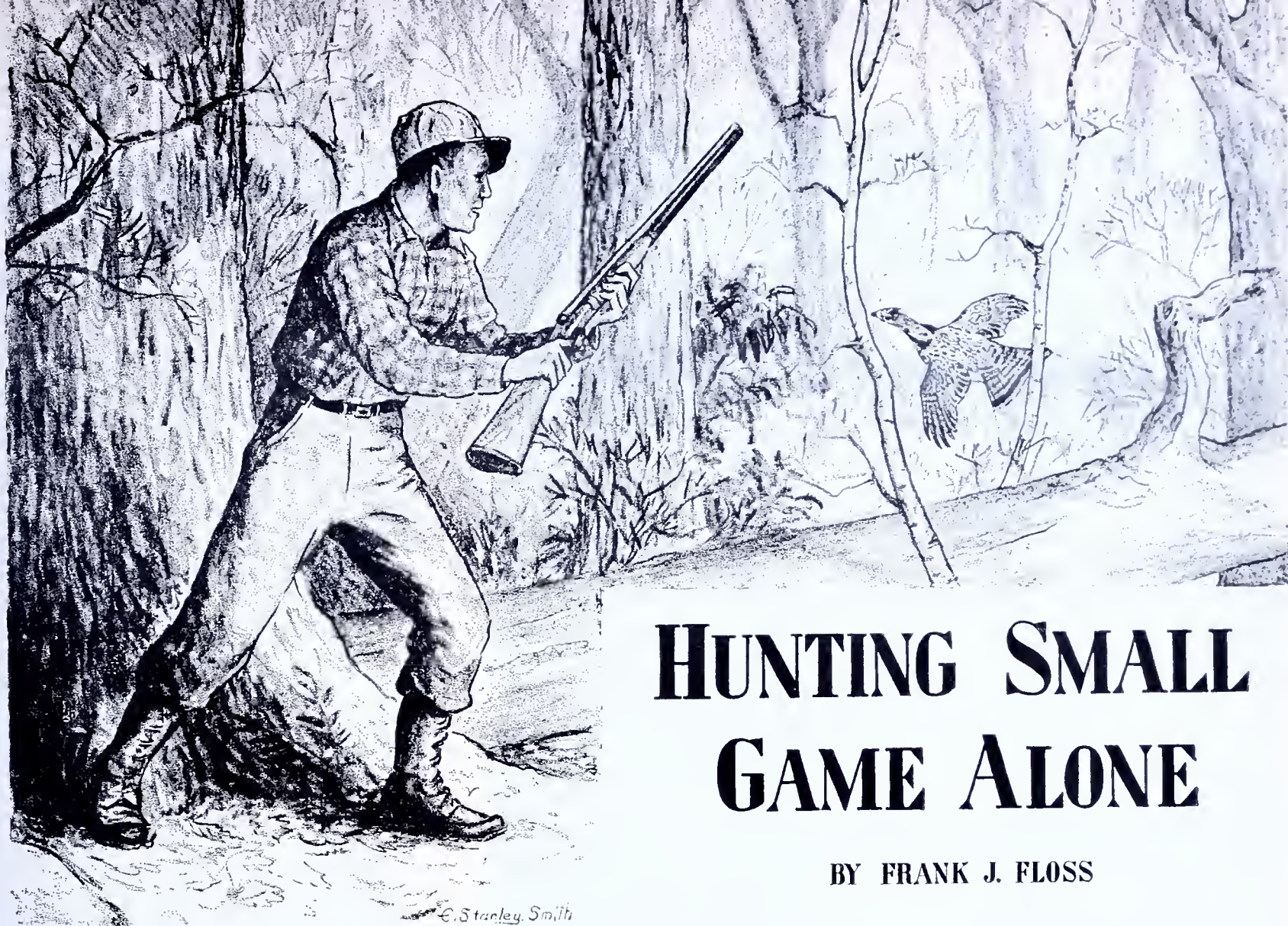
(Continued on Page 25)

HERE'S speaking of that typical American, the sycamore tree, and of the odd ones I have seen.

Not far from the junction of Big and Little "Ten Mile Creek," beyond Marianna, stands, or did stand, two healthy sycamores, about a foot and a half thick, locked like Siamese twins, by a sturdy straight arm of about ten inches, probably eight feet from the ground.

At Frye's Station, an erratic looking nondescript sycamore was behaving as no tree has a right in this world to do. It was smoking like an old fellow who draws deeply on his pipe, then blows the smoke out.

I was much perplexed by this till I found that the "smoke" was steam, which escaped



HUNTING SMALL GAME ALONE

BY FRANK J. FLOSS

MANY small game hunters are experts at shooting their bag-limit of rabbits, pheasants, squirrels, or grouse, when hunting behind their favorite dog. But, just let something happen to their dog and force them to go out hunting alone, to find their own game, and they are lost. Then, and only then, do they realize the vast difference between hunting with a dog, and hunting without a dog. They have a general idea of what kind of cover to hunt to find game. However, the actual finding and flushing of game they leave up to their dog, and give little thought or study to this integral part of hunting. Therefore the first time they are forced to go hunting alone, they do not know where to look for a particular species of game; how to recognize it all but concealed in its natural cover; or how to shoot for a killing shot, if they do by accident jump it. As a result they usually come home empty handed, cursing the scarcity of game, and the futility of hunting alone.

Little do they realize it, but the fault lies not in the scarcity of game, or the fact that they are hunting alone. The fault is in themselves. They have let their dog do everything but the actual shooting of their game for so long, that they have forgotten the fundamentals of the art of hunting and finding game when alone.

Now, although, I am a lover of fine hunting dogs and always enjoy hunting with a good dog, many have been the times, when I have been forced to go hunting alone and pit my meager knowledge of woodlore against the wild game. I enjoyed every minute of it, too.

You too, should know how to hunt small

game alone. Then, if anything happens to your dog before or after the season opens and you can't replace him, you can still hunt and bag game. I'll bet you will enjoy it too, once you learn the habits of the game you are hunting.

If you are a rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, or grouse hunter, the following hints will help you find and bag them, when hunting without the aid of your favorite dog. In fact, the following paragraphs will, I'm sure, help you bag more game even if you hunt with your dog.

For RABBIT HUNTING ALONE all it takes to bag your share of these zig-zag originators, is a sharp eye, and the energy to do a lot of tramping. The more territory you cover in a days hunt, the more rabbits you will jump. Rabbits do not seem to favor any certain cover. If the weather is wet, look for them under brush piles; under the sod of over hanging banks, gulleys, or ravines; in the base of hollow stumps; under the roots of trees; and in hollow logs. If the weather is dry you will probably find them sitting out in the open where the clumps of grass are thickest; in briar patches and dew berry briars; and in weed patches next to a woods. In fact a rabbit will sit or squeeze into any space that is big enough to hide him. I've seen them many times looking out of a hole five feet from the ground in a hollow tree. So you will have to look at all likely looking rabbit cover with a critical eye. Just the fact that you walk close to a rabbit does not say that he will jump out and start running, for if you do not see him and catch his eye, he will as a rule sit tight and let you pass without making a move. It takes a practiced eye

often times to see a sitting rabbit. So when looking for setting rabbits get the idea out of your mind that when you see a sitting rabbit he will be out in plain view for it does not happen that way.

Keep in mind that all you probably will be able to see of a sitting rabbit when you first spot him will be some small part of him. Therefore, look for an eye shining in a clump of grass, a brown mound in the briars, or an ear that is lighter in color than the leaves. In other words, erase the picture from your mind that a wild rabbit will look like one of those that you saw in full view in the city zoo. It may take you a couple of trips afield to get the knack of seeing sitting or hiding game. But, once your eyes get in the habit of registering the odd shaped things while hunting, you will find it easy to pick out a rabbit all but concealed by the flora.

When hunting alone and you do spot a sitting rabbit don't take advantage of him, be a sportsman, and if he does not jump out and take flight at your approach don't shoot him

(Continued on Page 27)





Photo by Barto-Christensen Studio

"The tags cause no discomfort and do not in any way interfere with the animal's normal movements."



Photo by Barto-Christensen Studio

Blood vessels in a rabbit's ear are plainly visible.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COTTONTAIL

C. R. STUDHOLME, Leader,

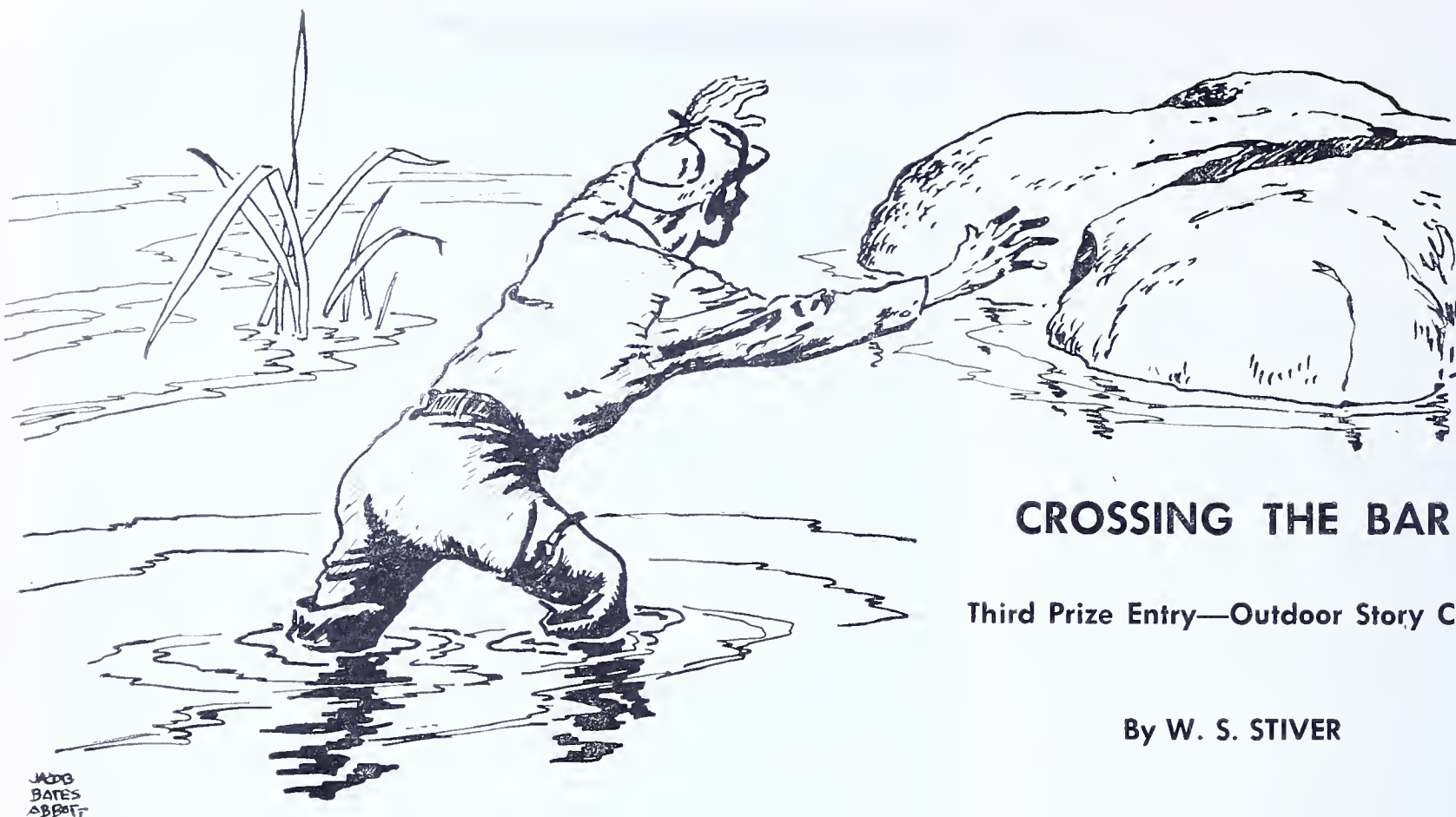
THE cottontail rabbit, *Sylvilagus* sp. is beyond question the most sought after game animal in Pennsylvania. The open gunning season in the fall of each year sees thousands of eager hunters—men, women and youngsters—tramping the fields and bush patches hoping to bag a bunny or two. Some of these hunters are accompanied by the very finest of hounds with pedigrees as long as your arm. Others are without canine assistance. Still others will take old "Spot" the farm dog on their hunts. The firearms carried by rabbit hunters are as various as the winds. One thing that all agree on however, is that rabbit hunting is real sport, and that a properly cleaned and cooked cottontail is a treat on anyone's table. The number of small game gunners has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years, and the small game population has failed for one reason or another to keep pace.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission recognizes this, and is trying to do something about the situation. In co-operation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Commission has established experimental study areas in the Commonwealth with the express purpose of finding out why there are not more bunnies, and what can be done to increase their numbers. Funds for these studies are made available by the Pittman-Robertson or Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.

The area considered in this article is over 1000 acres in extent. It is composed largely of abandoned farm lands and woodlots. The larger timber is of the birch-beech-maple composition. The area is liberally sprinkled with apple trees, of both the cultivated and the wild varieties. Patches of aspen and pin cherry have appeared in many of the abandoned fields, while in others goldenrod, cinquefoil and poverty-grass have taken over. The soil is uniformly shallow and poorly drained. It is short in minerals especially lime, and unwise farming practices of former owners have resulted in a generally impoverished condition. Blackberry briars, that old cover and food standby for cottontails, is being replaced on much of its former range by less desirable plant species in the normal plant succession of such abandoned lands.

The section, at one time, supported large numbers of rabbits and furnished sport to many area hunters. However the bunny population dwindled to a point at which sportsmen began to look elsewhere for their rabbits. The area is thought to be representative of much of the abandoned country in the section of the state in which it is located. We thus then have the reasons for the inauguration of the work (a dwindling rabbit population), and for the selection of the study area (a representative section which at one time supported a large rabbit population).

Whenever a new task is undertaken in any



CROSSING THE BAR

Third Prize Entry—Outdoor Story Contest

By W. S. STIVER

DECEMBER 4, 1942 dawned brisk and blue on the upper reaches of the Little Mahoning Creek. The snow of two days ago had completely vanished.

Firm, green laurel leaves blending with slightly darker pines and hemlocks, which frame the creek, were doing a noble job of disguising the season, but here and there a birch, oak or maple held out a bare or brown, leaf covered arm as a bleak reminder of the zero weather and snowdrifts just ahead.

Sunlight, when it managed to get through, usually caught me as I rounded the third bend from the swimming hole. At this point the hill, which had been on my right until now, made a sharp descent, allowing a small stream to join the main creek, and at the same time admitting a wide belt of sunlight over the water and into the valley.

It was here, at the mouth of the small stream, on the lesser angle of the slanting "T", that I expected my trapline to pay a dividend. Most of my sets were for muskrat, but upon the discovery two days before that a mink had made the miniature beach underneath the overhanging laurel his private resort, I decided to protect my muskrat interests by stretching a hid on my number one, extra large, mink board.

However, as I rounded the bend, the disarranged scene under the laurel bushes surrounded a bare steel trap instead of the overgrown ally to the weasel I'd expected to find. He had left his front right foot as a calling card. So taking the trap and foot, I followed his tracks up the edge of the stream. After tracing his prints about three quarters of a mile, he turned left to cross the stream. Following across with my eyes, I could see where he had gained the muddy bank a little way up the creek from me. He had apparently gone into a small recess of the creek, which looked from here like a natural place for him to hole up.

Instead of crossing diagonally, as my prey had done, I took a few steps up stream to a gravel bar covered by an inch or two of water and started straight across.

My foot hit the sand bar, and before I had time to reverse that step, the weight of my body was behind it. There was no terra firma. For a moment my mind was as automotive as a second hand turtle shell. When, at last my subconscious had awakened the usually active part of my brain, I realized I was suspended in a void between two precipices, and held in an upright position by a gurgling, pulling mass of yellow muck—quick sand!

With an incredulous stare, I saw that I was in almost to the tops of my hip boots.

"I've got to get out of here." I tried to produce some sort of motivation by moving the muscles in my legs. Then all my strength was bent to the task. Straining every muscle, I worked furiously. As I struggled, the bog moved all around me, always with that sucking, drawing motion. Now I was in over my boots, and turning my head around, I saw that I had gained only a few inches.

No, this was the wrong way. I should turn and go back. That idea was discarded when I found it impossible to begin to turn my feet.

Ahead was a three-foot rock. It had to be solid, for it was at the end of the bar where the water was deeper. That was six feet away, and struggling made me sink. I decided to be still and see what happened.

I threw my hat on a bunch of grass, and as I did so the thought occurred to me that that hat might be all that would get out. "Would it float down stream, and be found? Even though it did, no one could know what had happened. What would the family always think? The hat would give them something to go on. They'd have a better idea that I wouldn't be coming back."

Should have cut off some deer steaks for Ma to cook for supper. Sure was a nice buck this fall. He'd given me a merry chase. Even as I leveled my sights on him, he tossed his magnificent head in the air and made for the undergrowth at the edge of the clearing.

Then I noticed that I was still sinking. I'd be miles under before anyone happened by this way. "My only hope is that rock. Six feet is a long way. I'll give this muck a race for it anyhow." With every muscle in my body I pulled and fought. I was gaining on it a little. The rock was a little closer, but the bubbling edge of the mud mocked me, for it was gaining too, and it would never tire.

That was ironical. I'd always been one of mother nature's most ardent admirers, and now she'd loosed all the demons at her command on me. When she sent a bitterly cold blizzard down from the north west, or a summer twister, she always gave a warning, but there hadn't been any red flag here.

That limb overhead—if only it were three feet lower, I could grasp it. I would pull on it ever so slowly so it wouldn't break. It waved merrily, laughingly back at me. The stones I clutched feverishly were float-

(Continued on Page 32)



POLLUTION - - THE PERENNIAL PROBLEM

Prepared for the National Association of Conservation
Education and Pubicity

By KENNETH A. REID, Executive Director
Izaak Walton League of America

NO SUBJECT in the whole conservation field has received so much talk and so little action as water pollution. If there is any subject under the sun that has been investigated to death, it is water pollution—and yet, according to the latest version of Congressional action on so-called “pollution control bills”, Congress would spend another \$126,500,000 over a five-year period “to support and aid technical research to devise and perfect methods of treatment of industrial wastes which are not susceptible to known effective methods of treatment.”

Here is a brief history. Twenty-six years ago the Izaak Walton League of America recognized water pollution as the No. 1 conservation problem needing attention. Twelve years ago, after much good work at the local and state level, we came to the realization that the sum total of water pollution had increased during that period. Then we initiated the present movement for Federal control with the introduction of the Lonergan bill in January, 1936.

At that time all of the industrial polluters lined up in solid opposition. They were

aided and abetted by narrow pussy-footing health authorities who seemed more study-minded than action conscious, who contended that state control was adequate and given a reasonable period, indicated as ten years, the states would solve the pollution problem.

Again another twelve years has elapsed and, again, under state control, we have a great increase of pollution throughout these United States.

It is idle to contend that state control is adequate when existing pollution is the result of state control or lack of it. We must be realists, and when we are we will realize that the inequalities of state laws and their unequal measure of enforcement will never get the job done. The old argument of industry that to enact or enforce a state law on pollution would penalize industry, put it at a competitive disadvantage with the industries of other states and drive it out of the state, has been effective both against the enactment of adequate state laws, and even after their enactment has largely prevented their enforcement.

Chief Justice Holmes once said: “The only thing that makes taxes bearable is their uniformity”, and in the same manner, the only thing that will make pollution control effective will be the uniformity of its application, and the only way we can bring about that uniformity is through some sort of Federal control, at least in the background.

Interstate compacts have also been strongly advocated by those desiring to avoid Federal control. In theory they are fine, but in practice they don't work. In spite of all the fanfare on interstate compacts, and particularly the Ohio Valley compact which has been many years in the making, if you will examine the wording you will find that they contain the veto power which nullifies all their other fine mandatory declarations against pollution. They are, in effect, another means or method of stalling off the Federal control that will inevitably be necessary to get the job on pollution done.

The present Congress had five pollution control bills to consider. At the hearings all responsible agencies having any interest in correcting water pollution agreed on two basic principles that should be included in any legislation adopted, and so testified at the hearings. These were:

1. A ban on the spread of pollution from new outlets, so that the line could be held while corrective measures provided in the bill were applied to existing pollution.

2. While recognizing the primary responsibility and authority of the states to correct their own pollution, there must be in the background adequate Federal authority to be invoked if, and when, the states demonstrate either their inability or unwillingness to do their own job.



What Man Does To One Of The Most Beautiful Gifts
Of Nature — The River

(Continued on Page 28)



Here is a story I consider to be the height of true sportsmanship. Young Kenneth Comstock Jr. who had been fishing for some time had no success when he spotted a local fisherman from Glenmoore catching a nice sized bass from the Brandywine Creek. Kenneth said, "My that is the finest fish I ever saw. Wish I could catch one like it." Upon hearing this remark, the fisherman returned the bass to the water for Kenneth to try to catch. Now "Kenny" spends most of his time angling for that bass.—Game Protector A. C. Ganster, Marysville.

Mr. McDonough, Director of Allegheny County Parks, tells this duck story: Like humans, the mallards on North Park Lake associate the appearance of table cloths with food. When visitors, using the park's picnic facilities at the edge of the lake, shake out table cloths preparatory to serving luncheon, the ducks on the lake heed the signal as the farmer does his dinner bell; they swim close to the picnic area and beg handouts. Mr. McDonough alleges that because of the extra snacks so obtained the birds have become too fat and lazy to fly!—Special Services Assistant Robert D. Reed, Ligonier.

Our rabbits also continue to have litters late in the fall. Last year we had a hunter that shot a pregnant female rabbit during the middle of November. Also on the first day of November last year, we had two spotted fawns killed at different locations in the county. This is another reason why it is so difficult to establish proper seasons when a difference of 150 miles causes a drastic change in nesting and rearing.—Game Protector Roy W. Trexler, York.



Notes from the Field



The game food plots which were planted on Game Land No. 159 are coming along very nicely and should produce a fair amount of game food for the area. The duck food planted at the Alder Marsh Pond and in the several beaver dams on the same area are also coming along very fine and should attract and furnish good food for the fall migration of ducks. A large percentage of the ducks found on these areas in the fall are wood ducks.—Game Protector Maynard Miller, Honesdale.

On July 2, two Fulton County boys, James Decker and Max Smith, both about 14 years of age, decided to go fishing in Tonolway Creek, Birch Creek Township. One of the boys bent over to free a snagged line while the other reached down for a fresh worm. All of a sudden a swish of beating wings startled the boys into an upright position with arms flailing in all directions. Time and time again the unknown menace swooped down from nowhere, making several passes at the boys. Perching on a nearby laurel bush and gathering strength for another onslaught upon the defenseless pair, a well aimed stone chucked by one of the lads temporarily stunned the winged oppressor.

The other lad ran to a nearby farm house to ask a farmer, Melvin Rohm, for help. Returning cautiously to the stream, they learned that the hawk had partially recuperated and it again struck at Mr. Rohm, driving its sharp talons into his trouser leg. Grasping it by the neck, he firmly removed it from its unwelcome position and made it a prisoner.

Mr. Rohm took this bird home and with gentle feeding and care it became rather

tame, and at times ate hamburger out of his hand. It lived for about three weeks but one day died unexpectedly. Perhaps a change from beef to pork was too radical a dietary change. It proved to be an immature red shouldered hawk. But the most important question remains unsolved. "Why did this hawk attack human beings in this manner?" —Game Protector Orrie E. Smith.

A "wildcat" was reported seen in the residential section of Sylvan Hills between Altoona and Hollidaysburg. The cat has a favorite pastime of knocking over garbage cans. An oddity in this report as compared to the usual reports of wildcats is the fact that no "screaming" has been heard. The night I went out to check and patrol for the marauder, two stray cats (not wildcats) went to better places.—Game Protector Owen E. Seelye, Altoona.

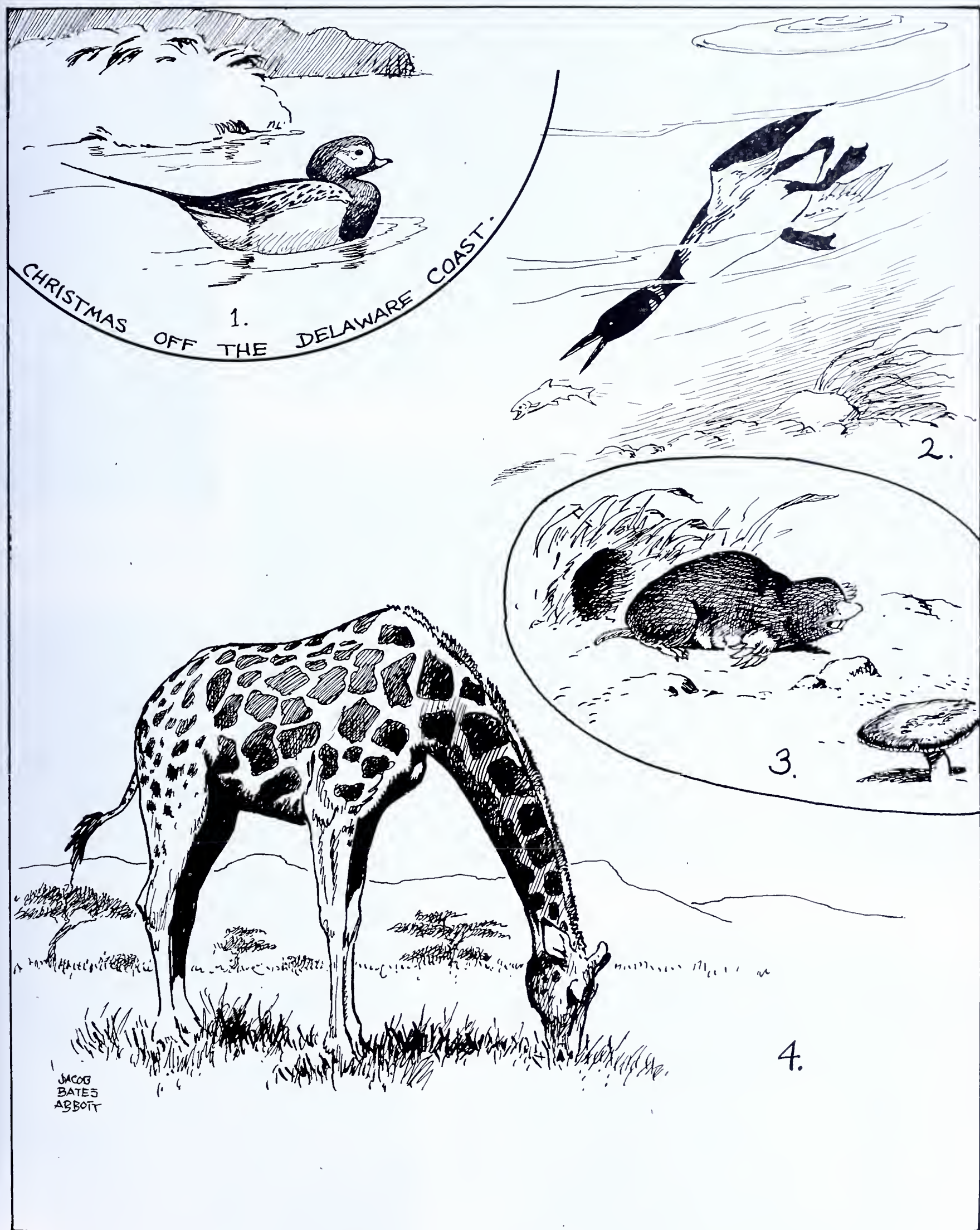
Deputy O'Neal recently related a most interesting story to me of a snake den on the Broadstop region. A friend of his who is employed by the H. B. Mellott construction and contracting company, while working on coal stripping operations near Dudley, relates the finding of 23 rattle snakes and 20 copperheads by machine operators who were cutting through a rock bar. It was stated that the area seemed to be literally crawling with snakes. On another occasion the man who was in charge of the powder magazine on entering the structure smelled snakes. The foreman scoffed at the idea but a flashlight was procured and the hunt was on in the magazine. A total of 6 copperheads were killed. In another case a bulldozer operator who is very much afraid of snakes saw a copperhead on the blade of the machine which was elevated at the time. The machine was stopped and the operator turned to leap to safety only to be confronted by a copperhead at the rear. Someone called to drop the blade and move in reverse. The snake in front was crushed by the blade and the one in rear was caught under the tread of the machine. Naturally, all concerned are now mighty snake conscious.—Game Protector William Lane, Hustontown.

A bear and a bus collided near Kane on July 18. The bus got the worst of it. The Kane-Clarion bus suffered two banged-up fenders, a smashed grill and a broken headlight. The bear, according to W. C. Jones, bus driver, walked into the bus, rolled over three times in a 40-foot stretch of highway, arose, shook itself, and lumbered back into the woods.—From the Associated Press.



WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

Answers on Page 25





Above: Deputy Attorney-General Albert H. Lehrman administers the oath of office to Mr. Frye. Below: Commission officers attending one of the many lectures.



THE PENNSYLVANI



Right: Governor James H. Duff addressing the group to open the Conference. Below: President Ross L. Leffler delivering the closing address.



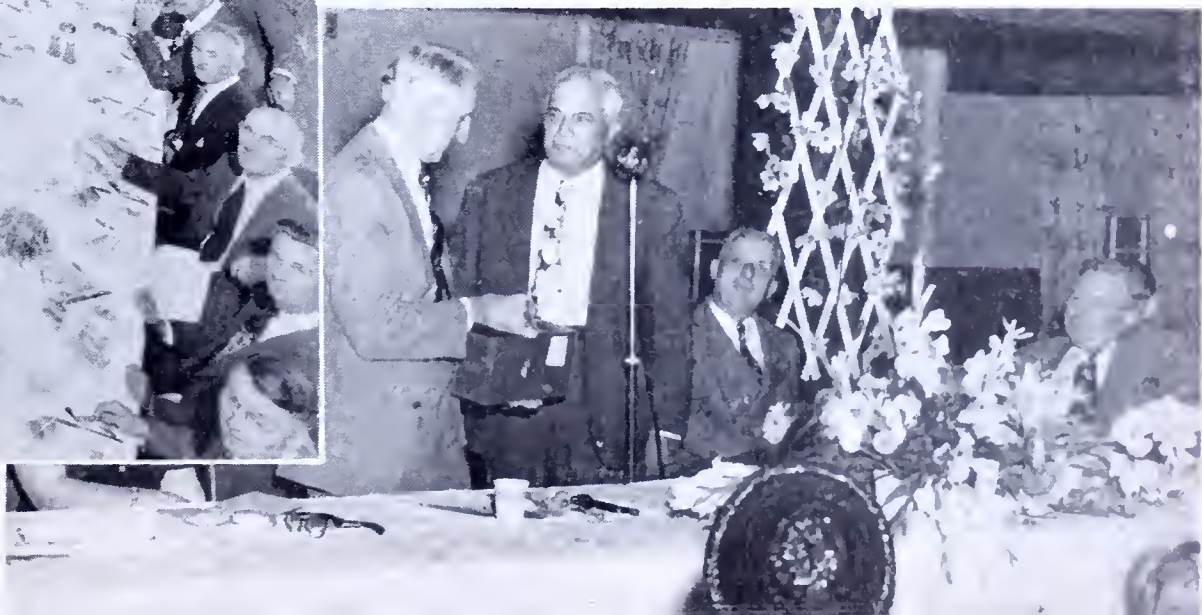


Left: Retiring Executive Director Seth Gordon congratulates his successor. Above: President Leffler hands Mr. Frye his commission.

GAME CONFERENCE-AUGUST 29-31, 1948



Left: Commission officers and guests at the closing dinner. Above: Seth Gordon serving as chairman of the sessions. Below: Game Protector Tom Mosier presents Mr. Gordon with a gift motion picture outfit on behalf of all employees.





Dr. Bennett to Head Wildlife Research Branch

The promotion of Dr. Logan J. Bennett to the position of Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Branch of Wildlife Research was announced last month by Albert M. Day, Director of the Service.

Dr. Bennett succeeds Dr. Gustav A. Swanson who resigned recently to become head of a new Department of Conservation at Cornell University.

Dr. Bennett, who became Chief of the Section of Cooperative Wildlife Research Units on December 1, 1947, has been with the Fish and Wildlife Service since July 1935 when he became junior refuge manager on the Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge in Wisconsin. In September 1935, he became leader of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Iowa State College, at Ames.

On March 1, 1938, Dr. Bennett was promoted to head the Cooperative Unit at Pennsylvania State College which carried greater responsibilities because of the complicated character of the problems involved in a region divided between farm wildlife and forest wildlife.

On July 15, 1943, Dr. Bennett was furloughed for military service in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant. He served as officer in charge of a malaria control unit. After being released from Navy duty, he returned to his position at State College, Pa., on December 16, 1945.

Dr. Bennett was born in Festus, Mo., on August 29, 1907. He received his B. S. in Biology at Central College, Fayette, Mo., in 1930; his M. S. in Zoology from Iowa State College in 1932; and his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1937. He is a member of such scientific societies as American Ornithologists Union, Wilson Club, American Society of Mammalogists, and The Wildlife Society, of which he is a past president. He also belongs to the Outdoor Writers Association of America and the National Rifle Association.

Dr. Bennett is the author of numerous scientific papers and popular articles on wildlife management subjects. He is the author of the book, *The Blue-Winged Teal*, published in 1938, and the recently announced book, *Training Grouse and Woodcock Dogs*.

Special Bow Season on Pheasants For Wisconsin

To provide close-to-home sport for hunters near large cities where the use of firearms is forbidden, the Wisconsin Conservation Commission has adopted a novel method, the Wildlife Management Institute states. Milwaukee county, containing the highest population in the state, is closed to the use of shotguns and rifles because of the danger to human life and property that a general open season might entail. To permit the harvest of surplus birds, a special two-week bow-and-arrow season has been declared for this county to begin directly after the regular state hunting season. In addition to its recreational benefits, such a season should do much to interest sportsmen in an ancient sport which has regained much popularity within recent years.

Virginia Finds "Flying Squadron" Effective

The Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries is supplementing its system of regional conservation officers with a "flying squadron" of picked men who can be rushed to any trouble spot in the state within a few hours, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. This special squad has been increased from six to ten men within the last few weeks. An overworked regional warden may call this group to his aid if he is unable to cope with local outbreaks of violations or with heavy hunting or fishing pressure within his territory. The squad also may be used to discourage violations by being rotated from one county to another. Since the poacher or illegal hunter cannot be certain when this group will invade his own operating area, it serves as a psychological deterrent upon inveterate criminals.



Over two million visitors at the Allegheny County Fair saw this Game Commission exhibit early in September.

1948 Hunting Booklet Published by State

Publication of the 1948 edition of its annual booklet, "Hunting Accommodations in Pennsylvania," was announced today by the State Department of Commerce vacation and recreation bureau.

In addition to listing hundreds of places where hunters may obtain accommodations the booklet also contains digests of state and federal game laws, the names and addresses of state game protectors and other information of interest to gunners.

Swanson Heads Cornell Conservation Department

Dr. Gustav A. Swanson, youthful and energetic chief of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Wildlife Research since 1946 and one of the nation's leading wildlife scientists, has resigned to accept a position as head of the Department of Conservation at Cornell University, the Wildlife Management Institute reported last month.

Dr. Swanson is widely known and respected in the field of conservation. He was educated at the University of Minnesota, and after receiving his doctorate he engaged in teaching and research at the university from 1937 to 1944 except for one year when he was employed by the Federal Aid division of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1936 and 1937 he worked as assistant leader of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Maine. He was in charge of the national Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit program from 1944 to April, 1946, when

he became chief of the federal research division.

The author of numerous scientific papers on wildlife management and biology, he also is co-author of a book on the mammals of Minnesota and has been active on committees of recent North American Wildlife Conferences. His wide experience in the field of science and his close acquaintanceship with other biologists and educators qualify him eminently for his new position.



Teachers at the first session of the Pennsylvania Conservation Education Laboratory held at State College last summer.

GAME PROTECTORS' TIPS

Remembering stories of the early days of our country, most of us think that wild game was more abundant in the time of Daniel Boone than it is today in the geographic area now called Pennsylvania. True, there were bison and elk then in great numbers, but species we consider numerous today were scarce or unheard of. Wildlife experts say 'A dense forest is a biological desert.' Our state, in the early days, was almost completely forested. As the early settlers moved westward, clearing then tilling the land, certain wildlife species increased in numbers as their natural habitat increased. Quail moved in from the eastern seaboard. Cottontail rabbits multiplied because they are farm game animals. Ringneck pheasants were introduced by the Game Commission to take the pressure off the rapidly diminishing native grouse. Also, winged and four-footed predators increased in proportion to the increase in their natural habitat. Therefore, it is a fact that Pennsylvania has within her borders today more of certain wildlife species than existed in the same area in Boone's time. But consider too that Pennsylvania's game hunters have increased a thousand-fold since then. The task of supplying the army of hunters with adequate game has become a tremendous and complicated problem in this state as in others.—Robert D. Reed, Special Services Assistant, Division "G".



Game Protector Mark Motter, assisted by Mrs. Harold Jones, crates pheasants raised at the Harrisburg Hunters and Anglers Club farm as the fall restocking program gets underway. The club successfully raised 286 birds from 300 day-old chicks supplied by the Commission.

STUDENT NOTES

From The Ross Leffler School of Conservation

By Student Officer DEAN LESNIFT, Class Historian

THE twenty-seven Student Officers are still carrying the ball, and making headway on our twelve-months' course, now three and one-half months gone.

Late in July we had plenty of experience in soil conservation under the instruction of Mr. E. G. Musser, the Pittman Robertson Coordinator of Farm Game Projects in Eastern Pennsylvania. One of the various field trips in this course was to a nearby farm to practice in pairs, and learn the use of the level and the stakes in plotting out contour strips. The strips help prevent erosion and keep the top soil on the hillsides for the farmer. The students learned that a farm pond properly constructed and cared for, can be an excellent pond for fishing when stocked and fertilized, as well as a water supply for the farmer.

It was a big day in our lives, and that of the Staff, too, when Game Protector William Carpenter came to the school with a collection of timber rattlesnakes. He demonstrated how to find and catch live rattlers. The most important thing, and one that all outdoorsmen should know, was his explanation and teaching how to render first aid to anyone, including yourself, in case of a venomous snake bite. The various ways to distinguish a poisonous snake were pointed out with the live specimens for exhibits. Under Mr. Carpenter's guidance the students killed, skinned, and prepared the meat of some snakes, which the chef cooked. Several of the students and some of the staff ate it, but not yours truly.

The latter part of August and first few days of September were spent on a land management field trip. The students reported

to various field division offices and were assigned to work with a District Game Protector. Many and varied were our experiences in these different parts of the State. In most cases we helped mow, clear, and construct new refuge lines. Some of the students took to the soil, like the farmers they used to be, and prepared and planted food plots for the game animals. On several occasions a few of the students had a chance to help the Game Protector do a little pre-

season law enforcement work. All in all, this field trip to all parts of the State afforded us the chance to observe what is being done to further the advancement of better hunting conditions for the hunter in this great Commonwealth.

The climax of this field trip was our two-day attendance at the Game Conference at Indiantown Gap, where we had the wonderful opportunity to meet many and see nearly all of the members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. We heard the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, give a most enlightening address prior to the beginning of the conference program.

The entire student group left the Game Conference for a three-day field trip through Division "A". We visited various State Game Lands in Lancaster, Berks, and Lehigh Counties, and observed the methods of bringing this once run-down land back into profitable and crop producing farm land. The surplus grain is often used at the State Game Farms. On the third day of this trip we visited the State Police Barracks at Hershey. The trip ended with a visit to all the various offices of the Game Commission in Harrisburg, and an informal talk with the new Executive Director, Mr. Thomas Frye, and various staff heads.

The courses now being given are Game Law, Legal Procedure, and Self-Defense tactics. Instruction in the use and care of the revolver led up to a revolver match, including all of the students. Calvin Hooper, of Altoona, was in first place; John Doebling, of Phoenixville, second; George Church, of Butler, third; Paul Miller, of Blairsville, fourth, and William Neely, of McGees Mills, fifth.



Chief of training Wilbur M. Cramer greets Game Warden Eugene Maxwell, guest student from the State of Washington. Assistant instructors Dan Fackler, left, and Bob Lichtenberger await their turn.



Students pay close attention to a classroom lecture early in the year-long course.

In March, 1946 the Apollo Community Sportsmen's Association was reorganized with 10 members in an effort to promote a "working club" which had deteriorated during the war years. Last March that nucleus had grown to 476 active members. The club has taken over the sponsorship of the Apollo Junior NRA Rifle Club which was undefeated this winter besides stocking 300 to 400 rabbits in the area. A dam project for the stocking of pan-fish for utilization exclusively by boys and girls of the area who are under licensee age is well under way for opening this spring. Not only does the group claim the title of "Oldest club in Armstrong County", but they also lay claim to the oldest active sportsman in the State! By active, they mean the oldest active man who is still physically able to fish and hunt from dawn to dusk... and not sitting down. If any clubs have older active sportsmen than Mr. R. D. Fiscus, 91 years young on March 13, the Apollo club wants to hear from you. Until then, they defend their title and "champeen".

The Ridgway Rifle Club, despite its misleading name, has enjoyed an intensely active year in all phases of a conservation program. They put on a very successful game feeding program this winter, collecting many hundreds of pounds of scrap green goods from local grocery stores for distribution in surrounding woodlands. In some instances during heavy snowfalls this food was snowshoed for great distances to reach game feeding areas. In addition a large amount of corn was dropped in turkey areas to help growing flocks. The group is already laying plans to entertain the Elk County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs in Ridgway next September for their semi-annual meeting.

The Keystone Fish, Game and Forestry Protective Association of Shamokin is sponsoring a conservation education program for sportsmen, sportswomen, Boy Scouts, "Teen" age groups, and other interested people in their vicinity in an effort to promote better

sportsmanship, care of forests and streams, support for game and fish laws, and better farmer-sportsmen relationships. With the cooperation of L. J. Rohrer, local forest inspector, Charles Litwhiler, local Fish Warden, and Clyde Laubach, local Game Protector, the group is presenting free of charge a visual education program in conjunction with short talks delivered by members of the Committee in charge. This committee is composed of Lloyd Dunkin, Chairman, Charles Wentzel, Bob Rohrer, Ralph Steinhart, Clyde Laubach, Charles Litwhiler, Milton Thorp and Russell Startzel.

A program formulated by the West Chester Fish and Game Association recently calls for systematized planting of multi-flora rose bushes throughout the state. The Association proposed the hunters do the work with the approval of the farmers who in the past have passed off a similar suggestion by the U. S. Department of Agriculture because of lack of time.

Club Notes

The Mount Pleasant A. A. & Gun Club of Line Lexington has been reorganized since the war and is now going full steam ahead on a Farm-Game project in their community which will embrace from 2,000 to 3,000 acres.

The Clinton County Sportsmen's Federation, an organization of over 6,000 members composed of the three sportsmen's associations in Clinton County, recently announced winners in its 1947 hunting contest. A 14 year old high school student of Lock Haven, Richard Harpster, took first prize in the large game category with a 13 point buck taken near Warriors Mark, Huntingdon County. Other prize winners were as follows: Turkey, 15½ pounds taken by Ward Berry, Salona; Bear, 376 pounds killed by Eddie Egger, Lock Haven; Deer, 19½ inch spread bagged by Walter Barner, Lock Haven; Crows, 190 pairs of feet, killed by Harry Eisemann, Flemington; water snakes, twelve 2 inch tails killed by Richard Yearick, Beech Creek; and Foxes, 48 taken by Glenn Fravel, Howard.



Officers of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League are, first row, left to right: F. I. Rutledge, Director; M. N. Depue, Director; Frank Smith, President; W. E. Guckert, Executive Secretary. Second row: E. Ross Gatt's, 1st Vice-president; H. Depp, 2nd Vice-president; J. L. Carey, Director; and C. D. Smith, Treasurer. Director D. A. Stuart and County Organizer Peter Krass were absent when the picture was taken.



HITTING PHEASANTS

By TED TRUEBLOOD

MEN who have shot them all will tell you that the ruffed grouse is the king of American game birds and, as a partridge misser of unquestioned standing, I'll go right along. I rise to observe, however, that you can miss a pheasant, too. I know because I've done it. In fact, I've missed several in my time.

Last fall on the opening day of the pheasant season, I got into a little corner of perfect cover that hadn't been hunted. It was late in the afternoon, and apparently all the cocks for miles around had chosen it for a hideout. It was literally crawling with pheasants.

As I walked in, Joe, the dog, pointed about 30 yards ahead and an instant later a gaudy cock threshed out of a clump of wild roses a few steps in front of him. I missed that bird twice. It was my first chance of the season, and flubbing it the way I did left a most unpleasant feeling. I moved on determined to make the next shot good.

A few minutes later, a cottontail ran past me toward my left. Then I noticed Joe working the 100-foot-square patch of tangled weeds and brush into which he had disappeared. I made a mistake. I assumed that the young pointer was interested in that rabbit, and I didn't go over to investigate. Three cocks ran out and flushed wild ahead of him while I waited. They were nearly 40 yards away when they took to the air, but I managed to miss two of them cleanly. That gave me four misses in a row.

To make a long and painful story short, that little cover yielded up nine cock pheasants. I missed four of them once and five of them twice—a total of 14 straight misses. The last bird was the crowning blow.

After working out the main part of the cover, we followed the brush-bordered creek down into a pasture. There were only a couple of hens along the stream, however, so I called Joe and turned back. On the way he pointed a clump of weeds, not much larger than a card table, in the pasture just across the fence from the main cover.

Now, there was nothing but open grass around those weeds and there was nothing but open air above them. It looked too good and, making the mental note that the bird probably would be a hen, I walked over and gave them a kick. The ninth pheasant burst out with a flash of pounding gray-green wings and bronze. So help me, I shot twice where he wasn't.

I don't think it pays to brood over misses. I think a hunter will be a better shot if he remembers what he does when he hits 'em and forgets all about what he does wrong. In this case, however, there are several reasons for my poor shooting, and analyzing them may help other gunners to avoid the same mistakes.

In the first place, wing shooting is an art that calls for perfect muscular and nervous coordination. I know that I can't shoot well if I am tired and "keyed up." If I had not worked quite so hard for a few days before the season opened and had had several nights' rest, my reflexes would have been better and so would my shooting.

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A BELL FOR GUN DOGS

By HERBERT KENDRICK

ANY article of equipment for the gunner or the gun dog that increases the efficiency and pleasure of a hunt, and at the same time saves considerable time and effort, surely merits thorough study and consideration. Our hunting grounds are thick with trees, brush and heavy cover and our dogs are small enough to be lost from our sight when only a few dozen yards from us, and on the days when footing is damp and the going quiet, it is an impossibility to actually know the position of the fast-moving dog at all times unless he is equipped with a bell on his collar that cheerfully signals his whereabouts.

The dog is an important part of a bird searching team and it is necessary to know where he is when his game is pointed so that the gunner may reach him in the shortest length of time and with the smallest amount of effort or confusion. I have heard about a few animals that were equipped with sufficient brains and superlative training that enabled them to find game, sneak quietly away, return to his master and lead him back to the quarry, then proceed to repoint. I have never seen a dog perform in this accomplished manner, but I am sure it has been done on rare occasions by dogs that possess supernatural ability to understand the complete idea of shooting and are blessed with a master who has time and energy enough to train the dog to accomplish unusual and difficult tasks.

Personally, I would not care to have my dog leave his game and come to look for me because I feel that if he will cover a reasonable area, find game, and successfully handle this game, the least I can do is keep up with him, locate him when he points and honor his find by flushing his game and cleanly killing one to reward his efforts.

It is a very simple matter to obtain a small sheep bell and attach it to a flat leather collar which can be fastened around your dog's neck the last thing before you release him in the field or woods. Even though he may be an older dog and and never worked with a bell, he will very quickly become accustomed to its sound and in a short time will associate the bell with gunning just as he does hunting clothes, the kennel wagon and the gun.

When the subject of a dog bell is raised, someone invariably advances the theory that a noisy bell clanging with every movement of the dog will surely frighten a wary game bird, thus making it more difficult for the dog to hold it, even though it may not flush. This theory normally seems reasonable to the hunter who has never followed dog carrying a bell. Many of my gunning companions use bells on their dogs and there are very few times when my own dogs are hunted without a bell and I have never known a game bird to flush from the noise of the bell. In fact, it is reasonable to believe that the tingling, musical sound may at times cause a bird to sit tighter in order to further study the encroachment on his privacy.

The dog's bell enables the hunter to follow his every move, his

(Continued on Page 26)

THOSE WERE THE DAYS—from Page 3

I rather nonchalantly regaled that house party with venison, wild turkey, wild ducks, and quail. All were procured right near my plantation house with no especial effort. I remember sending twenty-six quail; and I believe it worth recording how I got these birds.

You know how all of us linger over a Christmas dinner.

It must have been at least 3 o'clock when I at length finished mine. On a brief mid-winter's afternoon that does not give you very much time to hunt quail before dark. Yet, despite the waning day and despite the fact that I had no bird-dog, I decided to give bobwhite a ramble. On my way through the yard I picked up two little Negro boys, Nebo and Cricket, to accompany me. They can often be very helpful on such a hunt.

At the time there was a great flood in the river; all the lowlands were deep under water, and their denizens had taken shelter on higher ground. Beyond the first cornfield that we crossed, there was a long low peninsula of broomsedge that jutted out into the yellow tide of the freshet. From a distance of at least two hundred yards I heard quail calling in that broomsedge. And it was not ordinary calling. It was as if several covies had gotten together, and were having a grand reunion.

And that is exactly what had happened. With my two little black henchmen close behind me, and my gun ready, I invaded the tall and tawny grass of the broomsedge field.

The place was alive with quail; but they did not seem to be in covies; at least, they did not rise as such. Most of them got up singly or in pairs. I had hurriedly informed Nebo and Cricket that their job was to retrieve the birds I shot down.

The whole business lasted, I suppose, a half-hour. On that narrow hill above the waters of the flood there must have congregated eighty or ninety quail. The boys retrieved twenty-six for me.

At the time, the affair did seem unusual, but not especially remarkable. If it happened to me today, I'd be scared to tell the story of it.

It was during the time of that same flood that I saw the largest herd of whitetail deer



I have ever seen together. There were twenty-eight. I counted them as they crossed a road just out of gunshot from me. No doubt the high waters had something to do with such a regular campmeeting congregation. Most of them were probably refugees from the flooded delta. In fact, they proved that they were strangers; for, though I was on the crossing they should have used, a crossing that all local deer residents would have used, they never came near it.

About five miles down the Santee River from my plantation home, rising strangely above the level of the vast delta country, there is a sandy hill of considerable area known as Tranquillity. Fifty years a Negro family lived there; and there it was that I used to get the kind of duck shooting that now I just dream about.

The delta, some 100,000 acres in extent, had formerly been planted in rice; and the growing of this crop necessitated a very complicated system of banks, canals, and ditches. Meandering through the delta were some natural creeks. Now, in midwinter, especially with a sleety northeaster blowing, what could a wild duck love more than these mazy marsh-hung creeks and canals, sunny and warm and sheltered from the wind?

I remember leaving Tranquillity after breakfast one January morning with Charlie Lesesne, a Negro, who was to paddle me through the lazy watercourses of the delta. At this sort of thing Charlie was something

of a genius. At the time I was only about twelve years old. I had a single-barreled gun, and one precious box of twenty-five shells

Charlie paddled me for about four hours, holding to the creeks rather than the canals; for, he told me, creeks had plenty of bends, and our best chances of getting good close shots were as we rounded the bends. Charlie warned me sagely: "Let him get that first jump out of his system before you shoot; if you don't, you'll undershoot him." I did undershoot several, but I made a good many doubles. I shot nothing on the water. Charlie, who had been politely dubious about me at first, seemed to gain confidence as the shooting progressed. At length I was down to my very last shell. As we eased around a bend, about a dozen mallards flushed. I dropped three green-headed drakes.

We were then some miles from Tranquillity. On the way back, though we talked freely and paddled carelessly, I believe I could have killed twenty-seven more mallards—that being the number we had gathered in with one box of shells. I know it sounds incredible, but the old days were sometimes like that. And when I think that my father killed twenty-eight mallards at a single shot with an old Westley-Richards muzzle-loader, my twenty-seven in twenty-five shots does not seem remarkable. Later in my ducking experience I killed eighteen mallards with two barrels.

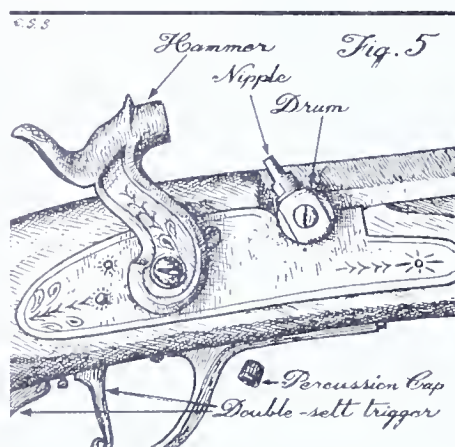
In contrast to big times those just described, I might say that only a year ago I took a friend duck-shooting. He shot 33 shells, and did not bring home a duck. "But I did hit one," he told me defensively. He is the kind of gunner who opens fire when the game first appears, whether or not it is a mile away. When I told him he should have waited, he countered defensively by saying, "If I had waited, they might not have come close enough."

I lived in the Cumberland Valley for more than thirty years. When I first went there, although there were plenty of fish, both deer and wild turkeys were very scarce. I saw the Game Commission, by stocking and by wise and salutary laws, bring them back. This undertaking would have been more difficult had automobiles then been in use. I used to

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PENNSYLVANIA MUZZLE-LOADERS—from Page 5



general acceptance than its flintlock counterpart. Improvements in manufacturing methods eventually decreed that the little gunmaker's shop with its hand tools and crude wooden machines should pass from the American scene. By the late 1800's few of these small establishments remained, having been replaced by prospering, well-equipped factories. Pennsylvania contained many of these new plants, the majority of which were the outgrowth of a single gunmaker's business, or a family of gunmakers. In Philadelphia alone were to be found numerous small gunmaking, lock-making and barrel-making establishments, most prominent of which were the Wurffleins, the Golchers, Tryon and others. The Great Western Gun Works of Pittsburgh and the Dreppards, Fordneys and Lemans of Lancaster also contributed the products of their flourishing factories to America's supply of fine guns.

Comparing the last of the factory-built Pennsylvania muzzle-loaders with the long, slim, elaborately inlaid "Kentuckies" of an earlier period one can scarcely believe the late rifle a direct descendant of the latter. A fine Wurfflein or Fordney had a short barrel resembling those of our modern rifles. It was stocked with fine walnut, often imported Circassian, quite different from the curly maple of flintlock days. Instead of re-

lief carving and fancy silver inlays, the stock was enhanced by neatly executed checkering. The sights were fully adjustable and all metal parts embellished with exquisite scroll engraving.

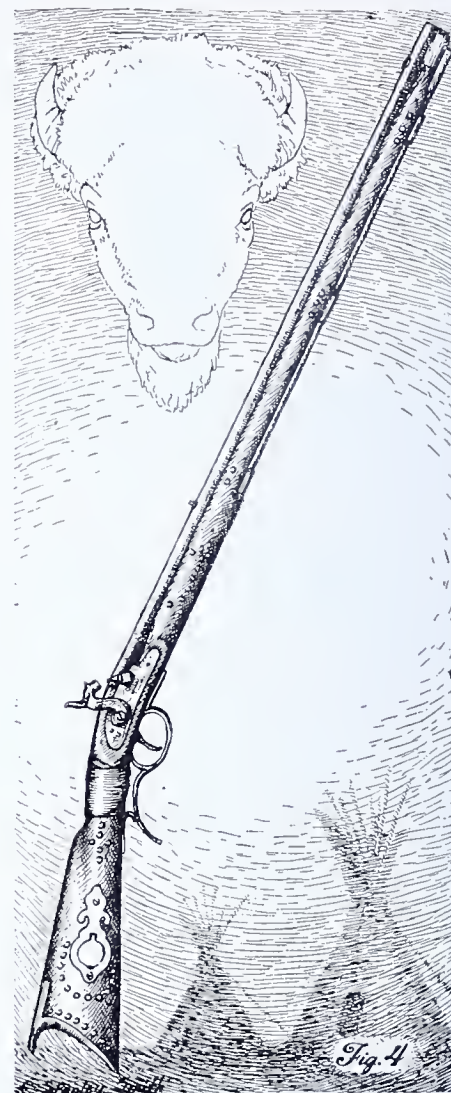
The glory of these splendid 19th Century muzzle-loaders was short-lived, however, for the practical breech-loader by this time had become a reality. Instead of ramming the various components down the barrel it was now possible to insert a single cartridge containing powder and ball into the breech and be prepared to fire in a matter of seconds.

The swift decline of the muzzle-loader was inevitable and in the space of a few years the names of Wurfflein and Fordney had been superseded by those who specialized in breech-loaders—Sharps, Winchester, Colt, and others.

Nevertheless, although more modern arms have taken their place in general use, none will ever replace the splendid old guns in the affections of those who know them well.

From the long rifle to percussion the Pennsylvania rifle made history,—feeding and clothing our pioneer families, protecting them from the ravages of hostile Indians and securing our Nation's victories on the field of battle. To no other weapon can equal importance be attributed.

Whatever our gratitude for the rifle itself, we are certainly indebted in greater measure to those forgotten artists of another era who designed and built the famous Pennsylvania muzzle-loaders. Signatures stamped or engraved on the barrel-flats of their product attest to their skill and serve to record the accomplishments of artisans such as Gibbs, the Lemans, Gumpf, the Fordneys, and Dreppards of Lancaster, or Cooley, Henry Koons and the Zorgers of York County. Identically recorded are the names of J. Moll of Allentown, DeLaney of Reading, Amos Benfer of Snyder County, John Derr of Berks County, John Armstrong, Peter Smith, Joe Long, Nathaniel Row, Andrew Koop, S. Spangler and countless others of equal talent.



It is regrettable that there remains with us today so little knowledge of these master craftsmen and so few examples of their workmanship. Our debt to them can be amply repaid only by the faithful preservation of these surviving fragments of their handiwork as revered evidence of their contribution to our Nation's greatness and well-being.

HITTING PHEASANTS—from Page 22

Second, it is a mistake, while you are hunting, to keep thinking of a miss you made earlier in the day and to resolve to make the next shot good. Every hunter knows that a shooting slump is a cumulative thing. The harder you try the worse you shoot and the result is that you eventually reach the point where you think you'll never hit anything again. That day I kept mentally kicking myself for muffing the first chance. If I had forgotten about it, I wouldn't have tightened up and the odds are I would have made my next shot good.

Third, the last hunting I had done was for grouse. Grouse shooting is largely snap shooting, and there seldom is an opportunity to wait a bird out and swing with him. I unthinkingly carried the same technique over into my pheasant shooting. Instead of deliberately swinging with each one—which there is plenty of time to do on most shots at pheasants—I hurried every time. Even on the long rises I fired too hurriedly.

The difference in the time consumed in getting off a hurried shot and a deliberate shot probably is not more than a small fraction of a second. In the hurried shot you push yourself to move faster than you can do things precisely; in the deliberate shot everything is under control at all times. It is a mistake to poke the muzzle ahead and pull the trigger when you have a chance to swing with your bird.

The fourth error that I believe I made was in not leading my

birds far enough. The long tail of a cock pheasant makes your target appear to be farther back than it is. Actually, you have to hit the front end of the flying boat that you see when a pheasant takes to the air in order to bring it down. All the vital parts are in the front third. You can shoot the tail clear off the Chinaman and never hurt anything but his pride.

Also entering into the question is the fact that the pheasant, being a large bird, appears to be slower than he actually is. A quail is considered a fast bird by most hunters and a pheasant is thought of as comparatively slow. I have shot a great many quail and pheasants from the same covers, taking first one and then the other. Quail get under way quicker, but once a pheasant is in the air and moving I doubt whether he is slower than a bobwhite.

I have given what probably were the four principal reasons for my horrible shooting on the opening day of the pheasant season last year. There may have been some others. Of these four that I have been able to dope out, however, I consider the fact that, after the first miss, I began to tighten up and try hard by far the most important.

Good shotgun work calls for relaxed nerves and easy, natural movements. One of the best ways to avoid being a good shot is simply to try too hard to be one. "Take it easy" is mighty sound advice when the subject under consideration is wing shooting.

MONONGAHELA MONARCH—from Page 8



speech that ended the whiskey rebellion, was heard, on a high flat hill, close by Nemicolon's old trail. G. Washington (no coffee, please; the Cherry Tree man), once passed this way.

Newton Newkirk, born and raised a few miles out the creek, where he conceived from the rustic country folk, and the woods, and streams, his first inspiration for the "Bingville Bugle," and the "Doc and Jim and Me" stories; gazed in awe and wonder at the immense spread, dense shade and grandeur of this mighty sycamore. An old fellow, "Doc" McGiffin, reputed to be the "Doc" of that radio, having played with Newkirk, as a boy, would assure us sadly that he was losing money as he slipped us kids a nicked for a dollar's worth "mushrat" hide.

A short mile below this tree in a little shack on the river shore, Edward G. Acheson, toward the end of the last century, gazed in amazement at some strange, fine, hard crystals taken from a flaming electric crucible in which he had been trying to make real diamonds artificially. Here was born the wonder stone that well could be called the "Rock of Ages" for its durability.

"A name for my great slave stone," cried Acheson. William C. McAllister, Acheson's associate and local druggist who still works at the "Span and Taylor" store and who three times was a member of the State Legislature, pondered deeply. "Car-bor-un-dum", breathed McAllister and carborundum it will be until the end of time. Old Mother Nature must have hung her head in shame that day for nowhere within the confines of all her mighty lockers had she one stone to equal in hardness this great abrasive, born and christened here on the banks of this placid stream.

Here, too, was the hot-bed of the "Whiskey Rebellion" and it is said that some of General

Morgan's troops, under "Light Horse Harry Lee," welcomed the shade of this great sycamore while camped on what is now the old fair grounds.

The "Howden Tree" was probably a lusty young Monarch when my people first looked upon it, long, long ago. Over a hundred and sixty years ago, one James C. Young, the first one in this valley, and a straight-line ancestor, owned two grist mills on Pigeon Creek.

Around a hundred years ago, another James C. was drowned in the turbulent Ohio during a freshet, somewhere close to Wheeling, while rescuing one of his children who had fallen overboard from a flat-boat in which they were migrating West. We can imagine the shock and grief of this, as the rest trudged back overland to their former home.

This famed tree shaded a bit of the old Monongahela Fair Grounds where the frantic thud, thud, thud of the racers are heard no more. Gone, too, is the grandstand and fence, the tracks kept a bit fresh now by the Thomas Stable string of horses who winter here.

Beneath these giant sycamores, on "Blue Bell Island," long ago, were to be heard tremendous thumping of feet, and the full,



happy laughter of descendants of pioneers mixed with the high, shrill cries of the "figger caller", as the wild strains of "Turkey in the Straw", and "Old Dan Tucker" were wafted out into the soft summer night from a musicians' platform high in a sycamore tree. No doubt, feathered, four-footed, and wriggling things, hearing this tremendous racket, thinking the Indians had returned, fled for their lives to the sweet peace and quiet of the wild hills beyond.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

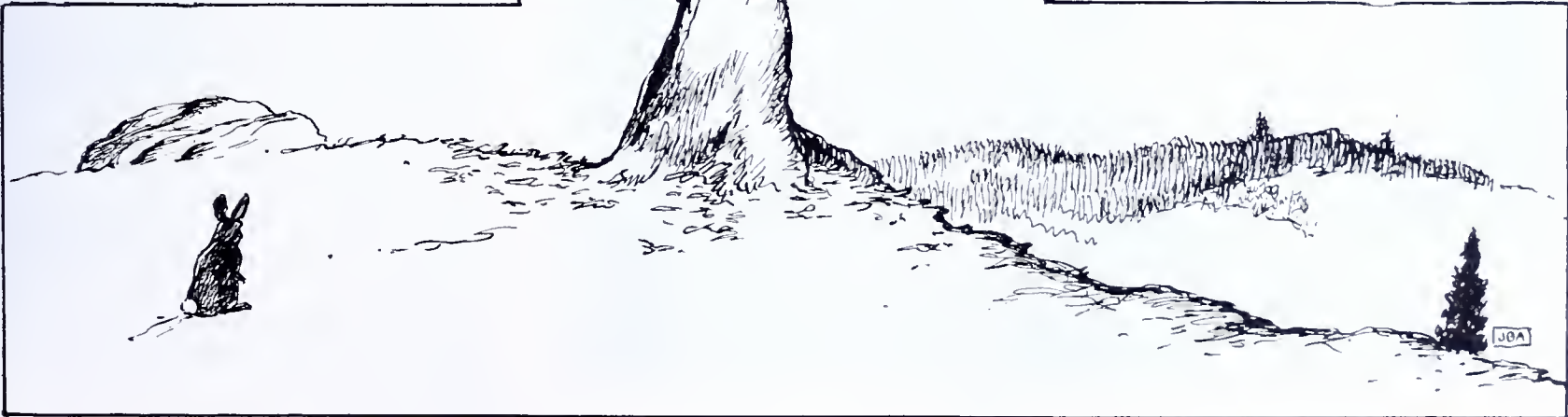
Lack of buffalo grass is the reason bison did not migrate east of the Mississippi river

Ducks have an almost telescopic eyesight. They can focus their eyes for near or far vision.

It takes 3,000 cocoons to make a pound of raw silk. The worm which spins each cocoon eats fifty times its own weight in mulberry leaves.

ANSWERS TO WHAT'S WRONG

1. Old squaws occur off the Delaware coast in winter all right, but the drake in the drawing is in breeding plumage, which he would wear only in spring.
2. Loons spear their finny prey with bill closed to form a dagger.
3. Moles have a mouthful of sharp teeth, not the "buck teeth" of the rodents.
4. A giraffe must straddle his forelegs in order to get his head down on the ground to graze.



A BELL FOR GUN DOGS—from Page 22

speed and immediately when the sound is hushed, the gunner may make a direct approach to the dog, thus saving time and confused efforts of location. The very time saved by a speedy approach may often be enough to get a shot at a wild bird that does not lie too well to a dog's point. The gunner going along in the woods harboring a distinct fear that his dog may become lost on game hunts is a handicap that a few cents invested in a bell can overcome. The confident gunner always enjoys more success than the fellow who is constantly afraid and confused.

The most successful use of the sheep bell on a bird is the woodcock story of the famous "Pat" owned by Dr. Logan Bennett. Pat would be at a loss in the woods without his bell and I know that Doc would never risk hunting him without it. There is such a deep understanding between Pat and his master that the dog will actually respond to Doc's signals with the ringing sound of his bell. I have followed the dog and when his bell ceased, Doc would speak to Pat and if he were not on game, he would shake his head so that the sound of the bell would inform his master that his temporary

stop was purely personal. Doc is a great hunter and Pat is the greatest woodcock dog living today; therefore, their use of the little bell is proof enough of its valuable use.

Tom Frye's little red cocker "Susie" loves her little sleigh bell so much because she associates it with a trip for game and she has learned that she helps her fine master by wearing it. Tom will instruct her to go for her collar with the bell attached and you should see her enthusiastic response to his wish. She bounds happily over everything in her path, goes directly for this pleasurable piece of equipment and proudly holds it up for her master to place it around her neck. There are many, many records of the successful use of dog bells; however, space does not permit us to relate them.

To the brilliant colors of the fields and woodlands, the grace and style of fine dogs and the thrilling sport of gunning, add the merry exciting tingle of a dog bell, and you will find just another little improvement that will greatly enhance the gloriously thrilling art of shot gunning over bird dogs.

IN THE HIGHLANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA—from Page 6

Interested in maintaining some of this vast country in some semblance of its original ruggedness, and to provide public lands for the use of our hunters, fishermen, and lovers of the great outdoors, the Pennsylvania Game Commission in March 1924 made the first purchase in Davidson Township in Sullivan County of State Game Lands to be designated as No. 13. To this original purchase of 8,252 acres from the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company of Williamsport additional purchases were added in 1924, 1929, 1930, and 1931 bringing the total acreage to 37,197, making it the largest tract of Game Lands in the Commonwealth today. This area lies within the Commission's administrative District C-12 and at present is under the direct supervision of a competent Game Protector, who lives on the lands near what was once the thriving lumber and tannery metropolis of Jami-

son City. When the first purchase of this tract was made, it was known as the Donaldson State Game Lands, named after Dr. H. J. Donaldson of Williamsport who served as Commissioner from 1916 to 1929. Mr. Matt Buttle of Jamison City was appointed the first refuge keeper, but served only a short time and was succeeded by Mr. Ed Carpenter, who served on these lands until his death in 1942. State Game Lands No. 13 has an outside boundary of 78 miles, 35 miles of drivable roads, 35 miles of fire trails, and a refuge boundary 7 miles in length.

The cost of acquiring this vast area of public lands was \$119,623, which monies were paid from the Game Fund derived from the sale of hunters licenses. With the exception of an area of 1,500 acres set aside as a refuge as early as 1915, the entire tract is open to public hunting. On these lands in Davidson

Township is also located one of the two archery preserves in the State. This is an area of 1,000 acres surrounded by a single strand of No. 9 smooth wire, set aside under proper rules and regulations, where the exponents of the long bow, the followers of William Tell, may pursue their game without molestation from their gun-toting brethren.

State Game Lands No. 13 being almost entirely a forested area with few openings, any game management practices put into effect must necessarily include proper forestry practices. Where openings occur every effort is made to have them planted to game food plots and there are now three cultivated areas on these lands.

Another management practice adopted more recently by the Game Commission is bulldozing. This is an operation where trees in the sapling stage with little or no merchantable timber value are pushed over to provide immediate food and cover for game. Two fifty acre plots were completed on No. 13 about a year ago and are being watched carefully by the Division Technician so that results of such operations can be properly evaluated to provide necessary information for use in the overall, long-range food and cover management plan adopted by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Needless to say, many angles must be considered in bulldozing projects and before being done on a large scale its worth must be indicated by proven results. Supplementing this food made available almost immediately by bulldozing, is the planting of game food producing shrubs in these areas to assure a future game food supply.

Beginning in 1940 timber cutting was started on these Game Lands as part of the management plan. This was carried out in what might be referred to as a selective cutting operation. Selective in that there were certain reservations made by the Commission, as to size and species of trees cut, and to areas best suited to proper land management practices. To date about 2,700 acres of timber have been removed from this particular tract of Game Lands, serving not only to carry out our land management program, but providing monies from the sale of timber to be placed in the Game Fund for use in other conservation projects.



Game Protector Chester Siegle who is in direct charge of S. G. L. No. 13.

HUNTING SMALL GAME ALONE—from Page 9



sitting, make him run before you shoot. Its not only the sporting thing to do, but its a way you can use to tell if the rabbit is healthy or sick. If you jump a rabbit and he runs like there is a pack of hounds on his tail, you can shoot him and be fairly certain that he has no contagious disease. But, on the other hand, if he takes a few hops, then stops, he is a sick rabbit not fit for food. There is always the possibility that a rabbit that acts in such a sickly manner is infected with a contagious disease.

However, when a rabbit does jump and run, hold your fire, do not shoot the instant he starts to run, wait until he runs a piece and makes a turn to the right or left. Rabbits very seldom run in a straight line, nine times out of ten they will turn before traveling very far. When they turn is a good time to shoot, because then they will be broadside to the shooter and the chances of hitting them just in the rear legs and crippling them will be at a minimum. Even in dense underbrush where a rabbit has to zig-zag around all kinds of obstructions don't shoot to fast, wait until he comes to an opening and makes a definite turn before shooting. In thick brush I never shoot at a rabbit if he is too close, I'd rather let him get away, than blow him to pieces.

For **SQUIRREL HUNTING ALONE** the dwellers of the tree tops are tops (no pun intended). They are usually found in the larger stands of oak and hickory trees and are easy to hunt. However, the squirrel hunter must be a man endowed with more than the usual amount of patience, for these dwellers of the tree tops are unpredictable, to say the least. Sometimes they will come out of hiding in a few minutes, then again they may wait all day before they come out to feed. Of course, the factor that has much to do with determining when they will run is the weather; if the sun shines early in the morning, they will run early; if the day is cloudy and dark, they will run late in the morning; if it rains or snows they usually do not run until the storm is over. The best time to hunt them is from sun-up to ten in the morn-

ing. And from four in the afternoon until sun-down. Squirrels prefer to stay in their nests or dens during midday, and feed during the early morning and late afternoon, if the weather is agreeable. However, should a storm keep them holed up for several days then cease at noon, they will come out and feed at that time.

When a squirrel does show himself don't shoot too soon. Inexperienced squirrel hunters each year miss or cripple many squirrels because they become too anxious and shoot the minute they sight a squirrel instead of waiting for the squirrel to get within range for a good shot. An old squirrel hunter taught me early in my hunting career, that it was a waste of gunpowder to shoot at a tough old squirrel if he was sitting on a limb high up on a tall oak with nothing behind him but thin air. Before you shoot at a squirrel wait until he has something solid behind him like the trunk of the tree, or he is hanging on the side of a limb, so that when your shot charge hits him it will penetrate his tough hide and not just push him off the tree. This is a must for shotgun hunters, but rifle hunters should practice it too. It will prevent their bullets from going any farther than the tree the squirrel is on. Often times I've seen squirrel hunters shoot at a squirrel that was sitting on top of a limb and just wound them so that they in their dazed condition would not have enough strength to crawl, but would have enough strength to hang onto the limb and defie the hunters attempts to dislodge him and force him to fall to the ground. This only results in a lost squirrel for the hunter. Let your squirrels get into position for a good shot before you shoot at them. Then when you do shoot you will not only kill them with one shot, but they will fall to the ground where you can retrieve them, and not hang up in a tree somewhere out of your reach, and cheat you out of a mess of squirrel stew.

In **PHEASANT HUNTING ALONE** you will find that you have picked yourself a truly worthy adversary, for the ringneck

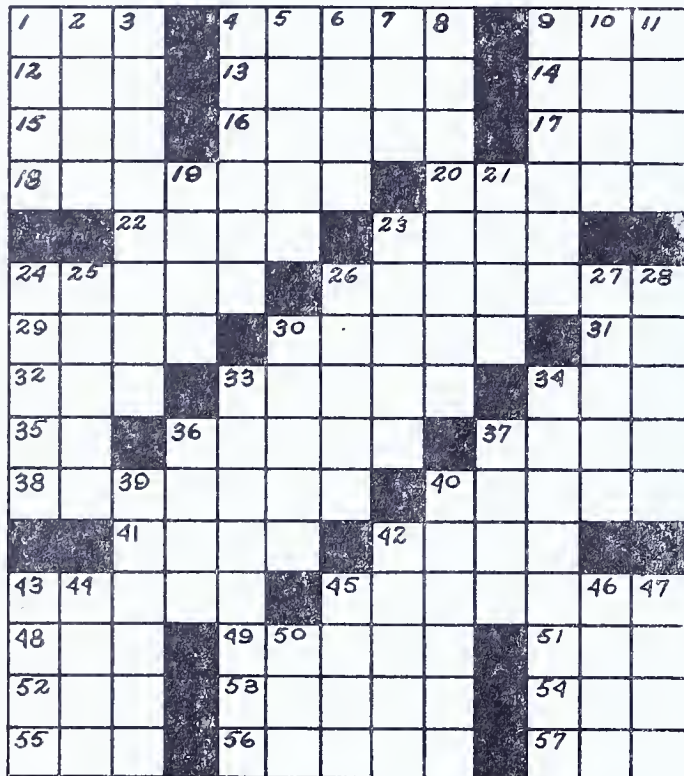
pheasant is a smart and fast bird both on the ground and in the air. To hunt him alone pick out a good brush grown field that borders a corn field, and work the whole area over by starting at one end of it and working towards the other by walking back and forth across it in zig-zag manner. Walk slowly and watch for the bird running ahead of you, for he will only break cover if you get too close to him or he runs out of cover at the end of the field. Do not walk steadily; stop every now and then and look around, for often times a pheasant will stay put if you keep walking and don't see him, and let you walk right past him. But, if you stop near him he will think that you have seen him and break cover. When you stop watch for him to flush right under your nose.

When you do flush a ringneck don't shoot too quick, wait until he has gained enough altitude to clear most ground obstructions before shooting. He will climb straight up in his flight until he has gained enough altitude, then level off at the top of his climb. When he levels off is the time to shoot, for then he is a clean cut target against the sky, and at this precise instant he is moving the slowest, making him easy to hit. And when you do hit a pheasant and he starts to fall, watch him very closely and start running towards the spot where he will hit, so if he is only winged you will be on hand to shoot again. For if you only wing him he will start running the instant he hits the ground, and you will lose him if you are not on hand to stop him. If you let a winged pheasant get out of your sight you may never find him, for he is an expert at hiding. I have known ringnecks to use rabbit and groundhog holes to hide in, in their efforts to keep the hunter from finding them. You may think that due to the varied colors of his plumage that a ringneck would have a hard time concealing himself, but that is not true. His colors are broken up in such a way that they aid him in his efforts to conceal himself from the hunter. However, when in full flight, when someone else flushes a ringneck and he flies in your direction, his colors will have the opposite effect on your optics. His gaudy colors will seem to make him stand out against the dull seasonal background and he will appear a lot closer than he really is, and you will find that you have under estimated the range to him. Pheasant hunting is pleasant hunting but you must know your pheasants' habits to get the fullest enjoyment from it.

For **GROUSE HUNTING ALONE** you need the luck of the mighty nimrod at your finger tips, for the grouse does not bear the title of "The King of Game Birds" for nothing. This wild game bird is found in the more rugged sections of our mountains and one must have a knowledge of his habits, as well as a strong pair of legs and lungs to hunt him. When hunting him always remember that he feeds down the mountain towards water in the morning, and up the mountain towards his roost in the afternoon. The grouse is usually found in those sections of the mountains where wild food is the most plentiful. Of course this depends on the time of the year that you hunt him. A good place to find the grouse in the fall is around wildgrape vines, and wintergreen berries.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR

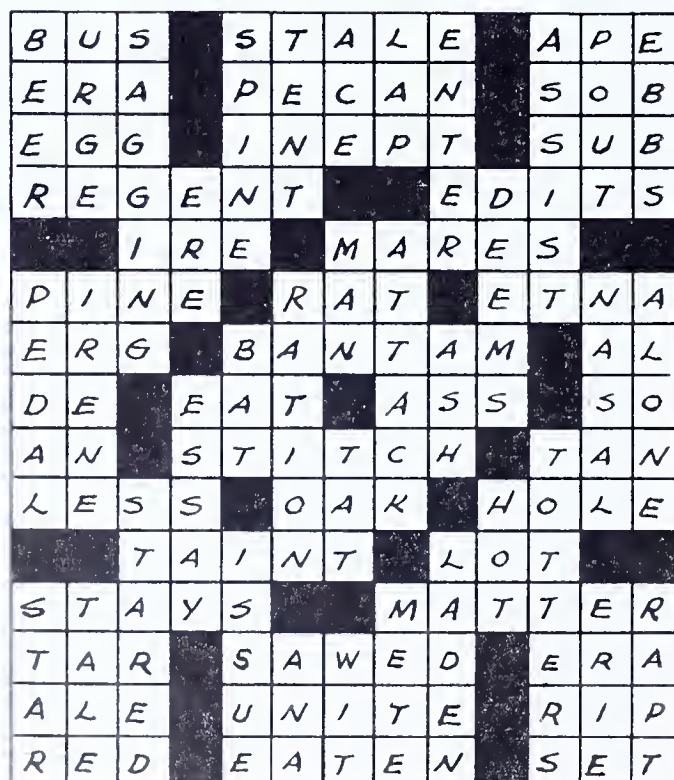


- Across
- 1. Ocean
 - 4. Hinder
 - 9. Possessed
 - 12. Sea eagle
 - 13. Call forth
 - 14. Rubber tree
 - 15. Ignited
 - 16. Restore
 - 17. Born
 - 18. Tactile sense
 - 20. Aquatic fur bearing mammal
 - 22. Helps
 - 23. Untrapped
 - 24. Honorary designation
 - 26. Demanded
 - 29. Dillseed
 - 30. Observed secretly
 - 31. Negative
 - 32. Modern transportation
 - 33. Highway killer
 - 34. Safe drink for drivers
 - 35. Not out
 - 36. What you bump on a chair in the dark
 - 37. Fortune teller
 - 38. Favorite winter indoor sport
 - 40. Poets
 - 41. Hearing organs
 - 42. Gebang palm
 - 43. A little stinker
 - 45. Lack of sound
 - 48. Above (Poet.)
 - 49. Silly
 - 51. Help
 - 52. Affirmative vote
 - 53. African river
 - 54. American indian
 - 55. Every one

- 56. Transparent substance
 - 57. Number
- Down
- 1. You
 - 2. Pennsylvania port and lake

- 3. South American edentate mammal
- 4. Ridicule
- 5. Levels
- 6. Chinese society
- 7. Piece out by scanty additions
- 8. Said in a different way
- 9. Average Game News reader in November
- 10. The sheltered side
- 11. What 9 down is after
- 19. Sing cheerfully
- 21. Placed a golf ball for driving
- 23. Cooks with fat in a skillet
- 24. Done in silence
- 25. Senseless
- 26. Unlocks
- 27. Finished
- 28. Men of action
- 30. Whirls
- 33. Avoiding duty
- 34. Aerial navigator
- 36. Reach across
- 37. Wise
- 39. Of the nerves
- 40. Those who bundle cotton
- 42. Functions of triangles
- 43. The soy bean
- 44. Hull of a ship
- 45. Heroic tale
- 46. Quote
- 47. Paradise
- 50. Nothing

October Answers



THOSE WERE THE DAYS—from Page 23

walk to my hunting and fishing; and occasionally I hired a livery-stable team to go up Path Valley ten or twelve miles. There were not in those days, along the streams or in the hunting fields and mountains, any "foreigners." They came with cars.

I recall that a few years prior to World War I, I thought it not exceptional, at day-break in the wild mountains of Franklin County, to count eighteen or twenty wild turkeys on the roost; or, in the course of a day's rambles, to come upon several flocks. It was an unusual thing for me then not to get my gobbler, usually on the first day.

Of course, when one thinks of hunting and fishing of the long ago, one is likely to remember the good and to forget the bad. Ammunition was not then so good. Transportation was sketchy. And then, of course, as always happens when you are dealing with wild game, there would be days when the woods appeared dead and the fields deserted. Fruitless hunts are by no means a modern invention.

While no hunter can ever hope to relive the past except in memory, yet the great sport of hunting remains one of the hardest and most honorable known to man. For my part, though I have been with it nearly sixty years, I am never going to give it up, even when the time comes when I shall feel that I have one foot in the grave and the other on a greased banana peel.

POLLUTION—from Page 13

Only the Mundt bills, H.R. 123 and H.R. 3990, contained the first of these essentials. The Barkley bill, S. 418, which was the one that received action by Congress, was lacking in the ban on pollution from new outlets. When it was reported out of the Senate Public Works Committee, it carried an amendment hamstringing the Federal authority by requiring the consent of the affected state before the Federal authority could come in. This was bad enough, but after it had reposed for several months in a subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee, headed by Congressman Auchincloss of New Jersey, it emerged with other amendments that made it a liability instead of an asset for the correction of water pollution.

The objectionable House amendment declared it to be the policy of Congress "to support and aid technical research to devise and perfect methods of treatment of industrial wastes which are not susceptible to known effective methods of treatment." It is hard to believe that the House Committee members who framed this amendment were so naive as to believe that this amendment was needed to effect the purposes of the bill.

RABBIT STUDY—from Page 11

much information, little depending upon the frequency of recapture. Being trapped apparently holds little terror for rabbits as they readily re-enter the traps and are caught many times. One individual has been taken over twenty times. Her chart is interesting and informative. From it we learned that she had survived the winter in good shape; that her "feeding range" was limited to about one half acre (she was never trapped outside this area though she may have wandered farther); and that she was about to give birth to a litter of bunnies when she was last taken in the Spring.

Other animals are often taken in traps set for rabbits. Squirrels (red, grey, black and fox), chipmunks, skunks, weasels, woodchucks, opossums and even mice have been taken. Probably the carnivores are attracted by the odor of rabbit lingering in traps which have previously taken bunnies. Recently a rabbit and a deer mouse were both found in the same trap. Both were alive and were released. Probably the mouse was in the trap when the rabbit entered and set off the trigger that made them both prisoners. These "extras" are liberated without being tagged, especially the skunks. Quite often a woodchuck upon being trapped tears out the poultry netting at one end of the trap and makes its escape.

Assuming that the reason the bunny population was low on the study area was one of cover and food in the proper juxtaposition, work was begun during the past winter to improve conditions. Aspen and pin cherry brush patches which had reached a stage of growth at which they no longer afforded suitable ground cover, were cut in various fashions i. e. partly severed about three feet above ground and bent until the tops touched the earth; completely severed and allowed to lie as they fell; and completely cut and the resultant brush piled in windrows. It was attempted to hold the minimum size of each separate operation to at least one acre. Small, isolated patches apparently were of little value during periods of continued adverse weather, especially when the cottontails had to leave them to get food. The better type of cover for immediate use was furnished by the "cut and bend" method of cutting. However, ground shading is severe, as most of the partly severed trees continued to grow in a recumbent position, and understory reproduction may not be as great as under the other types of cuttings. About eleven acres of cover has been improved on the study area to date. Rabbits have been found to prefer the improved cover over uncut brushland. The growth of blackberry briars, that old cover and food standby, has been encouraging in these cut over areas. Sprout and sucker growth of the plants cut has been astonishing. Aspen shoots seven feet tall now exist on areas cut during the past winter. One small patch of sumac cut about a foot above the ground in May of this year now boasts new growth over ten feet high. It is hoped by these cuttings to increase both winter food and cover for cottontails.

In an effort to supply preferred summer foods several sections of abandoned fields have been planted to various mixtures of food producing plants. One of oats, ladino



Photo by Barto-Christensen Studio
A treadle type live trap in set position.

and red clover, orchard grass, timothy and birdsfoot trefoil was planted in three prepared sites. These locations are immediately adjacent to adequate cover. It was been proven that cover and food by themselves are of little value; but when they are situated together their value cannot be overestimated. All improvement work on the study area has been done with this in mind.

Other areas were planted with buckwheat with the intention of plowing this crop under and seeding the areas with wheat and later clover and grasses. Deer created havoc with some of these plantings, and there was little green manure left to plow under. However they will still be seeded with wheat and grass and clover. The areas not ruined by deer are being allowed to produce crops of buckwheat to partially defray expense of cultivation.

The predator problem on the study area is being watched with great interest. Foxes are the most important predatory species present. It is planned to allow them to exist in normal numbers for the present at least. Were intensive predator control measures undertaken the same time that other management practices were under way it is felt that any resultant increase in the rabbit population could not be accurately attributed to either measure alone. Present plans call for sufficient time to elapse for the management work now being done to prove its value before any predator control is undertaken. Should the bunnies fail to respond to the cover and food improvement work, then possibly some predator control may be indicated.

No rabbits from other areas are being released on the study area, it being considered that an animal with the breeding potentials of cottontail rabbits should be able to maintain a high population provided an adequate place to live and breed is furnished them. A fair breeding stock exists on the area at present and indications are that the numbers will increase.

Management practices currently in progress, while designed to improve conditions for cottontails primarily, are at the same time resulting in improved living conditions for other types of game animals and birds. Grouse are benefitting from the additional cover, and from the increase of grassy "edges" where growing birds seek insects during the warmer months. Deer are helping themselves to the additional food created by the cutting operations. Woodchucks seem to be increasing as the areas of improved summer foods are developed. Thus not one, but several important game species are being aided.

Considerable data, which it is hoped will be of value in the planning of future management work are being gathered and will continue to be gathered throughout the duration of the study. It is hoped that when the work is completed a true picture of the cost of rabbit management work will be presented, and that these management practices, if economical, will be practiced by interested individuals on private lands as well as by the Commission on its suitable State Game Lands.

Game Law Violations

Settled During the Month of August, 1948

Ackley, George Roy, R. D. No. 4, Westfield. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	\$25 00	Helgle, Joseph George, 1328 Colwell St., Pittsburg. Hunting game (woodchucks) on Sunday	25.00
Anthony, Perel, Templeton. Hunting woodchucks on Sunday	25.00	Hemphill, Robert John, 18 Green St., Downingtown. Training dogs in close season	10.00
Babula, Michael, House 1146, Mine No. 40, Windber. Possessing squirrel in close season	10.00	Hengst, James Craford Dysart, 116 Lancaster Ave., Ardmore. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Barton, Samuel, R. D. No. 1, Six Mile Run. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Henne, Wert Rufus, R. D. No. 2, Reading. Possessing raccoon taken in close season	25.00
Bender, Jonas, Jr., 602½ E. Chestnut St., Lancaster. Disturbing traps of another	25.00	Hess, Gerald Pershing, R. D. No. 1, Needmore. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00
Bennetch, Richard Andrew, R. D. No. 2, Denver. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00	Hickey, Herbert Guy, Slate Run. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Benson, Wm. B., R. D. No. 1, Punxsutawney. Attempting to kill deer through use of artificial light	100.00	Hildebrand, Arthur James, East Petersburg. Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Blank, Joseph Leo, R. D. No. 1, Central City. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Housler, Albert Earl, Hazelhurst. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Blough, David C., R. D. No. 7, Mercer. Possessing two ringneck pheasants in close season	50.00	Hovey, Walter Robert, Cyclone. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully killed	100.00
Bond, Lester Clyde, 120 Broad St., Malvern. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Hummel, Rufus, 728 Division St., Clarks Summit. Possession of three ducks over two day bag limit	30.00
Breon, Kenneth Woodrow, Rebersburg. Possessing parts of two deer taken in close season	200.00	Jenkins, William T., R. D. No. 1, Coatesville. Possessing skunk taken during close season	10.00
Buhl, Henry Waldon, 950 Arlington Rd., Erie. Possessing ten wild geese in excess of possession limit	100.00	Kaley, Harry Embick, Jr., 630 N. President Ave., Lancaster. Killing cottontail rabbit in close season	10.00
Burgess, Robert Francis, 22 Chamberlin Avenue, Bradford. Failure to show hunter's license on demand of officer	20.00	Kahrs, Herman Lewis, Lookout. Removing two trees from State Game Lands	50.00
Burket, Dewey, Calnbrook. Attempting to dig groundhog out of its refuge	10.00	Kaple, Arthur Ray, R. D. No. 2, Port Allegany. Killing deer in close season	100.00
Burket, John Henry, Calnbrook. Attempting to dig groundhog out of its refuge	10.00	Keith, Jack Andrew, R. D. No. 1, Girard. Raising fur bearing animals (mink) without permit	25.00
Calari, Louis, R. D. No. 1, Penfield. Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00	Kelasa, Frank J., Clarence. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Calari, Silvio, R. D. No. 1, Penfield. Killing doe deer in close season	100.00	Kelly, John Alexander, 607 Lockhart St., N. S., Pittsburgh. Hunting game (woodchucks) on Sunday	25.00
Carlson, Raymond F., R. D. No. 1, Emporium. Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00	Kessler, Louis Gifford, R. D. No. 5, Erie. Possessing 10 wild geese in excess of possession limit	100.00
Carothers, Harry Arthur, R. D. No. 3, McDonald. Possessing raccoon without permit	25.00	Kiser, Harold Almond, 104 Elm St., Warren. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Cassidy, Fred Clark, 1638 Andrews Pl., Williamsport. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00	Kohler, Benjamin Ervin, 124 East Ave., Bradford. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Caulk, William Earl, Pine Tree Road, Radnor. Training dogs in close season	10.00	Licastro, Joseph, Ebensburg. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Chandler, Calvin A., 12 King St., Malvern. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Lillie, Lemon O., Cherry Tree. Emptying garbage on State Game Refuge	25.00
Connell, Donald Lee, R. D. No. 1, West Grove. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00	Littlefield, Gerry Ross, 109½ S. Carver St., Warren. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Curry, Edward Leroy, R. D. No. 2, Kerrmoor. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00	Mack, Gerald Joseph, Jr., 157 W. Main St., Glen Lyon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Dagres, James, 419 Knox St., New Castle. Hunting without resident license	20.00	Manning, Thomas Merle, Cogan Station. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Deshong, Harry Raymond, St. R., Harrisonville. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00	Marino, Michael, 182 Susseck Ave., Old Forge. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Dolby, John Henry, R. D. No. 1, Penfield. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Marrow, Manuel Ray, M. R. No. 7, Elwood City. Training dogs in close season	10.00
Drasher, Charles Frank, R. F. D., Drums. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Mellott, Grenville William, St. R., Harrisonville. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00
Drasher, Oscar Edward, R. D., Drums. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Mellott, Willard Clyde, R. D. No. 1, Needmore. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00
Dryer, Norman F., R. D. No. 1, Herst Road, Coraopolis. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway ..	25.00	Miller, Frank, Gen. Del., Barnesboro. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Duck, Elmer George, R. D., Millheim. Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00	Mitchell, Edwin, 33 Adele St., Uniontown. Killing rabbit in close season	10.00
Dunmire, Crist Rupert, McVeytown. Destroying beaver dam ..	50.00	Nail, Morlet Emanuel, 183 S. Highland Street, York. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Emerick, Harvey Arthur, R. D., Brookville. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on weasel	10.00	Neely, Frank Earl, R. D. No. 4, Smethport. Failure to report deer destroying property	100.00
Emery, Clarence Oliver, 516 W. Brady St., Butler. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00	Neiderriter, Victor James, Marble. Killing four deer by use of car and artificial light	398.00
Enos, John Jonathan, 116 Elmwood St., Patton Heights, R. D. No. 1, Turtle Creek. Attempting to kill deer in close season ..	100.00	O'Neill, Alfred Joseph, 845 N. Charlotte St., Pottstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Felix, Joseph Louis, 1210 E. 27th St., Erie. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00	Ottaway, Kenneth Eugene, 112 Lemon St., Corry. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Felix, Joseph Louis, 1210 E. 27th St., Erie. Killing rabbit in close season	10.00	Palfrey, Edward, 1023 Oakland Avenue, Charleroi. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Fice, Essoki, Chicora. Possessing rabbit more than sixty days after open season	10 days	Parker, Frank Leonard, 501 Winola Road, Clarks Summit. Possession of three ducks over two day bag limit	30.00
Fice, Essoki, Chicora. Setting steel trap closer than 5 ft. from hole; also failure to tag trap	20 days	Peace, William, R. D. No. 3, Apollo. Possessing two raccoon without permit	50.00
Figard, Robert Leo, Six Mile Run. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Peifer, Mervin Erb, R. D. No. 1, Manheim. Killing two protected birds	20.00
Filbert, Earl, 1012 E. Broad St., Hazleton. Possessing two black ducks over possession limit	20.00	Pensworth, Jack Albert, R. D. No. 1, Port Allegany. Possessing a rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway ..	25.00
Fink, John Ellsworth, Cogan Station. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Prentice, Frank Martin, R. D. No. 1, Susquehanna. Dog chasing deer	25.00
Fulton, Norman C., Box 67, Mooween. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Provinsoni, Louis, Penfield. Failure to show hunter's license on demand	20.00
Funk, Harold William, R. D. No. 2, Montgomery. Assisting to conceal deer unlawfully killed	100.00	Randazzo, Matteo, 1076 Allison Avenue, Washington. Selling protected game	30.00
Furlong, Gale Eugene, Clermont. Possessing male deer taken in close season	100.00	Reitz, Ronald Lee, R. D. No. 1, Summerville. Hunting woodchuck on Sunday	25.00
Garner, Evard T., R. D. No. 2, Dayton. Killing female ringneck pheasant in close season	25.00	Richardson, Clarence William, R. D. No. 3, Corry. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
George, John Frank, Mont Alto. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00	Robuck, Edward Adam, R. D. No. 1, Wilcox. Possessing male deer taken in close season	100.00
Gill, Ellis Clinton, McVeytown. Destroying beaver dam	50.00	Robuck, Joseph Francis, R. D. No. 1, Wilcox. Attempting to kill deer by using 22 Cal. rimfire cartridge	100.00
Griffin, Jr., Albert Matthew, Box 1086, Butler. Making false affidavit to collect bounty	10.00	Rose, Tony, R. D. No. 1, Centerville. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Hann, Reuben Clyde, R. D. No. 1, Needmore. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00	Rule, William James, 110 Railroad St., Wanamie. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Hartranft, Harry Clarence, R. D. No. 1, Williamsport. Hunting game on Sunday	25.00	Rusak, Joseph Adam, 1213 Meadow Ave., Charleroi. Dog chasing rabbits in close season	10.00
Heap, Clifford E., R. D., Shinglehouse. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00		
Heffelfinger, Oscar Sherwood, R. D. 1, Harrisburg. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00		

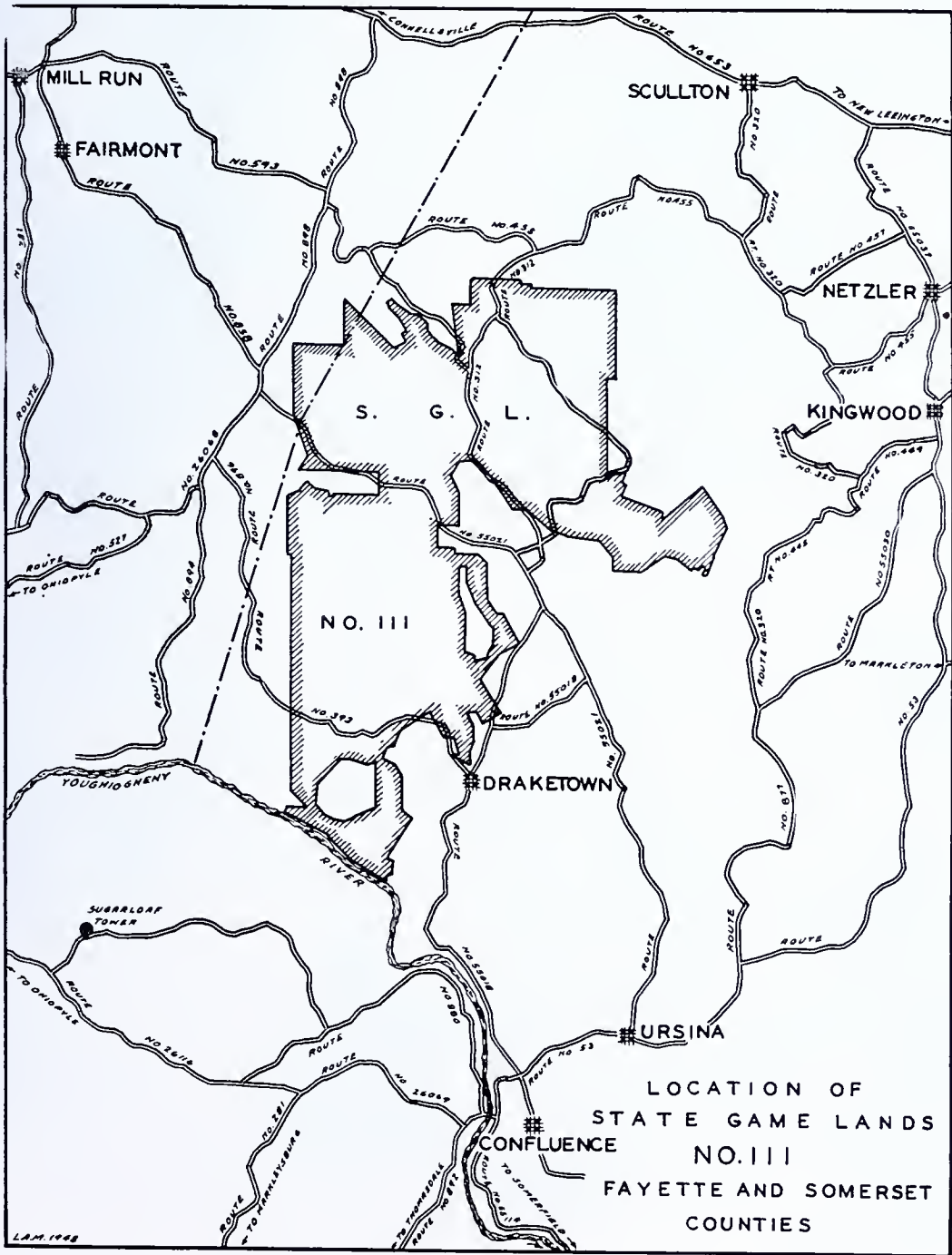
Sabolsky, Frank, Marianna. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Schetrompf, George Wiley, Mapleton Depot. Shooting at a protected bird	10.00
Schill, Leonard William, R. D. No. 2, Lucinda. Assisting in killing three deer by use of artificial light	300.00
Schill, Robert John, R. D. No. 2, Lucinda. Assisting in killing three deer by use of artificial light	300.00
Schwanback, Mary Florence, 2226 Lincoln St., Williamsport. Possessing parts of illegally killed deer	100.00
Serfass, Warren Calvin, 521 N. Fulton St., Allentown. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Shaffer, Merle E., Gen Del., Reynoldsville. Failure to stop on highway upon demand of officer	10.00
Sherwood, James Donald, R. D., Port Allegany. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Shirk, Geo. W., 103 S. 6th St., Duquesne. Failure to show hunter's license on demand	20.00
Slezak, Stanley W., 507 Wyoming Ave., Dupont. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Stadel, Alexander Frederick, East Petersburg. Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Stock, Raymond Francis, R. D. No. 1, Soderton. Dog chasing and killing rabbit in close season	15.00
Stoskel, Pete, Bcx 212, Marianna. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Summers, Wayne Arthur, Wingate. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Sutton, Lawrence Duaine, Pittsfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Syster, Thomas Sidman, R. D. No. 1, Penn Run. Dog chasing small game in close season	10.00
Tarr, Harry Andrew, R. D. No. 1, Adrian. Hunting raccoon during close season	25.00

Taylor, John James, 100 State St., McKees Rocks. Raising raccoons without permit	25.00
Thompson, John Henry, House 339, Boitz. Training dogs in close season	10.00
Thompson, Melvin Reed, Boyers. Dog chasing deer	25.00
Wallace, James Edward, 1574 W. King St., York. Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Weckerly, J. A., 1321 Ohio Ave., McKeesport. Failure to show hunter's license on demand	20.00
White, Charles Frank, Franklin St., Great Bend. Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Williams, Robert G., Dayton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Winterstein, George Vurous, Jr., 719 Electric St., Scranton. Killing beaver in close season	50.00
Worrall, Walter Rollin, R. D. No. 1, Mifflintown. Dog chasing and killing rabbit in close season	15.00
Zellefrow, Daniel Greer, R. D. No. 1, Adrian. Hunting raccoon during close season	30 days
Zwollinski, Adolf, Cooper St., Wilkes-Barre. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle used as blind to kill game	25.00

NON-RESIDENT

Lazzaro, Joseph, 33 Catherine St., New York 2. Hunting without non-resident hunting license	\$50.00
Lesueur, Ernest Clinton, 962 W. Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Rose, George Albert, 581 Kerr St., Columbus, Ohio. Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Shippley, George E., Barracks No. 3, State Highway Police, Little Falls, N. Y. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Shipley, Roy Albert, R. D. No. 2, Cumberland, Md. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00

IN THE ROOFGARDEN OF PENNSYLVANIA—from Page 7



two miles long, has been subjected to the same practices as the tram road. This fall another woods road about three-fourths of a mile long will be similarly treated. On such roads, where there is now a luxuriant growth of grass only alternating sections of the roadbeds will be planted to grains and clovers because the grasses furnish a certain amount of grazing material, as well as insects which are summer food for turkeys.

The slashings along old woods roads will provide more desirable edge conditions than will most cultivated plots. Along them, honeysuckle has been planted to alternate with grape to produce dense winter protection. It is recognized too that these roads strips provide natural firebreaks over considerable portions of this land.

A contract allowing removal of prop timber on a unit basis over 750 acres on No. 111 will run out this winter. This thinning operation has proven beneficial to wildlife as well as a source of revenue for the Game Fund. Plans call for timber cropping on a rotation basis over 1000 acres of the Game Land, beginning the latter part of this year. By this method a constant varied growth of timber and ground vegetation will be assured.

Predators, winged and four-footed, are trapped and hunted by every known method the year around on this state-owned property. The results are gratifying.

So, with wise planning, considerable labor and reasonable outlay the habitat improvement program for wildlife goes rapidly forward on Game Lands No. 111, as elsewhere over Pennsylvania. Conservationists and hunters should not, however, take the view that this Game Commission program is the complete answer to all of our wild game problems. It is not. It certainly will, as intended, increase the wildlife population on the game lands because the principal requirements of any successful management plan are there—more and better food and cover.

Official 1948 Open Seasons and Bag Limits

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m. With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. (See separate summary for Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulations below for hours to set traps).

UPLAND GAME (Small Game possession limit two days' bag)	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
Ruffed Grouse	2	6	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
Hungarian Partridges	2	8		
Wild Turkeys (See 24 counties closed; also 12 counties with restricted seasons)*	1	1		
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8	Nov. 1	Nov. 27*
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20		
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24		
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1949
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	Dec. 20	Jan. 1, 1949
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	5			
Raccoons, by trapping*		30	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	5	Unlimited	1948: Nov. 1	Nov. 27
(Season previously fixed ends Sept. 30, 1948)			1949: July 1	Sept. 30
Grackles	Unprotected		from Nov. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949	
Bears, over one year old by individual	1	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 20
Bears, as above, by hunting party of three or more	2	2		
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6		

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears, Antlerless Deer and Elk.

WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—(Seasons fixed by Federal Government. For species and regulations see separate summary.)

FURBEARERS—(See notes under Special Regulations)*

Skunks	Unlimited	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1949
Minks and Otters	Unlimited	Dec. 1	Jan. 1, 1949
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited		
Beavers (Traps only, 22 counties closed)*	2	Feb. 15	Mar. 1, 1949
Opossums	Unprotected	from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949	

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys, Counties Closed—Adams, Bradford, Carbon, Clarion, Columbia, Cumberland, Fayette, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, that part of Somerset lying north of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and York.

Turkeys, Restricted Season—Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union, November 1—November 13 only.

Raccoons—Hunting season begins at 9 a. m. on opening date, and ends at noon on closing date (see instructions below concerning trapping).

Beavers, Counties Closed—Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland. No trapping at Commission-posted dams. Nonresidents may not trap beavers. One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. Traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either thereof. Tags must be kept above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season, and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for furbearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on Nov. 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening trapping date. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight. Traps must be tagged. Metal name tags required. Trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails, to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs.

Snares—May be used without springpoles for taking predators from December 16 to March 31, 1949, in the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Forest and Warren; all other counties closed.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION AT MEETING ON JULY 1, 1948)

CROSSING THE BAR—from Page 12



ing like driftwood. There was only that one solid three-footer—just too far away.

Then without thinking, I struck out recklessly with the nearest semblance to a dog paddle I could manage. At last my finger tips touched the rock, and with a last reserve of energy, I placed my hand securely on it. Then I breathed for what seemed the first time. My lungs pained and my body ached, but with the solid anchor in my possession at last, I found the might to free myself from nature's ambush.

I sat there looking at that gravelbar, but it didn't even resemble the place I'd stepped. Instead of the dark sand and tiny brown stones, there was a mass of yellow mud coloring the water all the way down to the bend. I looked at myself. The same muck covered me almost to my armpits. I hadn't realized I'd been in that deep. According to the sun, it hadn't been half an hour since I took that unfortunate step.

The mink foot was still in my shirt pocket. Looking at it, the thought occurred to me that the poor old fellow had lost enough for one day. The trap was gone too, but I decided to let it go on down to the bottom of the pit. Maybe some unfortunate trapper who had lost his bout with St. Peter, if they have minks down there, could use it.

Heading back down-stream toward home. I stopped at the bend to wash some of the mud off my clothes. Glancing back upstream at the rock that had saved my life, I wondered if perhaps some other member of the animal kingdom had failed to cross the bar



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

W. S. Stiver tells us he was born in Canoe Township and has spent most of his fifty years in Indiana County. He has worked at a variety of occupations, chief of which has been mining. But, as the story indicates, when the hunting and trapping seasons roll around each year, he finds plenty of time to be afield. Mr. Stiver had his first trap-line when he was a boy of 12, tending it on his way from school. His favorite sport, however, is grouse hunting and along with many sportsmen and conservationists, he is greatly alarmed at the growing scarcity of this fine game bird. Unlike many, however, Mr. Stiver is taking a constructive interest in grouse hunting by experimenting on methods of protecting the birds during the nesting season.

HOLIDAY FEATURES UPLAND GAME

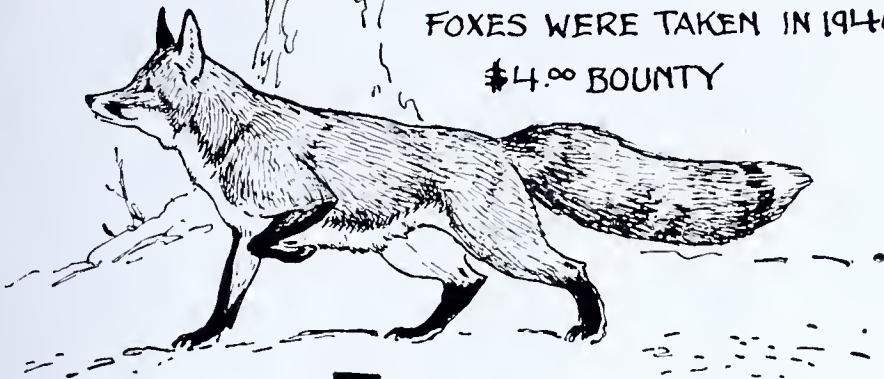
The November issue of *Holiday* magazine, which is now on sale at newsstands, carries a feature titled "Upland Game Birds." The piece is undoubtedly the most magnificent portfolio ever attempted on American Game Birds and covers 22 pages. It is illustrated with 41 photographs, 33 of which are in full color.

This outstanding feature has separate sections devoted to the ringneck pheasant, American woodcock, ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail, wild turkey, and game bird cooking. The treatment includes a full-color page size photograph of each of these game birds which will be suitable for framing and will be an enviable addition to any game room or bird lover's library.

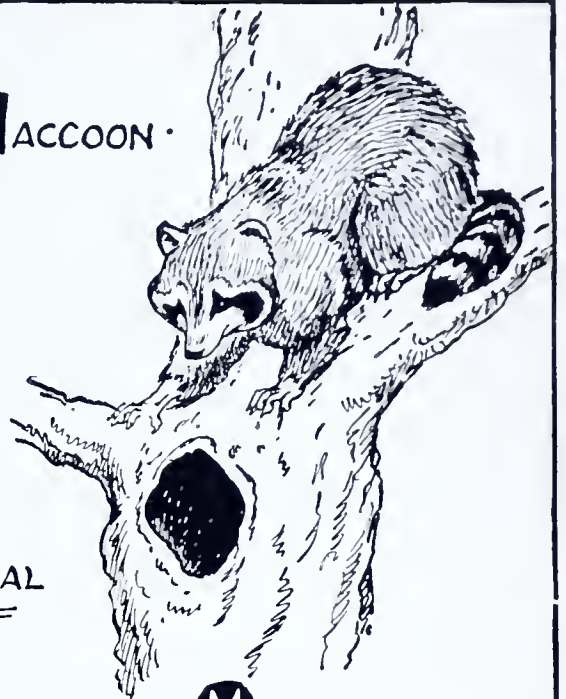
• **R**ED FOX •

OVER 45,000 RED AND GREY
FOXES WERE TAKEN IN 1946.

\$4.00 BOUNTY



• **R**ACCOON •



PENNSYLVANIA RANKED 6TH IN THE NATIONAL
FUR TAKE OF 1946-47, WITH A TOTAL OF
847,000 FUR BEARERS TRAPPED.

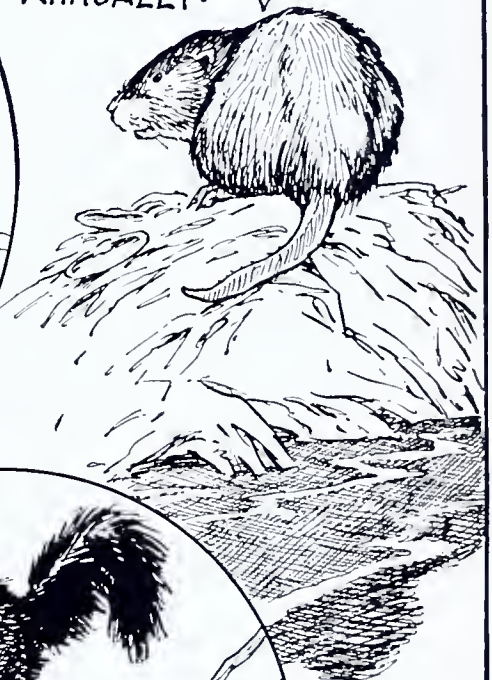
• **M**INK •

\$38.00 WAS
PAID FOR
PRIME PELTS
IN 1946



• **M**USKRAT •

OVER \$1,000,000. WORTH
OF THESE ARE TAKEN
ANNUALLY.



• **B**EAVER •

||
PENNSYLVANIA'S
MOST VALUABLE
FUR •



• **W**EASEL •

-WINTER COAT-
\$1.00 BOUNTY.



• **S**KUNK •

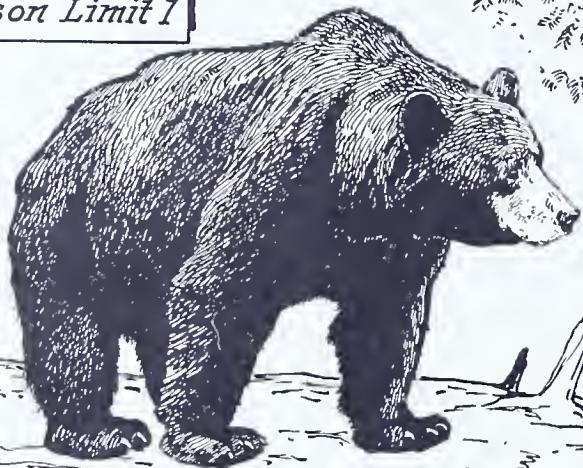


JACOB
BATES
ABBOTT

BLACK BEAR

NOV. 15 - NOV. 20

Season Limit 1



WILD TURKEY

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27

24 Counties Closed
12 Counties Restricted

SEASON LIMIT 1



RACCOON

NOV. 1 - FEB. 1, 49

SEASON LIMIT 30

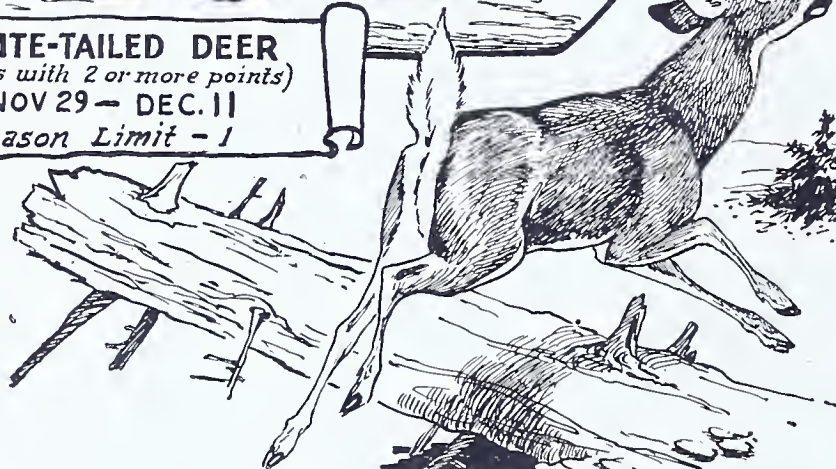


WHITE-TAILED DEER

(Bucks with 2 or more points)

NOV. 29 - DEC. 11

Season Limit - 1



BOBWHITE QUAIL

NOV. 1 - NOV. 13



MOURNING DOVE

OCT. 9 - NOV. 7



RINGNECK PHEASANT

COCKS ONLY
NOV. 1 - NOV. 27



GREY SQUIRREL

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27



WOODCOCK

OCT. 9 - NOV. 7



SNOWSHOE RABBIT

DEC. 20
JAN. 1, '49



WOODCHUCK

1948

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27

1949

JULY 1 - SEPT. 30



RUFFED GROUSE

NOV. 1 - NOV. 6



COTTONTAIL RABBIT

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27



JACOB
BATES
ABBOTT

PENNSYLVANIA Game News

December 1948

Ten Cents



Merry Christmas

1234.32
1.60



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



The PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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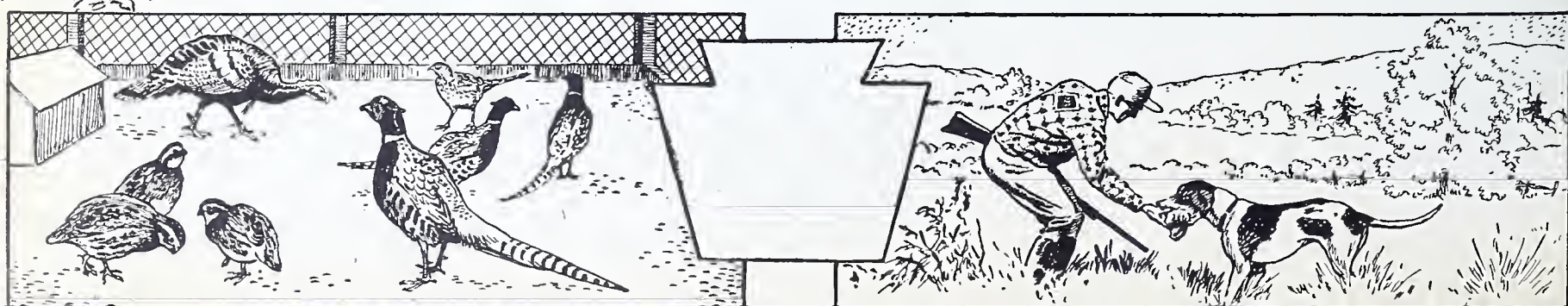
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Which Men Are Lost?--A Fable

(With apologies to Monsieur Voltaire)

Once upon a time, three men were lost in a deep wood. It was a frightening experience, in a way, because they weren't particularly good woodsmen. But they had matches and some food and one of them had a pocket knife; berries were ripe. They knew nothing about making a snare for game and had no guns but they had courage. They decided to force their way out of the forest—they were men, the highest creation of earth!

It was very difficult, yet there were ways. They followed down the slopes until they found a stream and worked their way along it, on the theory that this clear, wooded creek would seek a river and that men would live along the river. It was a good theory but it made for rough going. They were afraid to leave the stream, though—it was so easy to get lost.

Their food supply would last several days. Water was certainly no problem: their creek was very clear and little springs rose at intervals along the bank. Birds called from the trees above them. Once a heron flapped lazily away as the men stumbled across a small draw; again, a wood duck family scuttled up the bank. Squirrels bickered from leafy boughs and sometimes they heard quail calling. A mist rose from the stream at dawn, while haze lapped the evening hills.

When the sun grew hot, these men would swim in the deeper holes of the little stream or lie in the shade of a great tree, while the life of the forest stirred about them. They exulted in the deer that came down to drink from their creek; they watched fish lazing in the limpid pools.

At night, these men built up a fire and lay about it, listening to the owls hunting and the soft passage of nocturnal creatures. The ripple of the stream lulled them to sleep. Almost, they were happy.

One day the trees thinned out and the creek widened; there were no more pools but only a broad sheet of shallow water. Then the forest was gone; there were sun-burned fields slashed by deep gullies. The creek became muddy and still wider; ahead of them, suddenly, they saw a big river that carried a load of silt between caving banks.

These men waded through the slime of a recent flood, stumbling across a sand bar that receding waters had left in a cornfield, to gaze on the river. Dead carp floated along the bank and perfumed the air, an oil slick coated certain unmentionable objects that drifted with the current.

"Thank Heaven!" cried the men. "We have returned to civilization!"

—Reprinted from the *Missouri Conservationist*, August, 1948.

IN THE JANUARY ISSUE---

1—A New Look from cover to cover!

9—A New Crossword Feature and a New Photo Quiz!

4—A New Hal Harrison Photo-Story!

9—A New Series on Pennsylvania Rifles!

A New Game News for the New Year



THE WINTER WOODS

By BILL WOLF

discover a curious thing: Not only are the trees visible, but so is the forest and everything that it holds in the form of birds or animal life. Not so many kinds of wildlife are astir as in summer; but whatever species are present can be seen clearly, or traces of their presence can be found anywhere in the snow. Actually, the person who ventures into the winter woods on foot, on skis or on snowshoes can observe more than in summer.

And they are not cold to the point of austerity, but are warmer by far than the streets on which we walk in the cities. They subdue the winds that sweep the open places until they are only a southing sound in the top branches of the tallest trees.

Often, in summer, the notes of some bird can be heard; but efforts to locate the singer in the thick green foliage go unrewarded. An animal gets up in the heavy underbrush of summer and leaves no more trace of its passage than a fleeting glimpse seen through a screen of leaves.

What birds remain in winter become visible. Furthermore, they are almost friendly and not at all secretive as are the birds of summer months. They may resent your intrusion temporarily when you enter the quiet woods; but stand still for a few moments and they will resume their activities within a few feet of you. They will even accompany you at times out of apparent curiosity. Rural dwellers in my section lump them all together as "snowbirds," but they are the juncos, chickadees and nuthatches. However, snowbirds they really are because they are always associated with the white woods.

A person can stand among the trees for

minutes without hearing any sound other than the occasional creaking of two limbs rubbing together, or the soft thud as a mass of snow falls from some tree to the forest floor. Then the juncos arrive with a rustling in the dried leaves remaining on bushes, the chickadees appear overhead one by one until there are many talking softly to each other, and the nuthatches join the feeding in their own peculiar manner by hanging upside down on limbs as frequently as right-side up.

They show no fear, perhaps because there are so few persons abroad to disturb them. Often, in the deer woods, these birds have been my only companions for hours. Although colorful in their actions, they are rather sober in attire; but bright color is not lacking among the winter birds. Wherever there are chickadees and juncos, the small downy woodpecker is found, as is its somewhat

(Continued on Page 20)

LONG held up as an example of mental myopia has been the man who complained that he couldn't see the forest for all the trees. No one has ever given him the benefit of the doubt and assumed that he might have been right, as he undoubtedly was. He only happened to be afield in summer when leaves cut visibility to near zero. Of course, he couldn't see the forest for the trees, and neither can anyone else who does not wait for winter to undress the woods.

They are naked now. The winds have shaken down all but a few stubborn leaves, such as those on the oaks, and the forest floors are white. Gone is the summer woods' friendly invitation to enter their shade, and vanished entirely is the autumn woods' promise of adventure and beauty to anyone who will visit them. From the time the first snow falls until the last of it disappears in the spring, the woods take on a new and different character. At first glance, they are cold and repel visitors. This is only an external attitude, however, adopted to conceal the fact that they are now bare and open to any inquisitive eyes.

Anyone who goes abroad at this time will



SOUR-JOHN, *Deer Hunter Personate*

by
Frank J. Floss

THE sun was just touching the western horizon as I pulled my car along side of our deer hunting cabin in the Snowshoe Mountains. My companion, grizzly haired, old Sour-John, who had never shot a buck deer, stepped out, directed a brown-held too long—stream of tobacco juice at the base of a pine tree, and headed for the out-house. I followed him to it, and waited for him to come out. From within came the muffled sounds of cursing. “Whats the matter?” I asked him. He opened the door and exclaimed, “Them damm quill pigs have eaten the whole seat out of this place!” “Thats funny,” I told him, “I just painted it last summer with repellent. It must have lost its potency.” “Lost its potency hell,” He replied, “It wasn’t any good in the first place. That stuff just added dessert to their meal!”

A honking horn heralded the arrival of the rest of the gang, so I hurried around the cabin to greet them, for this was my first hunt since the war. It had been about four years since I’d seen most of them. They were all there grinning from ear to ear. There was Mark; the Professor; Lanky Butch; Rod, the sleeper; and Gunner, the energetic one. After exchanging greetings I called Sour-John over and introduced him all around, then we entered the cabin and began unpacking our stuff.

When we had everything unpacked and put away we just sat and talked by the fireplace as the logs crackled and glowed cheerfully. Then it happened! Rod was showing Gunner some new .35 hollow-point cartridges, and Sour-John got up out of his chair, bumped into Rod’s arm and sent cartridges flying in every direction. Someone yelled, “One fell in the fire!” I thought I was fast, but before I got to the door six red-shirts passed me like a passenger train passing a bum. Not only was I the last one to get to the door, but when I did get out I turned the wrong way on the porch and when my knees hit the railing I tumbled off it. Did I make a three point landing? I’ll say I did, two elbows and a chin. When I picked myself up shooting stars were still flashing before my eyes. After waiting about ten minutes we decided that nothing was going to blow up so we filed back into the cabin. Sour-John, said he was sorry for what happened. He wasn’t half as sorry as I was. I told him so in no uncertain terms; then went to bed.

By 6:30 the next morning, the first day of the deer season, we were all up and ready to go. And as luck would have it I was to be Sour-John’s buddy for the day. Light was just breaking in the east as I led him down an old tram road into Clear Creek

Canyon. I wanted to post him and myself on a couple of good crossings on the opposite mountain before it became too light, so I kept urging him to hurry as he lagged behind me. About half-way up the mountain side, he got so far behind that I had to stop and wait on him. As he came puffing up to me, I asked him, “What’s the matter?” “Matter?” he said, “I’ve heard of people being short of wind, but I have too much of it. I can’t take it in and blow it out fast enough!”

I finally got him to the crossing, and after cautioning him to be very still I crossed a little valley and took my stand at another crossing, about 200 yards from his. After an hour of watching without seeing a thing, I heard the brush crack above me, and the next instant there was a small spike buck standing on the opposite side of the dead snag I was leaning against. He never knew I was there as the wind was in my favor. He just stood poised, looking across the valley. I wondered what he was looking at, and I looked past him to see Sour-John off in the distance breaking twigs off the limbs around him so that he could see better. I cursed under my breath. I had placed him in a spot that was well hidden, and there he was breaking it all down so that he could see better. The spike watched him for about a minute, then turned and started sneaking back up the mountain from whence he came.

I spent the rest of the morning on the

same stand, but did not see another deer. At noon I walked over to where Sour-John was, and as we ate our lunch I gave him hell and told him what to do, and what not to do when hunting deer.

After finishing our lunches, I headed for a stand of small jack pines. They made a nice place for deer to rest during the day, and I had hopes of jumping a buck out of them. We entered them about fifty yards apart and I told Sour-John if he saw a deer and wanted me to stop to give a short whistle, and I would do the same, but otherwise just to walk slowly until he came to the end of the pines where they ran into a flat on top of the mountain and I would meet him there. I guess I had been walking for about ten minutes when ahead of me I saw three brown shapes slowly walking in and out among the jack pines. I whistled for Sour-John to stop so as not to scare them, while I stalked them. I managed to crawl up to where I could get a good look at the deer standing next to a big hemlock tree, but all I could see was their legs and bodies. I could not see their heads, so I waited, hoping that they would in a few minutes move away from the pine, and give me a look at their heads. However, at that moment, someone bellowed, “HEY FRANK,” from about 100 yards above me, and the deer ran directly away from me, and I never did get a look at their heads. I’ll give you one guess as to who did the yelling.

(Continued on Page 22)



The Oldtimer Visits State Game Lands No 151



It was a beautiful October afternoon, the sun still high overhead and a tinge of coolness to the air which indicated that fall had arrived. The Oldtimer had just finished his dinner and came into the yard to sit under the old apple tree and bask in the warm sun. He closed his eyes to keep out the direct rays as the leaves that had provided shade all summer had mostly fallen from the tree leaving only a scattered apple, here and there, to indicate that the tree had borne its annual crop of fruit.

As he sat there resting, his young hound dog, Sport, walked up and rested his wet muzzle upon the Oldtimer's hand. The Oldtimer opened his eyes and patted the dog on the head. As he did this the dog first began to whine, then started running around in circles, barking and coaxing. The Oldtimer knew what Sport wanted, and as he got to his feet said, "Alright Sport, Old Boy, I must go over to the Game Lands and see my friend the District Game Protector, and you might as well go along, then you can run and hunt all you like."

The District Game Protector was working on the old Hamilton farm, which adjoined the land of the Oldtimer. The farm was purchased by the Pennsylvania Game Commission in 1938 and designated S.G.L. No.

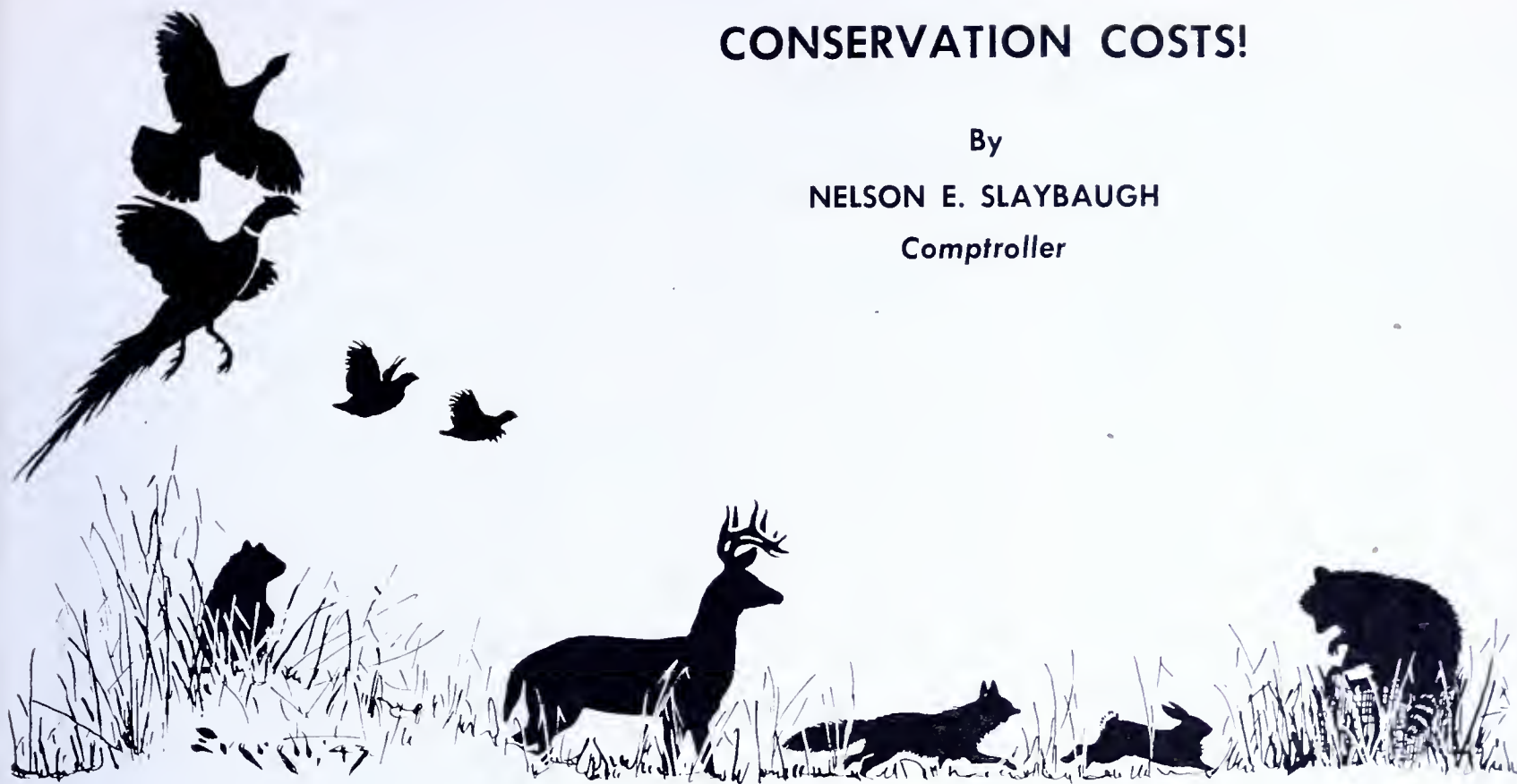
151. The original purchase being for 180.9 acres. Since 1938 other purchases have been made increasing the total to 718.6 acres. S.G.L. No. 151 now comprises three separate tracts, designated as S.G.L. No. 151A, comprising 273 acres, No. 151B, comprising 252 acres, and No. 151C, comprising 193 acres, all of which is situated in Plaingrove and Washington Townships, Lawrence County. The lands are typical of Game Lands in the Northwestern part of the State. For the most part they remain very wet in the early spring, making early plowing impossible, and on this Game Lands, as on most others in this region, there is a portion of the land in marshland. The soil is of a heavy clay type.

The Oldtimer well remembered George Hamilton, father of three sons and six daughters. He remembered how George worked from dawn until dusk to make a living for his large family and how he added to his income by running a blacksmith shop. He remembered, too, the difficulty George Hamilton had in raising good crops on the land because the ground remained wet in the early spring when the fields would normally be seeded. He remembered, too, how, as a boy, he would join with the Hamilton boys for a day's hunt and travel

all day without seeing another hunter. In fact, there were only twelve people in the vicinity that hunted at all in those days, fifty years ago. At the death of George Hamilton, two of his sons took over the operation of the farm and continued to work it until they, too, became too old to work any longer. It was after the death of the last son that the land was purchased by the Game Commission.

He decided to take the shortest path to the Game Lands, a path that lead along his Timothy and Clover field into a small woods, then along a clump of red pine that had been planted in 1936 by the Game Commission, and out into the field in which the District Game Protector, with his men, was busy husking corn. As he came to the end of the Timothy and Clover field, Sport began to make tongue and the Oldtimer paused to view the chase. Sport had jumped the rabbit in a clump of Staghorn Sumac which was brilliant in its fall coat of red, from there the chase continued through the small woods of oak and maple into an old fence row which had grown up to Wild Black Cherry, Sumac, Nannyberry, Elderberry, and Hazelnut. Here the dog lost the trail and stopped

(Continued on Page 23)



CONSERVATION COSTS!

By

NELSON E. SLAYBAUGH

Comptroller

How the Game Fund Dollar Was Spent During the Year Which Ended May 31, 1948

PENNSYLVANIA'S sportsmen have long since agreed to pay every dollar of their own way for the sport of hunting. That wise and indomitable spirit, coupled with the unselfish and courageous leadership of a small group of farsighted conservationists, was responsible for the enactment of the famous Hunter's License Law in 1913. From that day to the present time the sportsmen have financed their own bill, as the hunters' license fees and other monies paid by them have been deposited into the Game Fund to be used exclusively to the advantage of those who paid the fees.

While the sportsmen are perfectly willing to ante up, many keep an ever watchful eye on the use of the Game Fund. They have a right and are encouraged to do this. It shows a healthy and personal interest. Indeed the effect would be wholesome if every last resident sportsman followed through to find out how his two dollar license fee is used. If this were done, he would readily understand that the Game Fund dollar of today is no different from the dollar in his own pay envelope, i.e., it purchases only about half as much as it did only a few years ago.

To provide hunters with game, it is necessary for the Commission to administer a continuing comprehensive wildlife restoration and management program throughout the entire year, not just during the open game seasons. The score sheet (our annual accounting) should be reviewed with that thought in mind. It's the result of effort expended to help wildlife and create

sport. However, before giving you the score, it is believed that a brief recapitulation of certain important facts will better aid you to pass judgment on the expenditure of over \$2,850,000 by the Commission during the year which ended May 31, 1948.

RECAPITULATION

The hunting pressure is steadily increasing, and on top of that in many instances the intensive farming practices of today work to the disadvantage of our wild birds and animals. These and other factors present a serious problem for the hunters and their Game Commission. It is so serious that more effective management programs must be developed and used. It is obvious that more long-range wildlife food and cover programs will be necessary in future plan-

ning. The situation becomes serious when it is realized that funds are not available to embark upon such desirable and essential programs. (Read the forthcoming article titled, "What Do Pennsylvania's Hunters Want?" to be published in the January, 1949 issue of the GAME NEWS.)

The reserve of over \$1,350,000 accumulated during the war years when operations were necessarily curtailed will be spent by May 31, 1949. Therefore, beginning June 1, 1949 the Commission will be forced to do the best it can with only current revenues. The bulk of the revenue on which the Commission operates is derived from hunter's license fees, both resident and nonresident. Unless the 1949 General Assembly increases the license fee rates currently in effect, it will be necessary to curtail operations from 25% to 30%, effective June 1, 1949. Hunters are today demanding more of everything and that's only natural. This includes: (1) purchase of more rabbits and ringnecks for release; (2) propagation of more ringnecks and wild turkeys on our game farms for release; (3) expansion of the Cooperative Farm-Game Program; (4) an increase in the pay of game protectors; (5) increased food and cover plantings for wildlife in agricultural areas, especially Cooperative Farm-Game Projects, and (6) management of our State Game Lands to improve their environment for game. Notwithstanding the fact that the budget for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1949 reached an all-time high of almost \$3,400,000, it was necessary to slash the requests of Staff Heads (supported by



estimates prepared by the Field Division Supervisors) to the bone to keep within available funds.

CONDITION OF GAME FUND

The condition of the Game Fund as of May 31, 1948, was less satisfactory than it was May 31, 1947, when there was still a balance of \$1,015,100 available in the former "Wartime Reserve," subsequently merged with the operating funds. As of May 31, 1948, the balance of the "Wartime Reserve," as previously planned by Commission, was made available for use during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1949. Therefore, beginning June 1, 1949, there will be no savings from which to draw so it will be necessary to limit the expenditure budget to the anticipated revenues.

ANALYSIS OF MAY 31, 1948 GAME FUND BALANCE

The May 31, 1948 balance of \$1,919,571.58 (See Table No. 4 for reconciliation with Treasury Department balance of \$1,917,483.92), is subdivided for the specific purposes for which committed, as indicated below:

1. Amount required to cover orders placed for supplies, equipment, etc. (known as commitments), delivery of which was not made until after May 31, 1948 (must be deducted to determine unobligated balance) \$ 254,186.22
 2. Amount allocated to supplement the revenue for the 1948-49 fiscal year, to balance the budget, from the sources indicated below:
 - (a) Unallocated money, i. e., revenue in excess of the 1947-1948 budget estimate\$292,927.00
 - (b) Balance of War-time Reserve and savings on 1947-48 budget 896,386.00 1,189,313.00
 3. Balance of "Operating Reserve" . . . *476,072.36
- Total May 31, 1948 balance .. \$1,919,571.58

* Minimum funds necessary to finance activities during the period that expenditures exceed receipts—June thru September 1948, and which must be reserved to pay the bills as they become due.

SUMMARY

Income

The income from all sources deposited in the Game Fund during the fiscal year June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948, amounted to more than \$2,330,000, the second successive year that it exceeded the two-million-dollar mark. (See Table No. 4 for actual figures—a decrease of \$66,000 over the previous year).

The Commission will continue to take advantage of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds (Pittman-Robertson) which are made available to the conservation agencies for certain approved wildlife projects. Uncle Sam reimburses the Game Fund for 75% of the cost of all such approved projects up to the limit of the Federal money made available to Pennsylvania. This explains the source of funds reported under the item, Federal Aid—\$71,465.19, Table No. 4.

Hunters' license fees aggregated more than \$1,967,000, and over \$363,000 was collected from other sources. During 1947 there were 822,423 Resident and 28,012 Nonresident licenses issued—a total of 850,435.

HOW THE SPORTSMAN'S DOLLAR WAS INVESTED

THESE FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES COVER THE PERIOD JUNE 1, 1947 TO MAY 31, 1948.

THE EXPENDITURES INDICATED FOR EACH MAJOR ACTIVITY INCLUDE ALL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

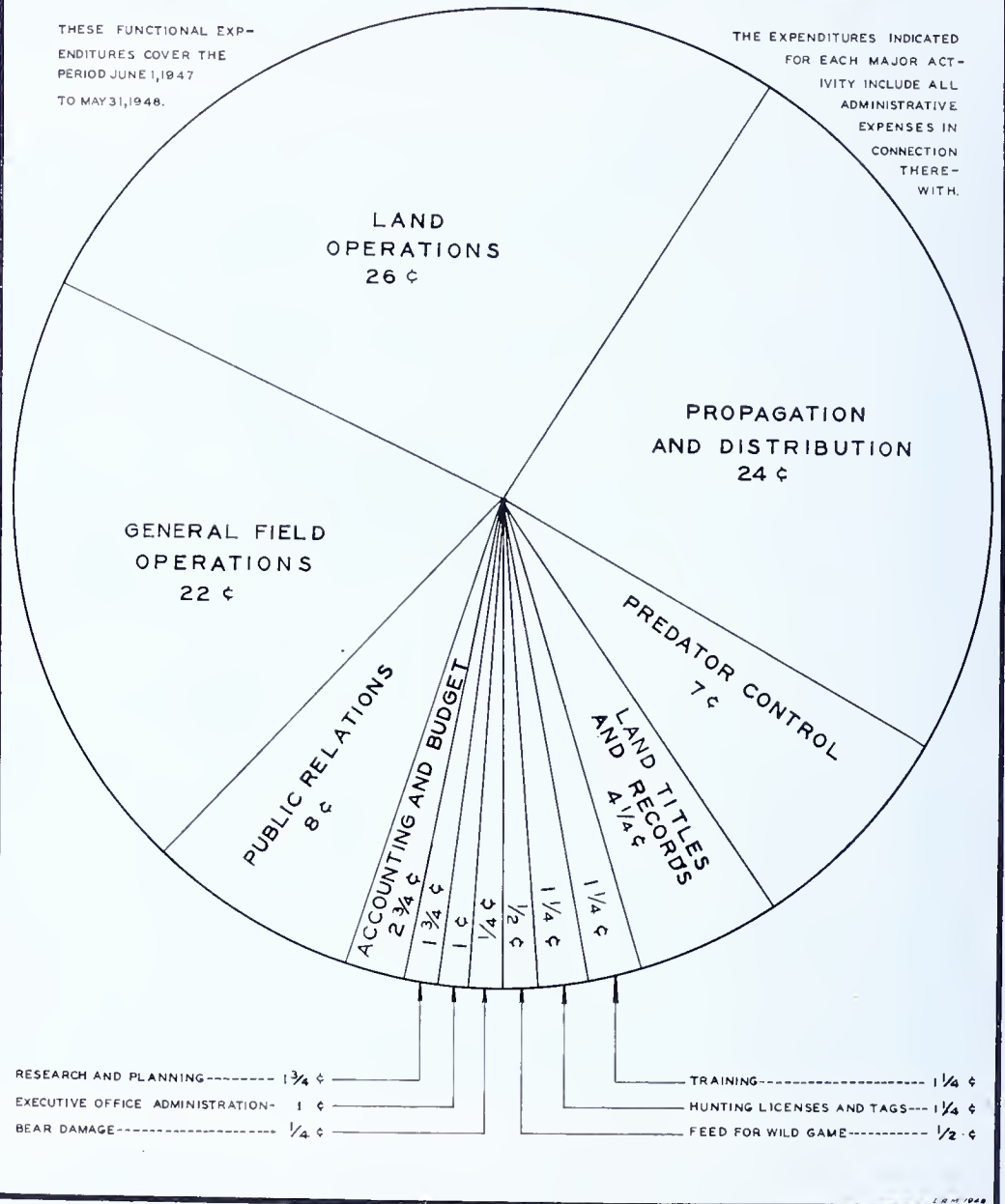


Table No. 1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

DECEMBER 1, 1919 to MAY 31, 1948

(28 1/2 YEARS)

Income	\$35,987,629.45
Total Expenditures	34,068,057.87
MAJOR FUNCTIONS:	
General Field Operations Expenditures	9,922,100.96 (29.1%)
Land Operations Expenditures	6,352,768.24 (18.6%)
	68,571.62*
Land Leasing and Purchase Expenditures	4,037,513.52 (12.1%)
Predator Control Expenditures	3,377,043.84 (9.9%)
Game Purchase and Wild Game Transfer Expenditures	2,878,158.54 (8.4%)
Game Farm Expenditures	3,203,438.88 (9.4%)
Total for Six Major Functions	29,839,595.60 (87.5%)
All Other Expenditures	4,228,462.27 (12.5%)
Grand Total for all Purposes	34,068,057.87 (100.%)

* Land bought and subsequently sold to Department of Forests and Waters

Table No. 2
SUMMARIZATION OF EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1948

		Part of Dollar
<i>Propagation and Distribution.</i> Operation of game farms, purchase of game, wild game transfer, distribution of game	\$691,239.41	24¢
<i>Land Operations.</i> Management of State Game Lands, Cooperative Farm-Game Projects and other leased areas, totaling 1,312,318 acres. Also fixed charges in lieu of taxes	750,153.44	26¢
<i>General Field Operations.</i> Salaries and expenses for enforcement of game laws, assistance in enforcement of fish, dog and forest laws, and numerous other field activities	631,871.87	22¢
<i>Predator Control.</i> Bounties on noxious animals; predator control in the field	197,922.83	7¢
<i>Public Relations.</i> GAME NEWS, publications, motion pictures, radio broadcasts	227,375.50	8¢
<i>Land Titles and Records.</i> Purchase and leasing of land, granting or securing easements, legal matters affecting lands	116,097.59	4 1/4¢
<i>Training.</i> Training programs for the Commission's officers, including school maintenance	35,576.32	1 1/4¢
<i>Accounting and Budget.</i> Audit of accounts and bookkeeping, advertising seasons and bag limits, personnel matters; supervision over purchases, equipment and supplies	79,289.28	2 3/4¢
<i>Executive Office Administration.</i> Salaries and expenses of Executive Office, and expenses of Commissioners	23,457.18	1¢
<i>Hunting Licenses.</i> Including tags, applications, reports	38,517.88	1 1/4¢
<i>Research and Planning.</i> Wildlife studies to determine practical methods for developing management programs	50,126.17	1 3/4¢
<i>Feed for Wild Game</i>	13,797.21	1/2¢
<i>Bear Damage</i>	2,826.40	1/4¢
TOTAL	\$2,858,251.08	

Expenditures

The cost of operations this year reached the all-time high of over \$2,850,000 or \$520,-000 in excess of the income. For the previous year, expenditures exceeded income by \$71,-000. It is now a known fact that the 1948-1949 expenditures will also greatly exceed the income. This is the natural outgrowth of spending all the Wartime Reserve during three-year period in addition to current revenue.

Field Operations

This is the third year we have been able to give a complete breakdown of the field expenditures. This subdivision is reflected principally in two functional operations—General Field Operations and Land Operations.

Capital Investment

The annual published expenditures include capital investments, such as for heavy, usually motorized equipment, and to a lesser extent for lands, buildings, etc. The actual total consideration paid for lands together with the estimated value of other capital items as of May 31, 1948 aggregated \$4,861,-580.56, the details of which excluding obsolete equipment disposed of appear below:

State Game Lands	\$4,035,031.51 ¹
Buildings on Game Lands	192,993.00 ¹
State Game Farms (Including land buildings and equipment)	392,219.70 ¹
Training School (Including buildings and equipment)	35,048.55 ¹
Current equipment (Including automobiles, trucks, tractors, graders, etc.)	206,287.80 ¹

Total \$4,681,580.56
¹ Consideration paid for lands (including title and survey costs).
² Estimated value as of May 31, 1948.

Just as manufacturers and farmers must make provision in their budgets for maintaining their buildings, land, etc., to safeguard capital investments and to secure maximum production or yields, so must your Game Commission budget a sufficient amount each year for the same purpose. For details covering such expenditures, refer to Table No. 4.

Use of Tables

The information on the financial operations has been made available in several varying forms. This should meet the needs of the sportsmen desiring only condensed information and by the same token satisfy those who desire more detailed information.

Audit of Financial Affairs

The Commission's accounts are regularly audited and appropriate reports filed. These audits are made by the Department of Auditor General, which is a requirement of the State Administrative Code. The accounts have been audited to May 31, 1948, and we point with considerable pride to the last two annual reports which did not include even one criticism of the Commission's affairs.

Table No. 3

ANALYSIS OF GAME FUND BALANCES AT PERIOD INDICATED BELOW:

	May 31, 1947	May 31, 1948
Balances:		
State Treasury to Credit of Game Fund	\$2,395,618.33	\$1,917,483.92
Advancement Account for Payment of Bounties	4,257.00	80,000.00
	<u>\$2,399,875.33</u>	<u>\$1,997,483.92</u>
Deduct Expenses Chargeable to this period but paid by State Treasury after May 31	84,840.67	170,912.34
	<u>\$2,315,034.66</u>	<u>\$1,826,571.58</u>
Add War Bond Investment	132,000.00	93,000.00
	<u>\$2,447,034.66</u>	<u>\$1,919,571.58</u>
Total Amount Available		
Amount Available is Subdivided as follows:		
Reserved from Previous and Current Budget Allocations to Cover Commitments for supplies, equipment and Other Items Chargeable to Current Fiscal Year	282,791.92	254,186.22
Allocated and Committed for Budgetary purposes for Period Beginning June 1	1,274,620.00	1,189,313.00
Operating Reserve		
General Allocation	606,737.54	432,760.16
75-cent Allocation	282,885.20	43,312.20
	<u>\$2,447,034.66</u>	<u>\$1,919,571.58</u>

General Field Operations

Amount spent during the fiscal year for this purpose was	\$645,669.08
Game Law Enforcement	\$414,182.16
Other necessary expenses incurred by the field officers but not directly chargeable to any functional account herein set forth	93,265.79
Artificial Game Feeding	38,003.39
Cooperative activities (State and Federal)	20,749.44
Game Damage Complaints	13,997.15
Department of State (State Employees' Retirement Benefits)	10,027.83
Maintenance Field Division Offices	7,644.99
Issuance Special Game Permits	4,409.06
Insurance	3,476.98
Total	605,756.79
Balance	\$39,912.29*

* Includes salaries and expenses of office employees who direct this work, printing and stationery, other maintenance and services, etc.

Land Operations

Amount spent during the fiscal year for this purpose was	\$750,153.44
Maintenance and development of State Game Lands and Primary Refuges	\$294,132.59
Food and Cover Projects—State-owned lands	87,137.96
Purchase of Equipment (trucks, tractors, graders, etc.) ..	88,484.86
Other necessary expenses incurred by field officers, but not directly chargeable to any of the subfunctional accounts	62,230.52
Developing and maintenance of Farm-Game Projects	58,455.92
Federal Aid Projects	70,353.56
Protecting Farm-Game Projects	18,484.63
Maintenance of Field Division Offices	7,644.98
Browse Cutting—State Game Lands	1,562.28
State Game Propagation Areas	5,607.14
Insurance	4,975.38
Pro-rata share of rental charge of leased office space	3,234.99
State Employees' Retirement	4,954.45
Maintenance and Development of Auxiliary Game Refuges, General Classification	3,067.15
Dog Training Areas	970.11
Establishing Farm-Game Projects	10,849.09
Advertising	517.01
Food and Cover Projects—Auxiliaries	192.27
Total	722,854.89
Balance	\$27,298.55*

* Covers salaries and expenses of office employees who direct the work of these operations, printing and stationery, supplies, etc.

LICENSES ISSUED

Continuing our customary practice, thereby making reference to previously published reports unnecessary, we are giving below the licenses issued (by years), from the enactment of the Resident Hunters' License Law in 1913:

Year	Resident	Non-Resident	Total Licenses Issued
1913	305,028	No Record	305,028
1914	298,972	462	299,434
1915	262,355	532	262,887
1916	290,422	662	291,084
1917	315,474	588	316,062
1918	311,290	478	311,768
1919	401,130	1,128	402,258
1920	432,240	1,725	433,965
1921	462,371	1,761	464,132
1922	473,735	2,126	475,861
1923	497,216	2,328	499,544
1924	501,572	2,558	504,130
1925	521,855	3,190	525,045
1926	520,574	3,468	524,042
1927	501,622	4,879	506,501
1928	437,727	1,190	438,917
1929	505,103	4,823	509,926
1930	530,392	6,009	536,401
1931	572,779	8,967	581,746
1932	537,451	5,252	542,703
1933	524,337	4,966	529,303
1934	568,666	6,024	574,690
1935	606,469	8,460	614,929
1936	534,573	7,124	541,697
1937	598,261	8,357	606,618
1938	654,146	7,584	661,730
1939	653,852	9,049	662,901
1940	666,420	12,748	679,168
1941	675,434	10,922	686,356
1942	640,821	8,394	649,215
1943	570,901	11,833	582,734
1944	593,917*	13,983	607,900
1945	696,394*	17,227	713,621
1946	832,846*	23,174	856,020
1947	822,423*	28,012	850,435

* Includes free licenses issued to members of the armed forces: 1944, 264; 1945, 32,373; 1946, 7,418; 1947, 2,876.

ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE OF \$1,919,571.58

Explanation covering difference between the Game Commission's balance in the Game Fund, and that reported by the State Treasurer as of May 31, 1948:

1. Game Fund balance as reported by Treasury Department on May 31, 1948	\$1,917,483.92
2. Less: Difference between requisitions drawn on the State Treasurer and checks actually issued by him ..	\$170,912.34
3. Balance after all checks in Requisitions mentioned in line 2 were issued	\$1,746,571.58
4. Investment in War Bonds	\$93,000.00
5. Balance on deposit in local bank for payment of bounties	\$80,000.00
6. Actual amount of Game Fund	\$1,919,571.58

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DESIGNATED:

1. Commitments as of May 31, 1948	\$254,186.22
2. Amount allocated as part of the 1948-1949 Budget	\$1,189,313.00
3. Operating Reserve:	
(a) General Allocation	\$432,760.16
(b) 75c Allocation	43,312.20
TOTAL	\$1,919,571.58

Table No. 4

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1947 TO MAY 31, 1948

REVENUE										
Balance in State Treasury to credit of Game Fund June 1, 1947										\$2,395,618.33
Add: Advancement for the payment of bounties										4,257.00
War Bonds redeemed										39,000.00
War Bond investment										93,000.00
										<hr/>
										\$2,531,875.33
Less: Amount of Requisitions drawn on State Treasurer prior to May 31, 1947 but checks not issued until after that date ...										84,840.67
										<hr/>
Funds available June 1, 1947										\$2,447,034.66
Receipts during period:										
Net Revenue from Hunters' Licenses										\$1,967,098.94
Game Law Fines										130,862.75
Special Game Permits										16,553.00
Interest on Deposits										20,725.27
Forest Products from Game Lands										79,398.93
Skins Sold										8,663.16
Unserviceable Property										2,077.28
Rentals										4,019.86
Publication										29,890.72
Federal Aid Funds										71,465.69
Miscellaneous Revenue										32.40
										<hr/>
Amount credited to Game Fund during year										\$2,330,788.00
Total credits during year, plus balance at June 1, 1947										4,777,822.66
<hr/>										
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS										
	Exec. Office and Acct'g. and Bud.	Pro- pa- gation and Dist.	Research and Planning	Land Titles and Record	Land Opera- tions	General Field Opera- tions	Predator Control and Claims	Training	Public Relations	Total
Salaries (Excluding small capital and other charges)	\$52,616.84	\$61,130.28	\$15,426.63	\$5,160.94	\$137,887.69	\$291,735.97	\$8,284.75	\$6,123.94	\$56,276.05	\$634,643.09
Traveling Expenses of Salaried Em- ployes (Excluding small capital and other charges)	3,024.86	15,937.69	8,810.28	973.25	58,341.87	148,111.76	292.65	1,413.93	24,205.59	261,111.88
Deputy Game Protectors:										
Wages	\$27,882.06									
Expenses	16,274.99					44,157.05				44,157.05
Cooperative Farm-Game Program (Total cost)		1,627.00		40,315.34	87,789.64					129,731.98
Labor (Land Management and other field operations)					194,182.49	55,255.02				249,437.51
Labor (Game Farms and other functions)	4,592.12	99,295.03	15,655.99	2,336.05			1,960.00	5,642.48	8,872.10	138,353.77
Purchase of Game		183,053.57								183,053.57
Rabbit Trapping and Wild Game Transfer		47,212.63								47,212.63
Feed (For Game Farms and game in the wild)		117,204.15	.99			13,797.21			4.98	131,007.33
Express and Cartage	7.10	3,153.41	359.48	108.24	1,209.83	958.33	40.55	7.51	662.16	6,506.61
Purchase of Lands (title and survey included)		468.38		61,173.69						61,642.07
Fixed Charges in Lieu of Taxes		139.99			41,993.58					42,133.57
Building and Construction (Mostly on Game Farms)		80,502.55			15,298.61			11,957.64	1,082.36	108,841.16
Repairs to Buildings, Grounds and Equipment by Contract	108.15	2,405.32		11.24	724.67	750.36	1.90	305.06	847.25	5,153.95
Equipment (Mostly for land man- agement and Game Farms)	8,052.03	24,552.01	366.47	1,781.58	73,186.25	32,510.15	261.88	2,855.44	10,438.81	154,004.62
Miscellaneous Supplies	3,166.37	27,137.44	1,169.11	348.37	57,658.64	13,773.19	299.37	4,218.89	23,639.63	131,411.01
Motor Supplies	984.39	7,138.28	382.35	117.48	10,585.60	7,744.13	14.52	412.03	1,079.29	28,458.07
Light, Power and Fuel		7,072.27		26.93	311.63	144.46		838.16	915.22	9,308.67
Insurance	823.61	2,004.69	190.53	318.99	4,975.38	3,476.98	186.31	212.33	630.99	12,819.81
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph .	15,183.06	1,777.91	220.68	691.21	8,076.09	9,977.21	1,525.65	340.46	4,190.93	41,983.20
Rental of Equipment, Offices, Auto Storage, etc.	618.76	5,793.69	515.50	1,108.74	49,312.00	7,242.12	516.10	103.41	2,612.44	67,822.76
Bounty Payments and Grants			6,000.00				157,517.00		2,000.00	165,517.00
Refunds of Receipts	650.45					565.00				1,215.45
Fees:										
Artists, Attorneys, Medical, Taxi- dermy, etc.		93.97	350.00	45.65	635.70	713.00		136.20	18,035.93	20,010.45
Bear Damage Claims							2,826.40			2,826.40
Predator Control Activities (Field)							25,744.80			25,744.80
Other Maintenance Services and Ex- penses	864.50	162.70	17.89	81.21	390.70	831.45	129.97	422.80	1,922.84	4,824.06
Newspaper Advertising	5,243.18				517.01	93.60			525.00	6,378.79
Printing, Binding and Paper	5,020.36	869.49	123.06	554.97	2,091.41	3,804.26	252.04	406.97	67,464.18	80,586.74
Printing Hunters' Licenses, Tags and Misc. Forms (Through Depart- ment of Revenue)	38,517.88									38,517.88
Administering State Employees' Re- tirement System (Through Depart- ment of State)	1,790.68	2,506.96	537.21	943.71	4,954.45	10,027.83	895.34	179.07	1,969.75	23,805.00
Replacement Checks (Through Dept. of Treasury)					30.20					30.20
										<hr/>
Total Expenditures	\$141,264.34	\$691,239.41	\$50,126.17	\$116,097.59	\$750,153.44	\$645,669.08	\$200,749.23	\$35,576.32	\$227,375.50	\$2,858,251.08
<hr/>										
Funds Available May 31, 1948 (Including \$93,000 War Bond Investment)										\$1,919,571.58

"The Bulldozer - Friend or Foe?"

by
Stanley E. Forbes*
and
John E. Harney**

IN February, 1948, a project financed in part by funds of the Pittman-Robertson Program was initiated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission to appraise the experimental bulldozings for improving wildlife food and cover that had been started in 1946 on a statewide scale. The project was approved by the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Regional Office of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service because a need was recognized for an objective study of the use of bulldozers for creating openings in the forest canopy which had been shading out the undergrowth necessary to supply game food and low ground cover.

To understand fully the conditions which incite the present-day game land manager in his quest for a practical method of producing a maximum amount of food and cover for forest wildlife, one must understand the history of Pennsylvania's forests and wildlife.

William Penn and his colonists cleared land solely for the limited agricultural requirements of the infant Commonwealth, but the rapid expansion of the colony soon sent the loggers into the virgin forests to harvest, selectively, the white pine and oak for lumber and the hemlock for tanbark. However, with an ever-increasing need for lumber and the ultimate depletion of the highest grade stock, each successive cutting yielded timber of a lesser value.

Further industrial development in Pennsylvania, particularly in the iron industry, created a need for a greater variety of forest products. Vast areas of forest lands were cleared within a comparatively short time—the better species for the sawmill and the remainder for the charcoal pits. Under the impetus of increased food supplies

made available by the low-lying slash and reproduction, our wildlife populations multiplied very rapidly. For a time, the abundant food supply adequately supported the deer herd. Eventually the continuous browsing of the seedlings, sprouts, and suckers, coupled with numerous burnings, greatly retarded natural reforestation.

Public sentiment, aroused against the devastating effects of forest fires, soon was responsible for increased protection of the forests and greater efficiency in fire fighting methods. Subsequently, the forests, freed of the disturbing influences of cutting and fire, began to grow until finally even the lateral branches of the tree crowns could not be reached by the larger game species. Today the forests are approaching maturity and are in need of attention if a maximum game crop is to be maintained.

Our second growth hardwood stands present ample opportunity and also an urgent

need for manipulation toward increased cover and greater game food-producing capabilities. The average stand fifty years old has long since formed a closed canopy under which established reproduction becomes sparse. There are no longer any low lateral branches within the reach of even the larger game species; available food supplies and low ground cover are practically nonexistent. Natural causes of tree mortality such as snow-breakage, wind-throw, disease, and insect infestation create openings in the overstory which aid greatly in the establishment of new growth within the plant community, but these instances are too infrequent to maintain a satisfactory balance in openings and forest. It remains for man to create these openings, aiming always toward the eventual goal of an abundance of food and low ground cover adequate to maintain a maximum wildlife population.

Bulldozers for wildlife food and cover originated as an idea in the mind of Dr. Logan J. Bennett, Chief, Branch of Research, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at a time when he was in a location remote from his usual haunts in Pennsylvania. While in the service as a member of a Malaria Control Unit in the Solomon Islands, he observed bulldozers in operation clearing locations for airstrips. The tangled masses of trees that sometimes resulted indicated to him the possibilities of the use of these machines at home as a management tool to help relieve the game food and cover shortage that was prevalent. When Dr. Bennett returned home, he lost no time in putting his plan into operation.

The Northwest Camper's Association and the Bradford Sportsmen's Club, located in the heart of the big game country where the
(Continued on Page 24)



Dense cover provided by the tangled tops of bulldozed trees.

Photo by Forbes

* Leader, PR Project 31-R

** Ass't leader, PR Project 31-R

CRIES OF "WOLF, WOLF!" ARE FALSE

By HAL H. HARRISON

Outdoor Editor, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

ALTHOUGH the animal has been considered extinct in Pennsylvania for the past 56 years, the cry of "Wolf, Wolf!" is heard periodically in Penn's Woods. But like the famous story of the shepherd's boy in Aesop's Fables, the cry has proved to be false in every case.

During the past year, the number of these reports increased considerably. Persons throughout the state claimed to have killed wolves or to have heard or seen them. And in each case, where it was at all possible, the Department of Mammology, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, under the direction of Curator J. Kenneth Doult, traced the reports only to discover that a feral dog or an escaped coyote had been the cause. (Mr. Doult is also supervisor of the two Mammal Surveys now being conducted by the Game Commission as P-R projects.)

Pennsylvania's outstanding authority on extinct mammals of the state, Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Harrisburg, declares that the last authentic record of a native wolf being killed in this state was in Clearfield County in 1892. In February and March of that year, Seth Iredell Nelson, 83, killed two timber wolves, marking the end of the trail for all of these great beasts in Pennsylvania.

The last bounty for killing a wolf in Pennsylvania was to John Razey, Sunderlineville, Potter County, and to Fremont Gage, Sweden Valley, Potter County, by the Potter County Commissioners in 1890.

That wolves once did roam through Pennsylvania's mountains in great packs is told in Colonel Shoemaker's book, "Extinct Animals of Pennsylvania." When the first settlers came to this state, wolves running in packs of 500 were not uncommon. After 1850, however, a pack of 20 was considered unusual.

Between 1835 and 1860, hunting parties, trappers and poisoners wiped out a dozen packs in Juniata, Seven Mountains, Snow Shoe and Black Forest regions, Colonel Shoemaker declares. The numbers dwindled until whole packs disappeared entirely and individuals were sighted occasionally. The final extinction was not due entirely to hunters, Colonel Shoemaker points out, but was also caused by changing environment, starvation and hydrophobia.

The work of Carnegie Museum in tracing reports of wolves in Pennsylvania dates back to May 13, 1907, when Museum Director Holland sent W. E. Clyde Todd to Flowering Springs, Blair County, to bring back a "wolf" that had been killed at that place. Mr. Todd returned with a coyote.

In the winter of 1934, cries of "wolf" were rampant in Washington County where a pack was said to be destroying sheep. A hunting party, led by Mammologist J. Kenneth Doult, failed to trace the pack, but

Fred Cain, a Pittsburgh trapper, now deceased, did kill two of the beasts. They were identified by Mr. Doult and later by mammologists at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, as a feral dog and a coyote.

The present series of "wolf" reports started on October 13, 1946, when Melvin Irwin, an Oil City trapper, caught in his fox trap an animal he suspected of being a wolf. It was identified at the museum as a feral dog. A second specimen brought to the museum by Irwin in April, 1947, was also identified as a feral dog, probably part chow.

In November, 1946, Francis McChesney, a farmer near New Galilee, shot what was later identified by state dog law officers as a coyote.

An animal that still might prove to be an escaped wolf was killed by Lee Coleman, Meadville, on December 2, 1946, near Tionesta. The animal was chasing three deer when Coleman felled it with a rifle shot. It weighed 67 pounds and measured 72 inches long. The skull, still unidentified, is in the possession of Bill Jackson, Conneaut Lake fur dealer.

A good example of a wild report about wolves occurred early this year when papers all over Pennsylvania carried a wire story of the killing of a huge lobo-wolf by Deputy Game Protector Lyle Shafer in a wilderness

area in the Kinzua-Corydon section of Warren County. No one was more surprised at the story than Shafer himself.

The truth was that Shafer and another game protector had answered a request from the McCleary Lobo Wolf farm to destroy two wolves. This was done with a .22 rifle. Doc. McCleary then presented Shafer with one of the pelts. It was later displayed in a sporting goods store in Warren. From that point on, the story of the kill in the wilds gained momentum.

While timber wolves are still found in a wild state in Canada and while it is within the realm of possibility that an animal might work its way south into Pennsylvania, the chances against it are terrific. Any wolf that might be discovered loose in this state would probably be one that escaped from captivity.

I asked Mammologist Doult where the coyotes that are shot here come from. After all, this western species is just as far from home as the timber wolf in Pennsylvania.

"Most of them are pets that are released," the mammologist stated. "People visiting in the west bring home a cute coyote puppy. When it grows up it is no longer cute. In fact, it may become mean. They turn it loose or it escapes and becomes feral. Those are the ones the hunters kill," he told me.



Photo by Hal Harrison
Assistant Curator of Mammology Caroline Heppenstall pats the head of a mounted specimen of a timber wolf in Carnegie Museum. Pennsylvania's last wolf was killed in Clearfield County in 1892.

WISE LAND USE ON GAME LANDS NO. 49

Prepared for the Field Management Bureau

By JOSEPH S. CHECKLINSKI

Special Services Assistant, Field Division "D"



Turkey blinds built of stone were an added means of decimating the game supply.

ONE of the most popular tracts of Game Lands owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission in South Central Pennsylvania lies in Fulton and Bedford Counties. Popular with land technicians and land managers because observations and studies can be made of the application of technical and theoretical knowledge as applied in the field. Popular with the farmer because of the opportunities afforded to study contrasting conditions and also an example of wildlife management and wise land use working hand in hand. Popular with the research technicians and propagators; with the U. S. Department of Agriculture whose representatives annually studied the experimental chestnut orchard. It is popular with the historian affording many stories and tales of Indian lore. Above all, Game Lands No. 49 is most popular with the hunter. Within its boundaries and surrounding lands game is common and hunters annually trek to this area in search of wild turkeys, deer, grouse and squirrels.

These lands were purchased in 1929 and subsequent additional purchases were made in following years until today the total acreage comprises 5,132 acres of mountainous land which includes several hundred acres of submarginal farms some of which have reverted back to pine fields. It is made up of two detached blocks which are located in Mann and Monroe Townships, Bedford County, and Union Township, Fulton County. The larger tract is located on the slopes of Town Hill and Negro Mountains, approximately two miles west of Amaranth while the smaller tract is on Addison's Ridge about six miles northwest of Amaranth and about eighteen miles southwest of Everett. In between Town Hill and Negro Mountains lies Trough Hollow.

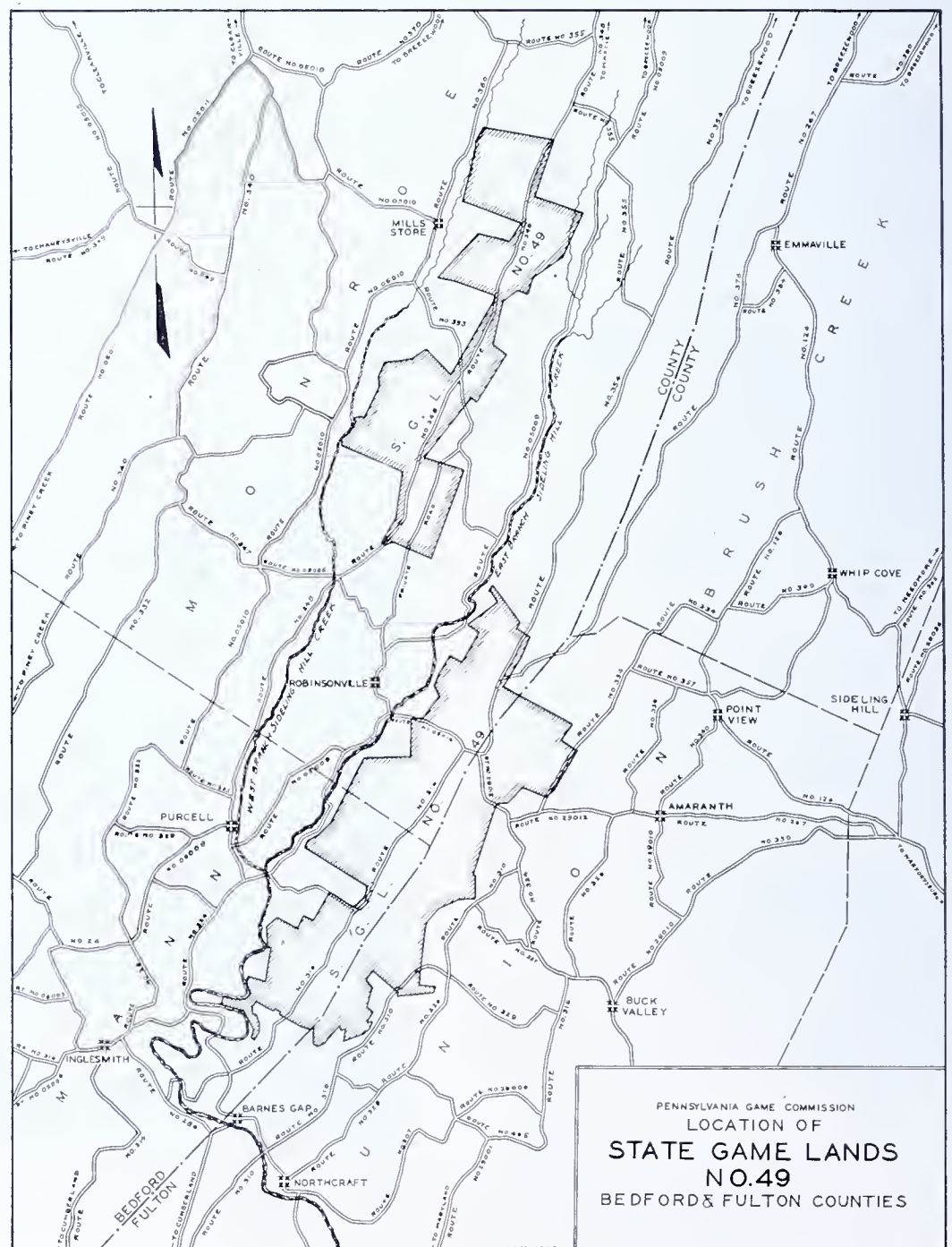
This area is accessible by dirt road, both State and Township, which traverse the larger tract in an easterly and westerly direction, while a similar road runs through the smaller tract in opposite directions. During the WPA and NYA days, approximately twelve miles of Game Lands roads were built. One such road runs the entire length of the larger tract which is quite frequently referred to as 49-A, and accessibility by foot to any section of the Game Lands is readily provided to the hunter. The roads are constantly maintained in good repair and gates are erected closing them to public vehicular traffic, which in itself serves a threefold purpose to the manager:

first, as a safeguard against devastating fires; secondly, providing accessibility for a large scale management program in remote sections of the area; and finally, these roads are a valuable asset to the District Game Protector from a law enforcement standpoint.

Aside from this many trails crisscross all over the game lands. Trails which today are used by deer and other animals but which not too long ago were used by the pioneers and Indians. The story is told of the local native who was kidnapped while gathering snake root by a band of marauding Indians who were encamped in nearby Somerset County. He was held captive by this Indian tribe and served as a slave until he established his trustworthiness with his captors

and was permitted to roam freely within the encampment. One day he made his escape and set out for the blockhouse at Warfordsburg traversing the whole width of Bedford County and part of Fulton County with the Indians in pursuit. At one time he glanced back from Negro Mountain and saw his pursuers on Town Hill Mountain, just a short distance away. With great difficulty he reached his destination but the Indians, bent on recapturing him, followed relentlessly to the blockhouse. A lively skirmish followed in which one of the attacking Indians was killed. His companions immediately took the body and started to carry it back to Somerset County. After extreme hardships they negotiated Sideling Hill Mountain, Bucks

(Continued on Page 25)



FALL FOOD OF THE BLACK BEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

By DALE H. ARNER*

WHEN the leaves first begin turning during the fall months of October and November the black bear (*Euarctos americanus*) increases his feeding activities. Always hungry, he apparently goes all out in the matter of stuffing himself. During this period he will gorge himself until he is virtually near the bursting point. Ernest Thompson Seton (1907) says, "The woodmouse and the squirrel store up hordes of the choicest food in holes and caves; the bear and the woodchuck store it up in their own skins. Autumn with its plentiful nuts in addition to many other foods affords the opportunity, and the bears lose not a minute. Night and day they work, their stomachs are distended to the full, but amazingly good digestion waits on boundless unbridled appetite, and the bear grows daily rounder."

The twenty-six bear scats analyzed in this study were collected during the month of November in 1946 and 1947. The majority of the scats were collected in the northeast area of Pennsylvania in the counties of Bradford, Pike and Carbon. Fifteen scats were collected during November 1946, by Tracy Kuhn in Bradford County. Cultivated apple (*Malus* spp.) was by far the most common food in them ((Table 1). Fourteen items were found; of this amount, apple (*Malus* spp.) constituted 56.3 percent of the total volume and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* spp.) 22.3 percent. Five scats were collected during November 1947 in Pike County, Pennsylvania. Eleven items were found, of these black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) constituted 75.5 percent of the contents. In Carbon County three scats were collected during November 1947. Acorns (*Quercus* spp.) constituted 88.5 per-

cent of the six items that were found. The scats were measured by volume displacement in a graduated receptacle, and the amount of water displaced was recorded in cubic centimeters. They were then broken down by soaking in water and pressing through different sized sieves. The seeds, grasses, and other items were separated, and identified when possible.

One bear stomach was secured from a bear which was killed for crop damage in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, during the month of October, 1947. The stomach and intestines contained five items, with corn (*Zea mays*) constituting 81.1 percent, and apple (*Malus* spp.) 12.1 percent. The second stomach which was collected during the regular hunting season in November, 1947, was packed with corn. In the seven stomachs taken during November, 1939, and November, 1940, and analyzed by Bennett, English, and Watts (1943) five items were found. Acorns (*Quercus* spp.) were the most prevalent food, constituting 55.6 percent of the total with white-tail deer hair constituting 43.00 percent.

The facts gleaned from the scats analyzed up to this date by Bennett, English, and Watts, (1943) and this study point to four principle fall and winter foods of the black bear in Pennsylvania; acorns 32 percent; beechnuts (*Fagus grandifolia*) 26 percent; apples 15.2 percent; and wild grapes (*Vitis* spp.) 6.2 percent. The black bear's choice of food is very wide and Ernest Thompson Seton (1907) says, "The bears like the coons are quite omnivorous at all times, without asking whether they be animal, vegetable, or unholy man-made compounds. A list of the bear's staples is not a list of what it likes, but of what it can get."



Summary

1. The analysis of 26 black bear scats revealed a wide variety of food taken, with cultivated apple, black gum, and acorns constituting the largest proportion.
2. Scats were collected from the northeastern area of the state of Pennsylvania.
3. The results of this analysis are limited in value by the relatively small number of scats collected.

Literature Cited

Bennett, Logan J., P. F. English, and R. L. Watts.
1943 The Food Habits of the Black Bear in Pennsylvania. *Journal of Mammalogy*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 25-31.

Seton, Ernest Thompson.
1907 *Lives of Game Animals*, vol. II. The Country Life Press, Garden City, New York, pp. 154-164.

*A contribution from the Pennsylvania Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit.

Table 1. Food remains in 26 scats collected during November 1946 and 1947 in Bradford, Pike, Carbon, Potter and Centre Counties, Pennsylvania.

Kind of Food	Item Eaten	Times Occurring	Percent of Total Volume
Cultivated apple (<i>Malus</i> spp.)	Fruit	14	32.8
Black gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	Fruit	4	16.0
Acorns (<i>Quercus</i> spp.)		5	14.7
Deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> spp.)	Hair	4	12.2
Beechnuts (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)		1	5.8
Unknown vegetable matter		7	5.6
Chokeberry (<i>Pyrus</i> sp.)	Fruit	1	4.5
Holly (<i>Ilex monticola</i>)	Fruit	4	3.4
Leaves and twigs		7	1.8
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	Seed	1	1.0
Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)	Fruit	5	.7
Grasses (<i>Gramineae</i>)	Leaf	9	.6
Sassafras (<i>Sassafras officinale</i>)	Fruit	1	.2
Bees (<i>Hymenoptera</i>)	Adult	1	.2
Sphagnum moss (<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.)	Leaf	2	.2
White-rod (<i>Viburnum nudum</i>)	Fruit	1	.1
Inert material (stones)		1	.1
Wild grape (<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	Fruit	2	.1
Unknown nut remains		2	tr.
Wild cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	Fruit	1	tr.
Lycopodium	Leaf	1	tr.
Black locust (<i>Robinia Pseudo-acacia</i>)	Seed	1	tr.
Huckleberry (<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.)	Fruit	1	tr.
Cottontail (<i>Sylvilagus</i> spp.)	Hair	1	tr.
Black bear (<i>Euarctos americanus</i>)	Hair	2	tr.
Horse hair	Hair	1	tr.

OUR MISTAKE!

Those wildlife students and biologists who read in the October issue's Conservation School News that the student officers found a "Blue Tailed Skunk" must have sat up in wonder. And no wonder! There "ain't no such animal." Instead, the boys found a "Blue-tailed skink which is a small lizard rarely seen in the wilds. Our apologies for this zoological error.

It has also been called to our attention that there was definitely something wrong in our answers to "Well, What's Wrong" in the same issue. Namely, Figure 3—the drawing of the mature hellgrammite—was a Dobson-fly, not a damsel fly, as indicated in the answer. Again, our apologies for our entomological ignorance.



THE GUN DOG BREEDS

By HERBERT KENDRICK

DISCUSSION on each of the breeds of gun dogs would reach lengthy book proportion and a complete volume is available for the individual who wishes to make an intensive study of the entire field of hunting canines. However, I would like to list the most popular breeds and give a brief description of each, entertaining the hope that someone just entering the gunning group, or some new sportsman will be able to select the one he likes best, then make a study and buy a pup or finished dog that will fulfill his requirements. It is highly important for a hunter to have the dog most pleasing to his own personality and temperament, yet be most adaptable to the cover his master desires to hunt. Perhaps from the following list you may select one to be your gunning companion for many years of pleasant days in the woods and fields:

The English Setter is perhaps the most popular of all the bird dogs used by American sportsmen. This silky long-haired bird finder is beautiful, affectionate, loyal and possesses speed, style, range, brains, courage, plus a love for a gun unequalled by any other dog. He is at home in the Carolina fields and pinelands as well as the thick heavy areas of the north, and with reasonable training points, backs, and retrieves with admirable skill.

The gunner who can own only one dog and loves quail, grouse, woodcock and ringnecks, would choose wisely if he selected this popular breed.

The Irish Setter came to us as a hunter and his rare deep mahogany beauty so attracted the showman he lost his hunting popularity for a time until a few Irish enthusiasts placed him back on the gunning trail. He possesses the characteristics of the English setter, plus a few of his very own. Perhaps he is a little more difficult to train; however, once the task is completed he is a joy to behold. I hope you remember the Irish Setter article in a previous issue of this magazine that I wrote based on the exceptionally fine story written by Edwin M. Berolzheimer and published in the Dog Digest of Bob Becker. Mr. Berolzheimer has worked with the Irishmen since 1920 and developed the internationally known Cloister Kennels where many champions have been bred. If you are interested in this breed, I am sure Mr. Berolzheimer can furnish you much valuable information since he is president of the Irish Setter Club of America.

The Gordon Setter is perhaps the hardest of the setter breed, and his love of hunting is second to none. He is black or black and tan, a little difficult to see in thick cover, but very beautiful in movement, style, conformation and intensity on point. This breed is slow to develop taking about three seasons to perfect his training. He hates discipline and abhors a kennel, and makes up for this by being a gallant gentleman in the house. He is gentle and affectionate and is usually a "one man dog."

(Continued on Page 31)

THAT WESTERN RIFLE

By TED TRUEBLOOD

EVER so often one sees a dissertation on the rifle to use for Western big game hunting, and all of them that I have read erred in generalizing too much. You just can't generalize about the West: it's too big. Since many residents of Pennsylvania either plan to hunt in the West at some time or are interested in the rifles used there, I am going to devote this article to attempting to give a clear picture of what hunting in the West is like and to pointing out why the rifle that might be ideal for one set of conditions would be poorly adapted to another. I have been fortunate enough to do considerable big game hunting west of the Rockies, and I feel qualified to speak modestly on this subject.

In the first place, the game taken ranges in size from the little coast blacktail, which is smaller than the Eastern whitetail deer, through antelope, whitetails, mule deer, sheep, goats, bear, elk and moose. Secondly, hunting conditions vary more widely than the game.

Much of the West is comparatively open grazing land with trees and high brush scattered here and there through grass or other low vegetation. It's not all open, long-range shooting by any means, however. West of the Coast Range is Oregon and Washington, and swinging east through northern Idaho there is timber so dense that it makes anything I have seen in the East—except for southern swamps—look positively sparse by comparison. One must remember, too, that most Eastern hardwoods have shed their leaves by the time deer and bear seasons come around. Western timber is chiefly coniferous and these trees, with the exception of tamarack, don't shed their needles. It's just as hard to see through them in the winter as it is in the summer.

The first consideration, then, if one is planning a Western trip is to determine in advance what kind of country he'll visit. While a long-range, open-country rifle and sights can be used for white-tails, elk or moose in dense timber, it isn't as well adapted to the job as many others. Of course, if you reverse the situation and use a good brush rifle for mule deer, sheep or antelope in open country you will be almost hopelessly handicapped.

This brings us to the question most frequently asked, and the one that is hardest to answer: "Isn't there a good all-around rifle for both kinds of hunting?" The reply depends on how well you want your equipment adapted to the task at hand. Many Westerners have hunted 20 years or more with the same rifle, using it for everything from antelope and coyotes in prairie country to elk in dense timber. They get along all right, too. But they unquestionably would do much better if they owned two rifles, one adapted to each kind of work.

The perfect rifle for hunting game smaller than elk in open country, in my opinion, is one shooting a light bullet at high

(Continued on Page 31)

Commission Activities



Wanted—Fur and Feathers for Health

Have you ever wondered if there wasn't some worthwhile use for the feathers of game birds and the fur of game animals which usually wind up in the trash can? An answer to that question came in our mail recently. From the Mont Alto State Tuberculosis Sanatorium came an appeal for material help in a new rehabilitation program recently started for the more than 800 patients. Under the leadership of Mr. Tom Norris, District Forester of Caledonia State Forest, both men and women patients are learning to transform a hook, a feather or piece of fur, and a string of thread into a tempting morsel for some hungry fish. Mr. Norris visits the hospital regularly to teach these fly-tying classes and has enlisted the support of local sportsmen in this worthwhile project. You can lend a helping hand, too, by saving these things from your game bag this year: Goose wings in pairs, cut off at the body from the right and left sides; wood duck skins, ringneck pheasant tails, wild duck feathers of any kind, deer fur and bucktails, and wild turkey, grouse, and other feathers. In addition the class is in desperate need of fly tying silk, nylon, chenille, wool yarn, hooks in quantity, tying vises, hackle pliers, scissors. Any sportsman who wishes to send any of this much needed material is asked to address it to Charles McClain, Rehabilitation Director, State Sanatorium, South Mountain, Pa.

LOST!

A two year old Bassett hound, 12 inches high, tan and white, owned by Thomas Fisher, Gilberton. The dog was last seen in the owner's back yard and it is believed that a coal trucker picked him up from there.



Dr. Ward M. Sharp

Dr. Ward M. Sharp, newly appointed Leader of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, began his duties at Pennsylvania State College on September 14. He came to the Cooperative Unit Work from the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge at Monida, Montana, where his administrative experience has given him a valuable background for dealing with problems relating to wildlife conservation.

Dr. Sharp was born at Fairview, West Virginia, November 2, 1904. Farm life in his youth developed in him his deep interest for wildlife work. He obtained his B.A. and M.S. degrees in sciences at West Virginia University and continued his graduate studies at Cornell University. In 1934 he received his Ph.D. degree at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Sharp taught biology at West Virginia University for twelve months. Later he joined the staff of the former Bureau of Biological Survey (now a part of the Fish and Wildlife Service) as an assistant biologist. His administrative experience includes 12 years' management of the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge in Nebraska and the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in Montana.

In Memoriam JAMES A. HOLLAND

James A. Holland, an Abstractor, who faithfully served the Game Commission between 1932 and 1947, passed away in Harrisburg, October 12, 1948. His home was in Glenside, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Holland was appointed a title abstractor, in connection with the Commission's land purchase program on November 25, 1932. He voluntarily resigned January 18, 1935, but served on a per diem basis from September 2, 1938, to August 31, 1940, when he was reinstated on a salary basis. On January 3, 1947, he again resigned voluntarily.

During the period of fifteen years, Jim, as he was known to his friends and associates, examined the titles for many thousands of acres of State Game Lands in all sections of the Commonwealth, faithfully and efficiently serving the Sportsmen of Pennsylvania.

National Committee on Policies in Conservation Education Wins 1948 Conservation Education Award

First place award for service to conservation education has been won by the National Committee on Policies in Conservation Education in nation-wide competition. The honorarium was presented to Dr. John W. Scott, Laramie, Wyoming, Chairman of the Committee, in ceremonies at the annual meeting of the National Association of Conservation Education and Publicity by President James R. Harlan.

Award Judges were Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D. C., Sydney Stephens of Columbia, Missouri, former chairman of the Missouri Conservation Commission; and J. N. "Ding" Darling of Des Moines, Iowa.

The judges, in selecting the winning entry, cited Dr. Scott's Committee for its 1948 report and for "its forward steps toward the objective of bringing about the teaching in the common and high schools of the country the fundamentals of conservation of natural resources."

Conservation Competitions Announced

Pennsylvania high school students have a greater opportunity than ever before to make important contributions to the whole cause of wildlife conservation in our state. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Forensic and Music League are jointly sponsoring this year four competitions in the following divisions:

1. PHOTOGRAPHS—"Hunting With My Camera"

These photographs of state animals, birds, or reptiles, or of any phase of wildlife conservation, must be taken by the contestant and submitted in duplicate 8" by 10" size. Full information as to the place, time, and circumstances under which the picture was taken must be provided.

2. POSTERS—"Conserving Pennsylvania Wildlife"

Posters will also pertain to some phase of wildlife conservation, and may be executed in crayon, pencil, charcoal, pen and ink, water color, or oils. Cardboard or art paper mounted on cardboard will be used. The prescribed size is 11" by 14", with a 1" margin at top and sides, and a 2" margin at the bottom.

3. ORIGINAL ORATIONS—"What Wildlife Conservation Means to Our Community"

Orations may not exceed 10 minutes in delivery. Two typewritten copies of the oration will be submitted to the local contest headquarters at least two weeks in advance of the competition date specified.

4. ESSAYS—"Wildlife Conservation in Pennsylvania"

Contestants may choose the phase of wildlife conservation and use upon which to write. Essays will not be over 1200 words in length, and will be submitted in duplicate to designated headquarters for judging at least two weeks prior to contest dates.

Awards

Competitions in all events will be held on local, county, district, and state levels. For winners of first three places in the state finals, the Game Commission will award the following prizes in each of the four divisions listed above:

- 1st prize \$50 Savings Bond
- 2nd prize \$25 Savings Bond
- 3rd prize \$10 Savings Bond

Local wildlife and sportsmen's groups are urged to co-operate with participating schools in sponsoring these competitions in their communities.

Pennsylvania Forensic and Music League

The Pennsylvania Forensic and Music League, sponsored by the Extension Division

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

LEGAL BIG GAME KILL

(BASED ON TABULATION OF GAME-KILL REPORTS)

Counties	Deer—Legal Antlered		Deer—Legal Antlerless		Bears	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Adams	61	96	....	153	...	...
Allegheny	17	23	....	35	...	...
Armstrong	126	170	....	145	...	...
Beaver	46	42	....	44	...	...
Bedford	475	459	....	620	...	...
Berks	193	249	....	634	...	...
Blair	297	331	....	451	...	...
Bradford	662	556	....	1,230	5	17
Bucks	26	42	....	43	...	...
Butler	148	163	....	127	...	...
Cambria	325	270	....	491	...	1
Cameron	667	666	....	799	25	62
Carbon	291	285	206	329	7	2
Centre	1,433	1,394	....	2,461	2	17
Chester	11	20	....	34	...	...
Clarion	255	261	....	242	4	3
Clearfield	1,161	1,022	....	2,645	9	7
Clinton	1,190	1,011	....	1,127	26	38
Columbia	210	272	....	417	...	1
Crawford	198	344	....	343	...	...
Cumberland	195	242	....	649	...	...
Dauphin	281	300	....	537	...	...
Delaware	1	1	....	1	...	...
Elk	2,254	2,077	....	7,563	23	15
Erie	145	231	....	195	...	...
Fayette	415	342	....	460	...	...
Forest	1,636	1,249	....	5,968	15	33
Franklin	210	223	....	230	...	...
Fulton	191	171	....	....	...	...
Greene	16	28	....	15	...	...
Huntingdon	653	801	....	1,023	...	...
Indiana	222	286	....	172	...	...
Jefferson	533	552	....	928	11	19
Juniata	183	227	....	248	...	...
Lackawanna	176	206	....	409	1	3
Lancaster	16	24	....	19	...	...
Lawrence	25	37	....	28	...	...
Lebanon	105	92	....	200	...	...
Lehigh	48	63	....	145	...	...
Luzerne	528	690	166	1,406	3	4
Lycoming	1,407	1,400	....	1,916	47	38
McKean	2,154	2,108	....	6,168	15	47
Mercer	69	92	....	107	...	...
Mifflin	236	272	....	310	2	1
Monroe	634	671	....	1,275	8	7
Montgomery	13	18	....	30	...	...
Montour	24	56	....	49	...	...
Northampton	52	93	....	210	...	...
Northumberland	98	126	....	181	...	...
Perry	228	338	....	368	...	...
Philadelphia	....	....	....	....	...	...
Pike	1,028	914	....	2,215	32	36
Potter	1,874	2,337	....	3,721	26	65
Schuylkill	415	390	1,400	640	...	...
Snyder	84	128	....	116	...	2
Somerset	812	649	....	768	...	...
Sullivan	888	913	....	2,434	9	58
Susquehanna	272	382	877	413	...	...
Tioga	1,243	1,335	....	1,476	29	29
Union	216	196	....	183	6	8
Venango	573	654	....	1,611	...	3
Warren	1,844	1,484	....	5,017	14	36
Washington	....	5	....	9	...	...
Wayne	476	609	1,030	703	2	6
Westmoreland	470	375	....	286	...	...
Wyoming	289	346	521	617	4	11
York	33	36	....	38	...	...
County Unknown	53	30	9	146	...	...
Totals	31,110	31,475	4,209	63,568	325	569

FIELD OFFICERS' ESTIMATES ON ADDITIONAL KILLS OF BIG GAME (STATEWIDE)

Classification	1946	1947
Deer, Accidentally killed on Highways, etc.	2,714	3,476
Deer, Illegally killed during year	3,688	5,072
Bears, Illegally	45	74

of the University of Pittsburgh, realizes the importance of the whole subject of wildlife conservation, and takes this means of co-operating with the Game Commission in its program of state-wide education. The League, organized in 1927, sponsors high school competitions throughout Pennsylvania in bands, orchestras, choruses, instrumental and vocal ensembles and solos, debate, dis-

cussion, declamation, extempore speaking, Shakespeare and poetry reading, radio speaking, oration, and drama.

Full details for joining the League and entering the competitions may be obtained by writing to: Lynn W. Thayer, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Forensic and Music League, Extension Division, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.



A Wildwood Christmas

By

Archibald Rutledge

Illustrated By E. Stanley Smith

THE high-bush huckleberries were in bloom. Wild yellow daisies starred the level floor of the great pine forest. But for faint æolian airs sounding in the lofty crests of the huge yellow pines, the woods were still. Had it been nearer the river, many birds would have been singing on that April day; but this was the wild pinewoods country, and few birds are found there. Between Montgomery Branch and the Green Bay, the country is silent and solitary; one might imagine it almost bare of life.

But life was here in its most wonderful form—life reproducing itself. On that benign Carolina springtime day, a whitetail doe had given birth to a fawn. To a wild creature of her physical perfection and native vigor, birth was natural and unattended by fear of pain.

Seven months ago she had mated with the great ten-point stag from Fox Bay. Now her hour was past, and the burly little buck was surprisingly wide awake. He lay curled in the broom-sedge bed under the fragrant myrtles.

The mother stood over him, licking him, cleansing him, loving him. Her whole attitude was a blessing and a caress. Her liquid eyes were tender with affection. They should have been wide with amazement, for the fawn was unlike any she had ever seen before. Her baby was black—a perfect glossy black, strange and beautiful.

Once in the wilds of Wambaw Swamp she had seen a spectral white buck; and a spotted half albino had come across the river the previous summer. But her baby from the tips of his ears to the points of his tiny gleaming hoofs was solid ebony.

With the tall, rocking pines for sentinels, with the bright sunshine warming the dewy wilderness, and the peaceful sky above, it did not seem a baby deer could so soon be in danger. But he was not an hour old before he was in peril of his life. His watchful mother knew what to fear in those lonely woods, and she was alert to every sight or sound or odor that might threaten her fawn.

The first premonition of trouble came to her as an odor. With a start her head lifted, her ears were set forward, and her body became tense. Her black nostrils widened apprehensively and defiantly. This odor was not unpleasant, but the doe dreaded it; it was animal, yet seemed vegetable also.

Depending as she did on power of smell more than on eyesight to identify anything that approached, the doe now took a step forward in the suspected direction, her nostrils flaring. She knew the character of this ancient



"With her black nose she pushed him forward slowly, step by step."

enemy, but as yet she had not seen him. She glanced back at her baby; then she moved clear of the bed of grass in which she had given him birth.

The black fawn lay in the dappled sunlight, happily drowsing and blinking. He knew nothing about death. When he was first born, he had been chilly; but now the genial sun was warming him, and he was beginning to feel at home in his new world.

His mother advanced a few yards towards the clump of 'sweet-gum bushes that grew about a huge yellow-pine stump. All about the stump the trash and leaves had been strangely cleared away, leaving a circle of clean white sand. Years before a forest fire had burned some of the stump roots deeply into the ground, leaving a cavernous black hole there. And now, coming out to sun himself was the evil creature that the doe had winded, a great diamond-back rattlesnake nearly six feet long, the serpent terror of the western world.

Moving with lordly deliberateness up the sandy incline from his den, the banded death came into the sunlight of the sweet springtime world. It was as if a chimera from another and sinister planet were invading the wholesome realm of earth. And for all the horror of his wide-sunken eyes, the sullen droop at the corners of the mouth, the cold pallor of thin lips, and the powerful jaws, the huge serpent was beautiful. There was majestic rhythm in his movements, the spirit of power was in him, and the spirit of awe went before him.

As soon as the doe saw the rattler, she stopped, and all her hair stood out slightly so she looked menacing and larger than natural. Mingled emotions of hatred and anger gleamed in her eyes. She had seen many rattlers before, and she had killed some. But none were so large as this. There was

but one way in which she could kill him: that was by springing on him with her forefeet drawn lightly together like a sheaf of spears. Her polished, sharp hoofs made deadly lances. But to kill a rattler a deer has to have his enemy fairly in the open.

The fawn's mother now waited. Restlessly she stamped one forefoot. She looked back to where her baby lay. And when she turned her head, the monster saw her. Only about a yard of his dread length had cleared his hole; only his great spade-shaped head and the extreme forepart of his heavy body lay on the white sand—that circle he had cleared about the old stump.

The rattler saw the doe and he was afraid. He lay there looking at her with his cold, basilisk-like eyes. Then he swung his head slowly, turning back into his darksome den.

When he disappeared the doe knew that, for the moment, the danger had passed; but she knew also she could not leave her baby where he was. It was not, of course, that the reptile would have considered the fawn his prey; but such a serpent is extremely irritable and considers anything that moves near his den an enemy. Yet the mother would have to stay with her baby until he could walk.

Still trembling a little, she nibbled at the tender green shoots of grass. Then, with head low, she returned to her strange little black fawn.

The mother, bending above him, now pushed him with her nose, now moved him with one of her front feet. She was trying to see whether she could get him to stand up. At last he did, but his legs were very wobbly, and they seemed much too long and slender. The doe now stepped forward, bleating softly, until her full breast was directly above her baby.

He began to nurse, indifferently and uncertainly at first; but when he found how good the milk tasted, he spread his legs, sank his tiny hoofs into the sand, and went to work in real earnest.

When he had had all he could hold, he took a few teetery steps; then he lay down, and his mother lay beside him. Little Roland slept; but his mother kept untiring watch.

After the black fawn had slept three hours, he awoke. Already he was stronger, was growing, and developing an air of naive intelligence. If she had not seen an enemy coming from under the old pine stump the doe would now have left her baby, and have gone to the lush savannas and the misty green watercourses to feed. But she would not leave him near the den of a diamondback. It was not that this dreaded serpent would deliberately attack the fawn. But he might be attracted by its odor; the monster might approach; the fawn, in moving from him, might touch or alarm him. Then he would strike. Perhaps the mother did not think of all that. Perhaps she knew only that the diamondback means death, and that she must get her baby out of danger.

Standing up, she gently nuzzled the fawn until he swayingly took his feet. Then with her black nose she pushed him forward slowly, step by step. Sometimes she would go a little way ahead to make certain all was well; then she would coax him forward through the grass and ferns.

When they reached a dense clump of gallberries on the edge of a savanna, she let him lie down. They had come a safe distance. She tucked him into

his wildwood cradle. And the fawn slept; that is, as much as a deer ever really sleeps—more daydreaming than slumber, drowsing and blinking, relaxing and resting. It is perhaps worth noticing that all herbivorous creatures sleep lightly, whereas the carnivora slumber profoundly.

The doe, satisfied now that her baby was safe and happy, stole swiftly away from him and began to feed on the tender grass of the savanna. At any other time of the year she would not have fed until twilight, then on through the night; but now, partly because the woods were thick with greenery, and chiefly because her baby had to have his milk regularly, she ventured abroad in the day light, in the retired security of the wild forest. She knew her fawn would not stir from where she had left him; and there was now no danger near.

Especially did she feel safe from men; they rarely came into the springtime and summer woods. Not until the beginning of autumn would the forest be clamorous with their shouting, the blare of their guns, and with the tumult of hounds and horns. But men, she knew, were strange creatures, of uncertain habits and disconcerting irregularity of behavior, and sometimes they appeared when they were least expected.

II.

"Maisie, if there is going to be preaching on Sunday, we ought to have some flowers for the church and our own ain't nothin'! Where did you find those white wild lilies last year? Maybe you might find some more. But

if you go a-lookin' for 'em, you must watch out for snakes. A day like this will bring the rattlers outen their dens. I would like to go with you, but I can't go into the woods like I used to."

Maybelle Mayhew regarded her daughter, tall and slender and boyish at sixteen years of age. She was beautiful to an unusual degree, blooming like a wildflower in her pineland home.

"I know where them flowers is," said Maisie, in a voice that had bird notes in it. "I just go down the road a piece; then I cross Montgomery Branch as you are headin' for Boggy Bay, where we used to pick all them highbush huckleberries. There's lots of lilies there, and they would sure look pretty in the church Sunday."

"Well, child, be careful. Take a stick with you and beat on the bushes ahead of you as you go along. That's the best way to tell if a snake is there. And keep on the path if you can. And don't be too long—a-waitin' to look at a lot of other flowers and at birds' nests same as you allus do."

Bareheaded and barelegged, Maisie ran across the sandy yard of her home, and out into the woodland road that passed the Mayhew farm. She paused for a moment to break a chinaberry shoot. She would use this to investigate the snake situation. Then she sped on down the road, her feet making clear imprints in the damp sand.

Having a woodsman's uncanny sense of direction, from the road she presently turned into a dim game trail, just a narrow path strewn with pine needles, and overhung by a careless disarray of little bushes, huckleberries, gallberries, and tiny sweet bays, now in bloom, their snowy chalices gleaming.

Maisie tapped the bushes ahead with her stick. Once she heard it give a strange klink, and then she laughed to see the glossy back of a land terrapin. Once something scuttled away at lightning speed, and she heard it run up a pine. She knew it was a wild skink, a lizard of gaudy, almost poisonous, colors, and gifted with truly amazing speed.

Into the hushed and fragrant twilight she went, into the dimness and the dewiness of Montgomery Branch, where wampees shed the water like quicksilver, and where grew fan palmettoes and great purple flags. Wading the stream, she started suddenly when a patriarch bullfrog plunged from the grassy bank into his favorite pool.

From the cool shadows of the watercourse Maisie climbed the low hill to the level pineland floor. She did not



"... the banded death came into the sunlight of the sweet springtime world."

know it, but when she paused there, she was standing within twenty feet of the diamondback's den. But he lay hushed and hidden in his ashen coil, and she tripped gaily onward toward the savanna. The white wood lilies always grew in a damp place, and this was the place she had found them the year before.

"Those same ones will be blooming again this year," she said. "They don't seem to mind if I take their flowers. They just keep blooming away. I wish I could be like a wood lily," she went on idly to herself—"always pretty and white and clean."

Searching the pathway ahead with wary eyes, she came to a heavy clump of gallberries, and struck it sharply with her stick. Then she thrust it into the green privacy of the shadows.

Something stirred there; and Maisie, whose eyes were keen as those of any other wild thing, saw a black shape, not much bigger than a coiled rattler.

"Laws-a-massy!" she exclaimed. "Now ain't that som'thin'! And I nigh stepped on him. I hain't never seen one so black before!"

With the end of the stick she separated thick, low branches. The sunlight flooded through the aperture, and there before her wondering eyes lay the tiny black fawn.

"Great Christmas!" she exclaimed. "Hit's a baby deer, and he's as black as the inside of a chimbley! How come he here?" she asked herself. "I wonder where his ma is. His pa, he don't ever mind him; but his ma, she ought to be about. And she might fight me on occasion of him."

Maisie could hardly take her eyes off this dusky woodland elf. When she did look up, there was the doe, only a few yards away; and it was amazing what emotions her mien and her attitude expressed; dread, courage, anger, terror for herself and her baby, boundless affection for her little black fawn, and what looked to Maisie like a pathetic appeal from one woman to another.

"Don't you mind me," Maisie said to her gently, "I wouldn't hurt your baby . . . But ain't it funny," she added to herself, "that he's black all over? He hain't got nary a spot. Ifen you ask me, that is something I never hoped to see."

The doe kept stepping nearer, hesitatingly, menacingly. The scent of man was of all scents the most dreaded, much more than that of a deer hound, an alligator, or a rattlesnake. A doe will not actually fight a human being in defense of her young; the most she will do is to come near, perhaps to

feign to threaten, and certainly to look imploringly at the intruder.

"I wish he was mine," said Maisie. "I sure would like to carry him home. But the doe, she wouldn't have no more this year, because deer have a baby only once a year. And she would grieve mighty hard if I took this one. My, but he do look cuddly and cute!"

She had almost forgotten about the lilies. Softly now she stepped away from the doe and the fawn. As soon as she had gone a few yards into the green savanna, the wild mother stole up to her black elf, carefully investigating him to make sure he was safe.

Maisie found her lilies; and with a bouquet as large as she could carry, she set out to return home. But she made a wide circuit about the doe and fawn.

"I know just how she feels," she kept saying to herself. "I'd feel that way if I had a little youngun, and me scared it might come to some hurt. Won't Rodney be surprised when I tell him! And I guess he'll tease me and say it ain't so, same as he allus does. Maybe I won't tell him at all," she reasoned with girlish craft. "As sure as I do, he'll be for hunting him. A little black deer! Rodney won't believe it. He'll be for saying I saw a coon or a cooter, I know him."

When she came to the open road,

she dropped her stick. "I don't mind snakes when I can see 'em plain like and open. It's steppin' on 'em unbeknown that I don't hanker after."

Soon she was within sight of the clearing in the pinelands that was the home of the Mayhews. She saw her father plowing in the cornfield, her mother sitting on the porch where she had left her. Standing near her in the yard was a third figure. Maisie's eyes brightened at sight of him.

"Hit's Rod," she said, and instinctively she touched her hair with her free hand and smoothed down her dress. "Shall I tell him or no?"

As she came up to the gate, looking at her flushed, excited face, Rodney Magwood, a lean young giant, black-browed and handsome in a backwoods way, said in his drawling, bantering fashion:

"You seed more than flowers where you been. Is you been findin' bird nests again?"

Maisie gave the lilies to her mother. Then she took a womanly moment to compose herself.

"Rod Magwood," she said gravely, "what I seed you ain't never seed before."

Rodney laughed. "Maisie, you see plenty I don't see, and you see plenty what ain't here to see."

"All right then," said Maisie, sitting



" . . . still standing warily on the far edge of the Ridge."

down on the top step. "I won't maybe tell you; but and iffen I tole you, you'd be s'prised."

"Uh-huh," Rodney grunted indulgently.

"What did you see, child?" asked her mother.

"A black deer," Maisie announced boldly.

Rodney threw back his head and laughed loudly. Then as suddenly he became silent and thoughtful.

"Look here, Maze," he said, "is you sure it warn't one of them wild black hogs out of the Big Ocean Bay, or maybe a b'ar from outen Hellhole Swamp? They git over this a-way every so and again."

"It war a baby deer, and as black as your houn' dog Bugle; and you know that houn' ain't nothin' but black, same as midnight."

"War you close to him—a little fawn?"

"I war up on him, and his ma, she war right there lookin' at me. I war right sorry for her, she war that worried."

"Did they run from you?"

"He couldn't, and she wouldn't. He is little and weak but awful purty."

"Do tell," muttered Maisie's mother.

"I do remember," Rodney said, "come to think about it, Ned Parler, he tole me he seed a black buck onct. And he didn't shoot at him. It was a thick place and he thought it was an Angus steer what had got away from some place. But when it hit the hill, he saw the horns, and it was a deer."

His tone was changed. People of the back country of the pinelands are superstitious.

"Do you all reckon hit could mean anything—Maisie seein' that black deer, and the moon comin' full tonight? You know the likes of such things are sometimes tokens."

The mother looked at her only daughter with a light of strange fear in her deep-set eyes.

"Like as not it was just a plain deer what Maisie thought was black. Yet I seed a white one onct."

Both Rod and Maisie remembered also; for it was hardly a month after she had seen the albino buck that her only son had died.

"I hope this one is a buck," said Rodney. "I sure would like to kill him when his horns get growed."

"I hopes you never see him," said Maisie with a maternal protective instinct. "Maybe," she added with a child's strange cunning, "maybe he is a token, and then it would be bad luck to kill him. He might bring us all bad luck, Rod, if we trouble him. The likes of him should be let alone."

"Child, how you talk!" said her mother. Rodney laughed softly, but there was a faint uneasiness in his merriment. Although he could not have defined it, he had a premonition of danger, all the more disturbing because it was vague.

III

Eight years had passed since that sunny April day when Maisie Mayhew had come upon little Black Roland. Time had brought its changes. Maisie and Rod Magwood had now been married five years: they had their little home in the wilderness, and two babies had been born to them, little Rodney and Lucy.

As for Black Roland, he was now a huge, twelve-point stag, hero of many an adventure. So hard had he been hunted by the Nimrods of the backwoods that he had crossed the Santee River and for more than three years had lived in the moldering solitude of a huge swamp in the heart of the wilderness.

He lived on Mound Ridge, which is near the western end of the great Santee Delta in coastal Carolina, a place probably as primeval as any left in North America. Magwood did not live on the Ridge, but he spent much time there, his chief reason being Black Roland. With ordinary whitetail bucks he had an intimate and life-long acquaintance; but this deer was unlike any he had ever seen.

Roland was so very different that the first time Rodney saw him the backwoods hunter was not sure what the creature might be. For this great swamp stag was coal black. It was not only his color that made him remarkable, but he carried a rack of palmated antlers that Magwood knew to be a record, even for that famous deer country. And they were as black as Roland's glistening hide.

For three seasons Rodney had followed him; each season he had seen the buck; once he had picked up one of his dropped antlers. But the hunter's chance to kill this wary swamp king did not come until the time of the great flood. Those wild waters which were to inundate hundreds of thousands of acres of land, began to rise during the first days of the week before Christmas.

For several days Rodney, whose little home was over in the Cedar Hill country on the mainland west of the river, had been reading in the daily paper of the coming of big water. As it had a long way to come, nearly three hundred miles, it took some days to reach his place.



"... he's black all over."

When the swollen river strikes tide-water, the whole delta is deeply submerged—a region sixteen miles long and from two to three miles wide; and at such a time all wild life in that vast wilderness of bog, marsh, and swamp has a precarious time. Deer and turkeys, snakes and alligators, rabbits and king rails, wild hogs and cattle—all gather on the high timbered ridges; and if these ridges are submerged, the refugees have to swim to safety elsewhere.

"Maisie," said Rod to his little blue-eyed wife that December morning, "the river is up, and I aim to go acrost to the Ridge. First thing you know, Christmas will be here, and we don't have no venison. I can't let that happen to us. I might even see that old black buck we call Roland. John Souther seen him last month. He thought he was a black steer! I know whereabouts he lives." He almost whispered, afraid of betraying the secret even to his wife.

"Don't you take no chances in a freshet," cautioned Maisie. "Mound Ridge is a bad place, even without a big water. That's where you had trouble with that wounded buck—him what made me spend a week mendin' your clothes what he plum tore off. And that's where the Parler boy got struck with that big diamond-back rattlesnake what kilt him."

"You ought to see that buck what I mean," said Rodney, ignoring his wife's calling up, none too rosily, the reputation of Mound Ridge. "I've done seen all the big deer horns in this country, but none like his."

"Well, don't you take no chances with him, either. I don't trust no big wild thing, especially if he's got horns."

Rodney laughed at her fears.

"And what would you think of me if I stayed home because I was scared?" Maisie smiled.

"We do need the venison," she confessed.



"... flushed an old wild gobbler."

"I'll be home afore sundown," he said. "Don't you worry. Ain't nothin' on Mound Ridge worse than what I am."

Magwood's two hounds, Check and Mate, howled dismally because he did not take them.

"I don't need you dogs," he drawled. "You ain't no 'count in a freshet. All you'd do would be to get drowned."

Making his way down to the river, Rod shivered and turned up his coat collar. It was a raw day, misty and close to freezing. The wind off the river was bleak. Coming to his dug-out cypress canoe, he got into the frail craft, laid his gun carefully beside him, steadied himself, and then pushed off.

Now he could see the freshet waters creeping up, flooding the land. Soon he was on the great river itself, wide and stormy, rushing to the sea.

As the flood had already engulfed the vast delta lying between the North and South Santees, the whole expanse of wild water now before him was almost three miles wide. With stormy strength the huge tide rushed oceanward, bearing upon its tawny bosom rafts of dislodged sedge, swimming wild creatures, old logs, and tons of natural refuse. All about the hunter was an atmosphere of lonely danger.

"Maisie knowed when she tole me to be careful," he muttered. "This here river sure is gettin' wild. But it aint so far to Mound Ridge," he comforted himself. "Right yonder at them tall pines on the delta—that's her. If ole Roland aint already swum to the mainland, he'll have to be on the Ridge. He's a marsh deer; but you can't see no marsh now. He couldn't stay where he generally stays—less he's a submarine."

As he paddled, he noticed the many fugitives swimming by, heading for high ground: swamp rabbits, razor-back hogs, a huge bull alligator that must have been washed out of hiberna-

tion; a burly wildcat, tawny as the flood itself, swimming for life; and once an otter, alone of all the wild things undismayed by the flood, heading gracefully upstream, as if the gloomy might of the down-rushing river were merely a challenge to his sporting instinct.

A hard paddle brought Magwood across the river, and he entered the comparatively hushed country of the drowned delta. All the wooded riverbanks were deeply submerged. The great marshes were covered, though here and there tall spears of yellow duck oaks showed. Out of a moss-shrouded cypress the hunter flushed an old wild gobbler. Huge and black, he beat his way powerfully across the stormy waters toward the mainland.

"If I don't kill a deer," Magwood said, "I might come on him yonder where he's goin'. Maisie would like him for Christmas dinner."

A mile away, across the comparatively open water of the inundated delta, towered the dark pines of Mound Ridge, the only dry place left in that exceedingly wet country. The intervening water was not nearly so rough as the river had been, but Rodney had his troubles: constantly he had to be on the lookout for half-submerged logs. A canoe such as his could easily be tipped over by the heavy momentum of these pieces of flotsam.

Before long he neared Mound Ridge, and when his paddle could touch bottom, he pushed his canoe very quietly up to the Ridge and ran her nose on shore. Sitting perfectly still, he scanned the land ahead of him. Fugitives great and small crowded it. He saw a wild cow; myriads of swamp rabbits; several razorbacks; king rails that kept stepping on and over cottonmouth moccasins, he saw a doe and her twin yearling fawns.

Then, far on the western end, he saw a strange black shape, glistening in the sleety drizzle. He saw the turn of a regal head; he saw the noble antlers, faintly glinting. It was Black Roland!

"I got him at last," he whispered to himself. "If I work it the way I ought to work it, he ain't got no chanst to get away this time. Lawsy, can this boat carry him and me?"

Southward the waters stretched sixteen miles to the ocean; northward the country was widely flooded for an almost equal distance. Both to the east and to the west lay a mile and a half of open water. Rodney opened his gun; he carefully examined his shells. On the inside of his coat he wiped both his gun and his hands.

"This here," he said, "is one shot I mustn't miss. I got a chanst I have waited four years for. But I got to be careful. A deer is a deer. The old buck that gets away is generally the one you cornered. Sometimes he knows a trick worth two of any a man has.

"I know I can't walk up to him," he continued. "I must push up on this righthand side, and maybe get up to him that way. If he takes the water, I got a boat. I done tole the boys I seed a black buck, and they laughed at me. Now I'm going to show 'em."

Very cautiously he pushed his canoe along the eastern side of the Ridge. Many of the fugitives moved ahead of him, but some turned back. All seemed disinclined to take the water. Familiar with the wild life of that country, Rodney marveled at nothing but the great black stag, still standing warily on the far end of the Ridge. As he came near the doe and her fawns, they plunged in and struck eastward toward the faint outline of the distant mainland. He knew they would have no trouble reaching it; deer are lithe and powerful swimmers.

True to his buck nature, Black Roland carefully weighed his chances. In time of peril a doe and her young will go anywhere just to get out of trouble. But it is not so with a buck. He fixes a certain sanctuary in mind; and when he has made his decision, he heads for it with all speed.

Magwood remembered the time he had tried to get a Negro to drive a buck to him; instead, the buck, having another plan in mind, almost ran over and trampled the would-be driver. When Rodney had protested about the Negro's failure to carry the scheme through, that wise man said:

"Ain't you know a buck? He gwine where he gwine."

The wilderness hunter was now within very long gunshot of the black buck. Some deer, often shot at and long-experienced, seem to know what that vital distance is. Roland had seen the doe and fawns head eastward. He would go west. Almost deliberately, even while Magwood was beginning to lay a strangely trembling hand on the grip of his gun, Roland waded out into the water, and in a moment was swimming evenly and strongly for the western mainland, a mile and a half distant. And he had to go on; for there was no place between the Ridge and the mainland where he could stop. For a short way, a deer can often distance a man in a boat; but in a light canoe, if the man is a good paddler, he can always overtake a swimming deer in a long pull.

As soon as the black buck was in the water, Rodney threw off all reserve. Pushing and paddling desperately, he rounded the north end of the Ridge before Roland was out of sight. But the deer was some two hundred yards ahead, only his great antlers visible. Behind him the hunter settled down to grim effort; yet he could not paddle as if he were on open water. Roland was swimming through the flooded swamp; and both he and Magwood had to maneuver among the trees that stood in the water.

In this maneuvering, the buck had the advantage, since he merely had to swim through the best openings. If it had been a race over open water, there would have been no doubt of the outcome; but under these conditions the black stag had a chance. Rodney's main hope was to keep in sight and fairly near until they reached the clear water of the river.

Once when his canoe became momentarily wedged between two tupelo trees, Magwood stood up, gun in hand, to take a better look. There was Roland, eighty yards ahead. And far beyond the hunter could see a brightening of the dim swamp, and he knew it was the wide and open river.

Magwood now made his plan. "I'll follow him across the river, keeping up right clost; then I'll shoot him as soon as ever he touches the mainland. If I shoot him in the river, I couldn't manage him in this boat. He might get swept down and clear out to sea like that buck I shot in the river five years ago. The way he is swimming, he is coming ashore right by my landing. Maisie will be surprised when she sees what kind of buck I got this time."

The sweeping tide became swifter as it was less obstructed by trees; the light ahead increased; the river, tawny and wild, came within sight. Roland cleared the swamp a hundred yards ahead of the hunter; but soon Magwood had gained fifty yards, then twenty more. The deer was now at the hunter's mercy. Oblivious of the waves breaking into the canoe, of the driving sleet, the hunter concentrated on Black Roland, swimming valiantly just ahead, his mighty crown of antlers huge above the yellow flood.

"Ain't no deer like this been killed in this country since a hatchet was a hammer," muttered Rodney. He could count the points of the craggy antlers. He was sure there were twelve, perhaps more.

"Maisie, she laughed when I told her about this buck; but she won't laugh when I get him home. And Check and Mate, their feelings is going to be hurt for not being in on a hunt like this."

The black stag and the man were now near the middle of the river; Magwood had paddled within a few yards of him, and was so intent on watching him that he was not watching anything else. This was a very deep and dangerous part of the river. The mainland lay three hundred yards ahead, misty and wild. Both Black Roland and the man, hunted and hunter, longed to reach it.

"If nothin' happens," said Rodney, with melting sleet running off his cap and into his eyes, blurring his vision, "it will all be over in a few minutes."

But something did happen.

Swept from an ancient mooring by the mighty flood, a huge cypress, branches, monstrous bole, and scraggly clutching roots, all half submerged, swept down the middle of the shrouded river. A massive root caught and partly turned the swimming deer. Another, lifting from the water as the tree rocked upward on the flood, caught the frail canoe, and over it went.

Magwood's gun shot downward to the bottom of the river. The canoe, half its side torn away, drifted swiftly off. Rodney, baffled, hemmed by the roots, turned and began to swim around the obstruction, clutching frantically for anything that was near. He saw something. Grimly he caught and hung on. For a moment he thought he had hold of the floating cypress. But, recovering from his shock, he was in for an almost equal one; he had Black Roland by the horns; but his position was precarious and awkward. He turned in the water, righting himself. He lay flat on the deer's back, both hands gripping the great bases of the buck's horns. And Black Roland was swimming for his life toward the mainland.

When he felt a little more sure of himself, Rodney let his left hand slip for a moment to his belt. His long-bladed hunting knife was still in its sheath.

"Ain't like I planned it," he muttered darkly, "but since my gun is gone, my knife will do."

In the countless ages during which that great river has rolled to the sea, no doubt many strange sights have been seen on its bosom; naked Indians, picturesque Spanish sailors, French Huguenot refugees, Negro slaves, Tarleton's men hunting vainly for Francis Marion in this gross wilderness. And many a strange scene of wild life this river must have witnessed; but perhaps no stranger sight than Rodney Magwood, the pineland hunter, minus his gun and canoe, riding toward the shore a great black stag he had set out to kill.

"The hide on the neck of a buck like this," thought Rodney, "is about as tough as bull alligator's hide. I got a knife; but maybe a good knife ain't enough. Howsoever, it's all I got, and I'll give him what I has."

Valiantly but laboriously swimming with his heavy burden, Black Roland was now within fifty yards of the coveted shore. Just ahead of him, and leaning far over the water, was a huge holly tree, its leaves glistening and its scarlet berries gleaming in the sleety rain. The old buck saw a little strip of white sand beach just below the holly. There he could land.

Gripping Black Roland's left antler with his left hand, Rodney cautiously loosed the grip of his right hand; then he began to open and close it to get rid of the stiffness. He wiped the rain and water out of his eyes; then he softly reached round to his belt, got hold of the hilt of his knife, and drew the blade from its sheath.

As he brought the knife round on the righthand side, it gleamed dully under the water. Such a feat as he contemplated depended largely for its success on proper timing. It would not be long now—merely a matter of seconds. The man himself had been brought so near the shore he was practically safe; and Black Roland was closer to death than he had ever been in his life.

Curiously, for the first time, as the noble buck, blowing now from weariness, his splendid stamina nearly exhausted by his double effort of saving both himself and his enemy, Rodney saw Roland's left eye as the stag turned his head slightly; and the buck seemed to be glancing back at him.

Beneath him Magwood could feel the heaving of the deer's flanks. With the extra weight of the man, and perhaps from fear of the burden he carried, he was having a real struggle to make the short distance.



"... they plunged in and struck eastward."

Again Rodney saw that attentive black eye, wary, wild, pitiful . . . He thought of Maisie waiting for him, and little Rodney and Lucy. He even thought of his hounds, and of what a clamor they would set up if he could bring a buck like this home. He thought of the emptiness of that Christmas Eve if he returned with nothing—with indeed less than nothing since his boat and his gun were lost. He looked toward the shore, and the huge holly caught his sight . . . Holly and Christmas and peace on earth and good will to every living thing.

In the last few yards before they gained the shore Rodney's feeling toward Roland changed. To reach shore meant life to him; but it meant death to the black stag, after his dauntless battle. Rodney was a hunter of the wilderness, and he had killed many bucks. But no deer had ever before saved his life.

He had a desperate moment of mental struggle; if he did one thing he would go home in triumph, and he would have a story his friends would ask him to retell as long as he lived; he would make Maisie happy, and the

children, and they would have plenty of fresh venison for Christmas. If he did the other thing, he would have nothing except the feeling that he had been merciful and generous.

Black Roland was very tired now. His feet were about to touch the sandy bottom of the river shore. As soon as he struck land, the deer, Rodney knew, would break out of the water and race away into the forest.

More slowly than he had drawn it forth, but with equal determination, Magwood thrust the knife back into its sheath.

Black Roland's feet struck a sand bar. Rodney slid easily from his back, and as the great buck sprang forward, the hunter gave him a friendly slap.

"Go on, you old rascal," he said, "and don't you let me catch up on you no mo'."

As he waded slowly out of the water, Rodney stopped to break a bough of the brilliant holly; and this was all he carried homeward.

Hatless and without his gun, but with

a strange new light in his eyes, Rodney Magwood appeared at his home.

"Why, Rod," said Maisie, as he handed her the holly, "you have been overboard. Where is your gun? I was afraid you might get into trouble. But nothin' matters so you got back safe. I got your hot coffee all ready."

Drying off before his open fire, Rodney told his wife and his two wide-eyed children the whole story.

"Now what ever come over me to act like that?" he asked.

Maisie's eyes were bright. Pineland people are not demonstrative. But she came over to his chair and her hand stole to his shoulder.

"You done all right," she said. "To let him live was a real nice Christmas present for that old black buck. I reckon, too, he growed from that same little black fawn I seed when you was a-courtin' me, Rod. I never did want him kilt. Some of the boys, they was a-huntin' this morning, and they done brung us venison and a wild turkey. We'll have a fine Christmas . . ." Then her shy and loving heart spoke openly as she said, "Rod, ain't many hunters would have been man enough to do what you done."



"... a huge cypress swept down the middle of the shrouded river."

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S BOOKSHELF



ACROSS THE WIDE MISSOURI—Bernard DeVoto. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston. Price \$10.00.

In this colorful story of the mountain men in the climactic years 1833-38, the author shows the decisive actions, from Astoria through the Hudson's Bay Company advance, to the coming of the missionaries by which the United States won the empire of the West. A best-seller this year and a fine addition to any sportsman's library.

* * *

AMERICAN BIRDS IN COLOR—Hal H. Harrison and a host of other equally prominent wildlife photographers. Wise & Company, New York. Price \$3.50.

Here are hundreds of species of American birds in all their true, natural glory. Informative and entertaining text and captions tell you everything you need to know about each bird. A veritable treasury of information to which you and your youngsters will turn time and time again.

* * *

THE RUFFED GROUSE—ITS LIFE STORY, ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT—Frank C. Edminster. The MacMillan Company, New York.

This book will open the eyes of many a hunter who thought he knew everything about grouse. The chapters on food and shelter are especially enlightening, and the illustrations exceptionally good.

* * *

HUNTING SMALL GAME—Bert Popowski. Published by MacMillan, New York. Price \$2.95.

Bert Popowski has written this book especially for the nine out of ten hunters whose quarry consists of the various rabbits, squirrels, woodchucks, and other small game. Tyro or veteran nimrod, this solid packed book will help you bag more game—have better sport. The author tells about small-game animal distribution, habits, how to hunt them alone or with a party, the use and training of dogs, special tricks in winter hunting, and how to avoid the threat of tularemia. It's all blended together with typical Popowski hunting tales, topped off with a seasoning of robust humor.

ROAD TO SURVIVAL—William Vogt. William Sloane Associates, Inc., 119 West 57th Street, New York 19. Price \$4.00.

This selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club, which deals with the earth, its resources, and the alarming growth of the human population, is written so clearly that the reader has a feeling of experiencing television through the printed page. The people of all nations ought to read the amazing accounts of devastation revealed in this book, and then individually and collectively do something to help maintain what is left of the world's renewable natural resources. This book should be required reading in every high school. It should be included in all college book lists and ought to be a text for every grade school teacher who conducts nature and science classes.

* * *

OUR PLUNDERED PLANET—Fairfield Osborn. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. Price \$2.50.

This book demonstrates brilliantly and unsparingly that we are following a course which one day may render our good earth as dead as the moon. It is the kind of book that, once picked up, cannot be laid down again until the last page is read. Man's destruction of his environment in all corners of the globe is told in simple, clear, and interesting manner. It should be read by every American.

* * *

TRAPPING—Harold McCracken and Harry VanCleve. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York. Price \$2.75.

This fine book of instruction covers every North American furbearing animal having commercial value. It gives brief histories, habits and range of each animal and tells clearly and concisely how they may be caught.

* * *



"Oh, my neighbor got a bear so big that it was plenty for both our apartments!"



THE HUNTERS ENCYCLOPEDIA—Stackpole and Heck, The Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, Pa. Price \$17.50.

The expert pens of the best outdoor writers, hunters, and scientists of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Alaska have contributed to this monumental reference on hunting. It is the last word on hunting and hunting techniques; contains 1100 pages and 1,000 paintings, photographs, drawings and diagrams. There is everything you want to know on game, dogs, weapons, care of trophies, construction of hunting camps, skeet and trap, decoys, blinds, archery, and many other subjects dear to the heart of the sportsman. The one book that gives all the answers, a sportsman's bookshelf in itself.

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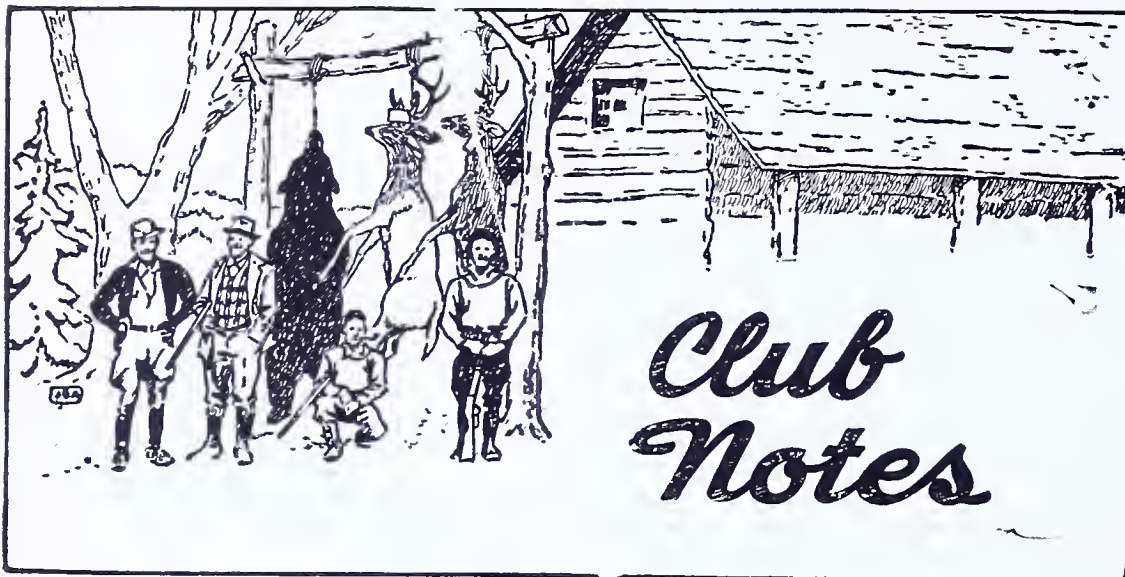
FIRE—George R. Stewart. Random House, New York. Price \$3.00.

The hero of this novel is a spark that almost flickers out at birth, smoulders for awhile, is on the verge of death, is revived, and then grows into a conflagration raging over miles of timberland. As the fire threatens to destroy a huge western forest, the drama rises in a succession of climaxes through eleven days of heroic resistance, grand stratagems and heartbreaking retreats until the holocaust is finally overcome. The author, who is well known for his story of weather, "Storm," has the unique distinction of being able to breath life into non-living aspects of our world. For the first time, here is the brilliant story of what a forest fire is and does.

* * *

SHOTS AT WHITETAILS—Lawrence R. Koller. Little, Brown & Company, Boston. Price \$5.00.

This book by a famed Catskill guide, hunter and gunsmith provides all the knowledge, experience and enthusiasm anyone can offer in the way of information on how to get your deer. It goes into woodcraft and the organization of the hunt, whether still hunting or group hunting. Here is sound advice to the hunter on everything from the choice of a weapon through to the hanging of the trophy on the wall.



The Fryburg Sportsman's Club, organized but a few years ago, has already built an \$8,000 club house, raised 238 ringnecks the past summer for release on October 1, purchased 7,000 acres of wooded land for hunting purposes, and also have a dog training area of 150 acres. The club now has enrolled 560 members. In a recent beagle dog field trial Charles Ditz' "Ditz's Little Wonder" took first place honors in the 13 inch class while "Sport," owned by Ed Buichner won top prize in the 15 inch class.

"One of the finest clubs I have ever had the pleasure to visit is the Versailles Rod and Gun Club. This club is exceedingly active and has a very large membership. It is so well thought of that several of the members do not hunt or fish but are as much interested in the program being carried out that they have joined and attend all the meetings. I supervised the release of the club's pheasants during the month of September and even though it was a very rainy day, there were about 80 members turned out for the occasion. The club received 400 day-old chicks and raised nearly 85% of them to the 12-week age, this despite a power failure lasting two days during a very wet and cold period. Surprisingly enough, the club has about 850 members yet the annual dues are only fifty cents. It proves that a club, well managed, can do wonders even with a small income."—Game Protector L. L. Logan, Delmont.

The Long Run Fish and Game Association of Sabinsville held a 'coon chase on August 1 which was the largest of its kind ever staged in that part of Pennsylvania. Approximately 100 dogs from New York and Pennsylvania were entered. All profits from the chase were earmarked for the purchase of game.

The Westfield Rod and Gun Club has established 10 small refuges of 16 acres each. The refuges will be posted against hunting, feeders for game will be installed, and each refuge will be brought under a rigid predator control program. By agreement, the farmer who owns the land upon which the refuge is located will provide feed.

An outstanding feature of the West Chester Fish & Game Association's third Annual Field Day, held in mid-September, was a free .22 rifle competition for youngsters. Two .22 rifles were at the disposal of all children who wished to learn more about marksmanship and to observe the normal rules of safety. The targets became souvenirs which were proudly brought home by many of the future sportsmen. Over fifty youngsters participated in the event which was run by Bill Ingram. (Ed. Note: Here is a field day feature that we feel adds immeasurably to the value of such worthy projects. When sportsmen's clubs throughout Pennsylvania are planning this winter for their field days next fall, we suggest you take a leaf from the West Chester club's book and include free rifle range instruction for the

younger sportsmen. It will mean safer hunting for you, and them, in the coming years.)

The Delaware County Field and Stream Association now has enrolled almost 1,850 members and yet are lagging behind the membership enrollment for last year. Highlighting the membership drive is a campaign to point out to prospective members the "purchasing power" of their one dollar dues. Club officials ask where can you get more than the following for one dollar: The opportunity to use the club range to sight in deer and bear rifles, the chance to see the best in outdoor movies and speakers at each meeting, a free dinner at their annual March anniversary meeting, besides all the opportunity for shooting, casting, or other recreation at the club grounds.

The Sinnamahoning Sportsmen's Association is conducting a new and worthy campaign this year for winter feeding of game. The club is suggesting to each deer or bear camp in their area that the camp members build at least one game feeder in the area over which the camp hunts and that this feeder be filled with ear corn just prior to the breaking of camp at the close of the deer season. In addition, camps are being urged to put out one 50 pound brick of salt in the same vicinity. The feeder suggested by the Sinnamahoning group is just a corn crib built of small poles leaving two inch openings so that the corn can get out. It holds ten or more bushels of corn. The club points out that it is possible to get permission from the Department of Forests and Waters to use certain small poles growing locally on State forest land.



This aged albino deer hide was displayed at the recent annual meeting of the Directors of the Clinton County Fish & Game Association held at the "Mohawk" Hunting Camp of Fish Commissioner Lou Winner. The hide came from an albino deer killed by John Stull during a logging operation near Beech Creek, Clinton County, in 1845. Examining the skin, left to right, are: Fish Commissioner Lou Winner; Monk H. Kessinger, great grandson, and Thos. F. Kessinger, grandson, of John Stull; and Miles E. Reeder, District Game Protector.

While checking my fox traps I found that one of my sets had taken a Gray Fox. Since the trap was holding the fox by one toe I used extreme caution in approaching it for I knew it was about to escape. I moved closer to kill it with a small club to eliminate leaving blood at the set. However, my revolver was set to go just in case. The fox made a sudden plunge freeing himself from the trap but instead of running away he made about four leaps and then stopped and snarled like a vicious watch-dog. My first shot went through his ear. He stood still, nevertheless, until he was killed with the second shot.—Game Protector Glenn A. Kitchen, Cannonsburg.

Deputy Game Protector Charles Shippek tells of an interesting incident which seems to indicate that our wild brethren are occasionally beset with housing difficulties too. While patrolling one afternoon during September he was privileged to witness the eviction of a skunk from a groundhog burrow and was attracted to the scene by loud grunts of displeasure emanating from the hole.

After a few moments of waiting he was rewarded by the sight of a skunk backing hastily from the hole. It was followed immediately by the head and shoulders of a groundhog who accompanied B'r'er Skunk's hasty retreat into the underbrush with another series of angry grunts and much loud snapping of teeth.—Game Protector Thomas W. Meehan, Uniontown.

Believe it or not! Deputy John Allison and Sam Aultz were hoeing corn on State Game Lands when suddenly they were attacked by an aroused crow. The crow first flew at them with his feet protruding in front in an attempt to sink his talons into their faces. Deputy Allison claims that he struck at this enemy with a hoe after which it flew into a tree close by and began a growling "Caw, Caw, Caw."

The following day when the two men were again hoeing corn the same crow strutted up corn row coming so close to Sam that he killed it with the hoe.—General Operations Assistant Lester E. Sheaffer, Huntingdon.



I have had many reliable reports of an "albino" deer being seen in the Bland Park area between Bellwood and Tipton.

A heavy density of walking stick insects have appeared in the Riggles Gap area and are really knocking the foliage off the trees in Auxiliary Refuge No. 115. They fall from the trees like rain. C. Fasick, W. Gagermeier and myself were covered with them the whole time we spent brushing and posting the refuge.—Game Protector Owen E. Seelye, Altoona.

Many opossums and skunks are being killed on the highways lately. When on my last trip to Indiana County I found eight skunks to have been killed.

One September evening, Gerald Showalter and the Snyder twins, William and Harry, were searching for hawks that were destroying game on the Snyder farm near Loysburg. The men shot a marsh hawk which had a rabbit clutched in each claw. Every year sportsmen track down these hawks which have been killing ringnecks and rabbits.—Game Protector John S. Dittmar, Loysburg.

Upon examination of the stomach of a white heron, that was field fed and killed by a violator, I found three large mice and no trace of any fish.

This bird while field feeding is a very good mouser and, on the other hand, while stream feeding he is a good fisher.—Game Protector A. C. Ganster, Marysville.

On September 24, while mowing refuge line on a Farm-Game Project in Milford Township I noticed a marsh hawk sailing low over a buckwheat field where a cock pheasant had been crowing all morning. When the hawk suddenly dove into the buckwheat all Hades broke loose.

Apparently the cock was too much for Mr. Hawk because after a moment of combat he decided to leave for parts unknown and the cock pheasant let out with a loud warbling crow of victory.—Farm-Game Manager Z. R. Leslie, Somerset.

During the summer I was called to Camp Mensch Mill, near Boyertown. A large dam constitutes a part of the pleasant environment of this church camp. Toward evening I decided to investigate the water below the falls to see if any trout might be in the stream. After a few minutes of careful exploring I decided the water too shallow to support fish of any size. No sooner had I made my decision than there was a violent flash in the stream, and a long bright object darted about beneath the surface of the water. I quickly recognized it to be a water snake after its supper. Suddenly a battle raged on the surface of the water while a sucker at least a foot in length tried desperately to free itself from the snake's grasp. The reptile had seized the fish across the vent and although the little captive darted violently it could not escape the death grasp. Finally, the current of the small stream, leading away from the dam, aided the snake in dragging its prey onto a group of stones. Here it was that I stepped into the picture killing the snake with a large stone and freeing the fish. I never dreamed that a snake would tackle a fish of this size.—George L. Harting, Allentown.

Several days ago I received a complaint from a farmer who said that a Red Fox was killing his chickens. Upon visiting his place and speaking with him and the members of his family I came to the conclusion that this fox was getting very careless as they were seeing it frequent the area occupied by the farm buildings during the daytime.

Keeping these facts in mind I set two traps very close to the barn and chicken houses and in five days' time four Red Fox and three Opossums were netted.—Game Protector Samuel B. Shade, New Castle.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



"I strongly suspect his loyalty!"

THE WINTER WOODS—from Page 2



larger reasonable facsimile, the hairy woodpecker. When a small pneumatic drill shatters the silence of the forest, look for the source of the tapping and you will find one of these woodpeckers at work. The males wear red caps like lumberjacks and touch up the winter scene.

Brighter still are the cardinals, with the uninhibited males dressed in their flashy red coats and with even the more subdued females wearing pastel rose shades. The cardinals stay with us all winter and can be seen and heard on nearly every walk. Some years ago a newfallen snow led me afield and my path took me near an abandoned farmhouse, outside of which a few pieces of furniture were piled in a junk heap. One of the articles was a fairly large mirror. In front of it a curious drama was taking place. A male cardinal was engaged in a furious battle with his own scarlet reflection. Overhead, a female sat on a limb and watched the shadow fight calmly. I have often wondered whether she preferred the reflection or the real thing, but I moved on without seeing the outcome of the strange contest. The male was still dashing against the glass when I left.

• Only a shade less colorful, since blue is not so brilliant as red, are the jays and the less-frequently encountered belted kingfisher which stays north as long as there is any open water for its angling activities. Both are noisy and among the few birds given

to profanity. The kingfisher will curse horribly if disturbed and I can't blame it much because it has trouble enough finding food, what with only a few suckers and hibernating frogs available in the fast water of streams which doesn't freeze over. If the bluejays aren't swearing, they are screaming at something and are seldom quiet. They can disrupt the peace of the calmest winter woods, but are not unwelcome because they can put life into any snow-enshrouded forest. These are the watchdogs of the outdoors, warning everything in hearing distance that human beings are approaching.

Equally as noisy as the bluejays are their close relatives, the crows, but they are warier of human beings and seldom are encountered close at hand. Occasionally, a crow will leave a lookout post nearby and fly silently away until certain it is safe, whereupon it will caw derisively and then warn its fellows of your approach. They are active on the coldest days and their infinite capacity for getting excited over everything enlivens many a winter's walk. A sudden uproar high over the forest usually means the crows are tormenting some hapless hawk or turkey buzzard. If they dive bomb, they probably have found an owl in the woods.

Although hawks and owls migrate south in winter, there are always some present in almost any locality because local birds are replaced by those from farther north. Michi-

gan's winter climate might seem like that of a summer resort to an owl from the Arctic circle, therefore big snowy owls from the north drop in to visit the States and the great horned owl is seen more frequently than in summer. Crows sometimes make the terrible mistake of tackling a snowy owl, not realizing that it can see as well as they in daytime, unlike the other owls which they devil to death. The snowy's talons and beak are sharp and deadly.

The ubiquitous starling will be found wherever there are fields or clearings in the woods. These "little crows" descend to the ground like a cloud of dark snowflakes and feed upon anything they can find, chasing other birds from the vicinity. The common house sparrow, which is hardy enough to remain north during the winter, seldom is seen in the woods for a good reason—it really is a "house" sparrow, preferring to live around human beings.

The winter bird list is not yet exhausted by any means. Most of our game birds remain over winter. The woodcock, mourning dove and majority of ducks have gone south, but the pheasants, quail and grouse stay behind. Of all the startling sounds in a snow-muffled woods, the roaring takeoff of a grouse right at the walker's feet is the most nerve-wracking. I have heard large branches of trees crack from the cold like a pistol shot right beside me, but a grouse taking to wing is more unnerving. And of all the ridiculous sights outdoors in winter, there is none more absurd than that of a gaudy cock pheasant trying to walk with dignity across an open space while a strong wind whips against his overlong tail and makes him stumble like an inebriated cavalier. Coveys of quail sometimes work ahead of the stroller like chicks and, wherever there is the least bit of open water, there will be black ducks and mallards to take off and fly like a Bishop etching against the cold winter sky.

There is a common belief that winter makes the animals of the woods hole up and disappear. My work takes me afield in both summer and winter, and I know that more wildlife is visible after the snows fall than before for two good reasons—one, the greater visibility mentioned before; and, two, winter makes it necessary for all things to get out and scramble for a living. They must move around.

If a person is at a winter resort and tires of skiing, skating or tobogganning, it is always



possible to walk through the woods and see what can be seen. It isn't necessary to go far from the sound of human activity. Deer live almost side by side with human beings and winter hunger will make them paw through snow for frozen apples on the grounds of an orchard. Or, when the snow is really deep, they bed up in yards and the person who ventures into the woods on snowshoes often can come upon a score in one spot. A "yard" is simply a place where many deer have packed down the snow, usually near some source of food to which trampled trails lead.

The deer are nearly helpless outside these yards since their slender legs make travel in deep snow difficult, and they will not flee from their communal quarters if a human being visits them with no intent to harm. I know a professional guide in the Pocono Mountains who leads deer hunting parties; but when the season is over and the hunters go home, he finds his pleasure in snowshoeing back into the woods just to observe the deer in their yards. He has not killed a deer personally for many years.

When the snows are not deep, the deer will move around hunting food and the person who will walk quietly will catch frequent glimpses of them. If the visitor stands still near a runway, the deer often will come within a few feet until they scent the human smell. Their eyesight is relatively poor and a motionless person is nearly invisible to them.

Pause frequently and wait, else you will miss much in the white woods. As long as you are walking, you will see no red squirrels, but remain stationary and noiseless for a few minutes near evergreens and they will appear. First there will be a flicker of movement in a tree, then a cautious call and, finally, the red squirrel will run down the tree trunk and scream his challenge to the winter world. They are as noisy as bluejays when not alarmed, and active in all but the worst weather. Both red and gray squirrels are part-time hibernators, but there are always some abroad.

As elusive as a ghost, and just about as rare, is the varying hare or snowshoe rabbit in its winter garments of white. They lose their tan and brown color when winter comes and are as white as their background. Unless they are being hunted with hounds



the sight of one is a rare thing, an event to be marked with red on the calendar. I have spent many days where they are abundant and have seen exactly one when only walking and not deliberately hunting them. The same is true of the several weasels in their white coats; they are seldom seen although constantly on the prowl, prying into every crevice and tiny burrow like evil fingers, seeking food.

Not so evasive, but seldom seen close at hand, is the dandified red fox. Human beings do not frighten him, but he is wise enough to keep his distance; therefore, it is not rare to see his red-orange body through the trees, but it is unusual to get near one. Once, I nearly stumbled over one. It was so dumbfounded it couldn't move for a moment, then it high-tailed out of there, apparently into the next county.

The common cottontail rabbit is omnipresent. Almost a certainty on any walk is the startling impression that a brown bundle of fur has been fired from a spring right at your feet. The strange projectile goes bouncing over the snow with its white tail bobbing furiously. It's a rare and hardened person who can watch a fleeing rabbit without grinning. Although you mean it no harm, it is positive its very life depends upon flight.

When streams and ponds in the woods are open, a quiet approach usually will reveal muskrats at work doing whatever muskrats do in winter. It doesn't look like feeding, but seems more like a game. On sunny days, and there are such even in the worst winter months, woodchucks occasion-

ally come out of their burrows where they have been in hibernation to bask on some rock or even to take short constitutional strolls through the snow. In the north country, wolves pick such warm days to gather in packs on lake ice and there sun themselves.

Even with snow on the ground there is insect life when the winds die down and the sun warms the woods. Some butterflies do not die in winter's grip, but hibernate like animals. On pleasant days they quit their sleep to fly about above the snow, startling anachronisms in the seasons of the year. Most common one encountered in winter is the Mourning-cloak, the *Vanessa antiopa*. Mud wasps also come out and small insects sometimes hover over snowbanks in clouds.

None of these things discussed is rare, and most can be seen even within a few miles of large cities. If, however, some difficult-to-imagine mischance prevented sight of any animals or birds, the winter woods still have much of interest to offer, because the snow records the passage of everything that moves on it. Trying to decipher what is written there is like working some vast and interesting puzzle.

Some day you may notice a new snow fall. If it stops in late afternoon and one of those hushed winter nights follow, the succeeding day will be ideal for tracking. During the night the wild things practically come out and dance on the newfallen snow. Sometimes it is a grim dance, performed to evade some hungry predator; but the casual observer of tracks gets the curious impression that many of the animals actually seem to enjoy moving around in a fresh snow.

Most common will be cottontail rabbit tracks. They will be everywhere, looking like paired exclamation marks set in a partial V shape. Until one realizes that a single rabbit can make hundreds of tracks, there will be a strong feeling that thousands of rabbits must have been astir. In mountain country, there will be great-grandfather rabbit tracks, huge things that dwarf the others. Snowshoe rabbits make them—and when you see the big print of the padded foot, you will realize why they are called snowshoes.

The somewhat similar, but smaller, squirrel

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SOUR-JOHN—from Page 3

You're right! It was Sour-John. I yelled for him to come down to where I was. In a couple of minutes, I heard him coming down through the woods, easy like a cow. I was sitting with my back against a pine waiting on him and he walked up to within 5 feet of it and yelled, "Where are you." I answered, "RIGHT HERE," as loud as I could. He recoiled, as if struck by a rattler. Then just stood looking at me, as he sputtered tobacco juice all over the landscape. I asked him, why he yelled after he heard me whistle for him to keep still. He said, that he had never heard me whistle but he thought he was lost and had yelled to see where I was. That was enough for me for that day, so I headed back to camp.

The second day of the season we were up early as usual. And as we lingered over our second cup of coffee, I told the gang that I was going to hunt alone. They all agreed that was a good idea, and everyone would still hunt today, and try to get the deer to move around. When we left the cabin I followed an old tram road for about a half-mile up the mountain then cut off it, and angled along the mountain-side, hoping to jump a deer out of the small benches, that dotted the mountain-side. After two hours of hard hunting, lady luck smiled at me. About 200 yards above me I saw a deer browsing on a tree. I tried in vain to see if the deer had a rack, but the thick vegetation prevented me from seeing its head clearly. So I got down on all fours and started crawling up on it. I crawled for about 100 yards, to the base of a big pine tree. And when I poked my head around it, I was looking at an eight-point buck. I pulled the hammer back on my .30-30 and lined the sight up just back of his shoulder. When I squeezed the trigger he took a big leap and folded up in a heap. I stayed where I was for about five minutes then walked up to my downed deer and looked him over. Making sure that he was dead, I pulled out my hunting knife and prepared to bleed him. When from below someone yelled, "Did you get him." I turned and looked down and who do I see but Sour-John puffing up the mountain towards me. "Where did you come from," I asked him? "Why", he said, "I've been standing for a couple of hours down the mountain there freezing! Boy, I'm sure glad to see you. I've been wondering how I was going to get back to camp?" In all sincerity, at that moment, I told him I was glad to see him too, for he could help me drag my deer into camp.



"O.K.," he said, "Let's hull him." "Let's what?" I questioned. "Hull him . . . Hull him," he repeated, pulling his knife out and making a slit in the hide over the stomach. "Oh, you mean clean him." I saw that he knew how to handle a knife, so I let him complete the job. Then we tied a rope to the deer's antlers and started for camp.

At 1:00 p.m. we had the deer hanging up outside the camp, and went in and made our lunch. After lunch I lay down in a bunk and went to sleep. However, I was awakened with the acrid smell of wood smoke burning my nostrils. I sat up in a hurry and looked to see what was causing the smoke. What a sight greeted my eyes. There in front of the big fire place was Sour-John kneeling on the floor peeling potatoes, as the smoke poured out of the top of it, and hung like a big cloud in the cabin. "What's the matter?" I yelled at him, as I jumped up and made my way outside. He followed me out and pointed at the chimney. "Must be plugged up," he coughed, "There's no smoke coming out of it." "So I see," I told him between gulps of fresh air. I climbed up on the roof and looked at the chimney. The fire screen had become plugged with leaves and prevented the chimney from drawing. I cleaned it, and in a few minutes the draft that it created cleared the cabin of smoke. Then I went down and gave Sour-John hell for

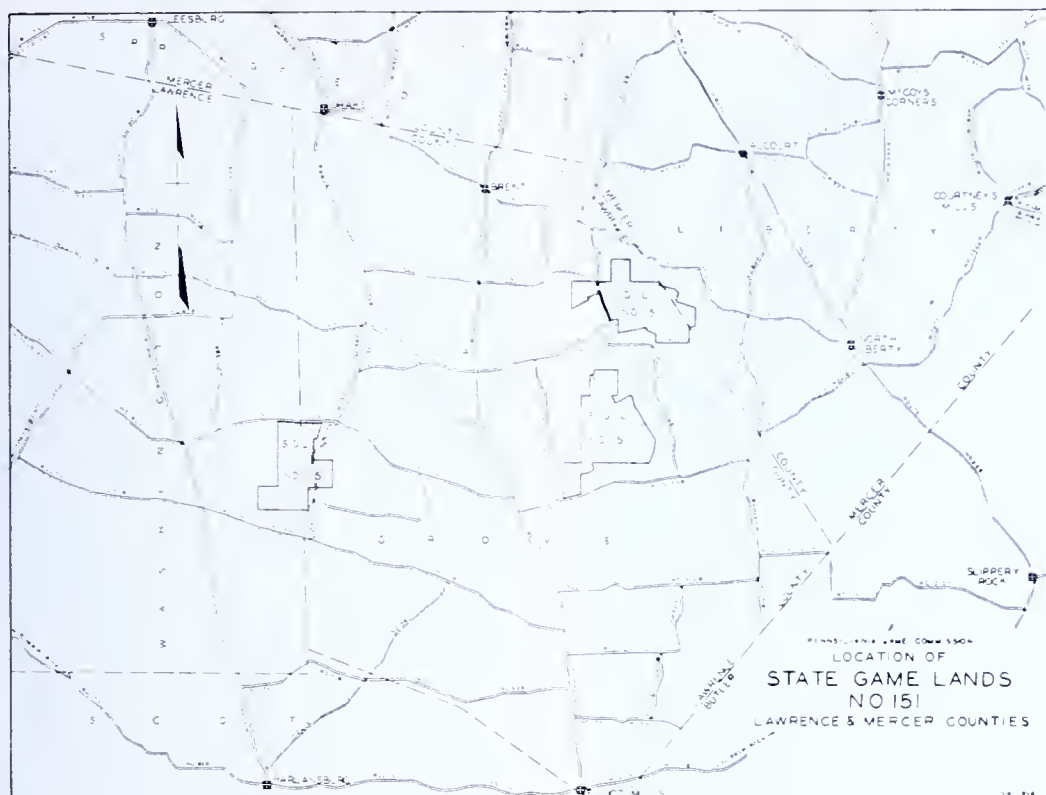
not calling me when he saw that the chimney was not drawing.

When we got up on the third day of the season we found it raining and freezing as it fell. Sour-John took one look outside and said, "Let's declare today a holiday, and stay in camp." Everyone thought that was a good idea so we spent the day reading and laying around camp. The day was quiet until about 4 in the afternoon. Then Sour-John started yelling for help from the kitchen, and we all made a dash for the kitchen, to see what kind of trouble he had got himself into this time. We found him standing in front of the gas stove trying to catch spaghetti in one pot as it boiled out of another. He was not succeeding though as he had spaghetti all over the stove. Rod, took one look at the mess he had caused and said in his most sarcastic voice. "My dear Sour-John, has it ever occurred to you that spaghetti when it is wet swells like hell!" "No," was all that he would mutter. However, by the time he was through picking it up, Sour-John had three pots full of spaghetti. Needless to say we had a lot of spaghetti left over from dinner that evening.

Thursday, the fourth day of the season, Sour-John stuck his nose out of his bunk and yelled for someone to get up and light the fire, for it had gone out. It was colder

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THE OLDTIMER—from Page 4



barking, so the Oldtimer continued on his way.

As he walked through the woods, the rustle of the new fallen leaves made music to his ears and, although, most of his life was behind him, he hoped that the good Lord would spare him that he might see many more falls come and go on this land that he loved so well. Within a few minutes he was walking along the Red Pine plantation and could see the men working in the corn field. At this point Sport entered the pines as though on game and in a moment the cackle of a Ringneck rooster was heard as it took to the air. The Game Protector heard the bird cackle, too, and as he looked up, saw the Oldtimer.

"Hi there, Dad," he greeted the Oldtimer, "what brings you over here?"

"Hello Sam," replied the Oldtimer, "Sport wanted to go for a run, so I thought I would come over and see how you are getting along with your corn husking."

"Fine, we will be through with this field in a short time. Don't you want to give us a hand?"

"You known darn well that I don't pick my own corn anymore, I hire it done, and I'm not going to start all over by doing yours." At this the two men laughed.

"O.K.," said Sam, "as soon as we are through I'll take you down to the spring for a good drink of water and we can visit for a few minutes."

Soon the field was finished and as the men took the corn to the crib the Oldtimer and the Game Protector drove to the spring for a drink. When they were finished drinking, the Oldtimer turned to Sam and said, "You know you have more fields under cultivation on this land than have been in crops for the past thirty years. Why I remember that field we just came from. It was last worked in the early thirties. Then that new field you broke up this fall, next to my land, hasn't been farmed since 1921. Just how

many acres do you have under cultivation?"

To this question Sam replied, "thirty."

"Seems to me," said the Oldtimer, "that the Game Commission is going into the farming business. Until this year there were never more than a few acres planted on this land by the Commission and during the war years none of the land was broken."

This statement of the Oldtimer got Sam to thinking. He had known the Oldtimer for more than a year, since he first came to the District to take charge. He visited the Oldtimer soon after he arrived to get some information on the land and since that time had talked to him many times, but for only very short periods. Perhaps the Oldtimer would be interested in what the Commission was trying to accomplish.

"Say, Dad, what are you planning on doing for the rest of the afternoon?"

"Nothing in particular, Sam."

"Then how would you like to make a tour of the lands with me; we could visit and I can explain what we are trying to do. You are an old hunter and will be interested in knowing what the Commission is doing on this type of land, and why, to safeguard our hunting heritage."

"Sam, that will be fine, but remember, these old legs of mine aren't what they once were and I won't be able to walk too far."

"That will be alright. We can go over most of the lands in my car. We can put Sport in the trunk."

At this, Sam took a pack of cigarettes from his shirt pocket, offering the Oldtimer one. The Oldtimer refused the cigarette and pulled an old pipe from his pocket and lit it.

"Dad," said Sam, "you have been around here for a good many years. How do game conditions to-day compare with those in by-gone days?"

"Well, Sam, I can't see much of a change in numbers, but we do have a change in kind. When I was a boy, we had rabbits, squirrel, grouse, and quail. To-day we have about the same number of rabbits and squirrel, but the grouse have disappeared from these parts and the quail have almost gone. Fifty years ago, deer were not present in these parts, but to-day we have too many. The ringneck pheasant is also new to this country."

"How do the number of hunters compare with former years?"

"There just is no comparison, Sam. When I was a boy there were very few of us that hunted and we hunted mainly at home and on adjoining farms, and the only transportation we had was 'shanks mare'. With the coming of the automobile and good roads, these once out of the way places became the backyards of people living as much as a hundred miles away, and to-day hunters swarm in here. Years ago we could hunt all day without seeing another hunter, and we got plenty of game, whereas to-day, I can stand on my porch the first day of the season and count fifteen to twenty hunters at one time."

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Game Protector and helper putting fertilizer in planter.

THE BULLDOZER—from Page 10



Pole stage forest characterized by interlocking tree crowns and a scarcity of low ground cover.

deer population was high and the food and cover shortage was most critical, were approached as possible sponsors for the experiment. A discussion of the proposal by the clubs' memberships indicated sufficient interest to warrant proceeding with the idea. On the basis of the preliminary enthusiasm evidenced by the members, several contractors in the vicinity expressed a willingness to cooperate with the sportsmen in carrying out the program. They agreed to furnish the necessary heavy machinery and the operators, and to bear the expenses incurred in moving the equipment to the area chosen for the initial experiment. By making available a site and such technical advice and additional labor as was needed, the Pennsylvania Game Commission cooperated in the experiment—and an experiment it was. In so far as was known at the time, there had been no other attempts of this kind anywhere in the country, although the bulldozer had been used in various other ways for improving wildlife environment.

The site chosen for the first operation is located twelve miles north of Emporium on State Game Lands No. 30. Two miles east of State Highway No. 46, along Ridge Road, is an area representative of many of the forested lands found in northern Pennsylvania. The site has both a north and a west slope, each of which is densely wooded with beech-birch-maple; a draw between them is sparsely forested with aspen as the predominant species. The ground cover on the slopes is scarce except under the few openings in the canopy, and there spots of ferns exist. In the draw, the ground cover is mainly dense goldenrod, asters, and grasses. This beech-birch-maple forest is in

the pole stage; that is, the forest is made up largely of trees four inches to twelve inches in diameter and their crowns form a closed canopy. Reproduction, under the conditions such as are found on this area, is usually sparse and weak. Most of the reproduction under this canopy is of shade-tolerant species. As a general rule, the browse produced by intolerant species is more preferred by the various species of forest wildlife.

The forest on this site is essentially even aged, a result of being cut over or burned off earlier at approximately the same time. The stand of trees, approximately twenty-three-years old, had diameters averaging four to six inches at breast height, although many larger trees which were survivors of the last logging operation were found. These relics are too few and of a quality which would make a commercial logging operation unprofitable.

Because the cooperators who furnished the necessary heavy equipment for this first experiment represented such diversified interests, the machines used varied in size, weight, structure, and adaptability. Most of the bulldozers were equipped with blades operated hydraulically, but a few of the machines had blades operated by cable lifts. The size of the machines varied from D-4s to D-7s, and their weight varied from eight to 14 tons. The various machines were put into operation as they became available for the work. No work schedule was set up nor was any particular area set aside for any one machine. The operators of the machines were allowed to choose their course at their own discretion, within a general area which had been established. For the most part, the topography of the immediate

area was the limiting factor governing their selection of a course.

Within a relatively short time after the operation was started, it became evident that the smaller machines could not directly push over and flatten the vegetation in the same manner as their "big brothers" could. Whether this was an asset or a liability remains to be seen. The operators of the smaller machines either had to concentrate on over-running only the smaller trees or they had to approach and bunt the larger trees over, reverse, turn aside, and then go forward to the next tree or clump of trees. The larger bulldozers could push even the larger trees down and then overrun them, thus eliminating the necessity for backing the bulldozer before hitting the next tree on the course. Although the latter technique was much faster and consequently cheaper, it is doubtful whether or not this method will achieve the desired results.

The area, totaling fifty-two acres, was bulldozed during the month of April, 1946, when the ground was still in the thawing stage and consequently soft. The immediate results of the operation became apparent when the area was inspected. The ground had yielded under the pressure of the bulldozer against the trees and much soil material was found adhering to the upturned root system. The tangled trees afforded, for immediate utilization by wildlife, an abundance of low ground cover; for the browsing species of wildlife, an abundance of food was provided in the form of terminal and lateral twigs of the prostrate tree crowns. In the case of such fruiting trees as sassafras, oaks, beech, cherry, and Juneberry, the fruits were borne within the reach of the larger game animals. Increased production of fruits has been observed since the first year on some of the trees that were pushed over. Young blackberry thickets were plentiful even at the conclusion of the first growing season.

Observations made during the initial operation indicated that a few precautionary measures would be necessary before extensive operations should be undertaken. A steel canopy was devised for placement over the driver's seat as protection against falling debris. In addition to the operator, it was necessary to have a helper on each machine whose primary job was to keep the machine clear of fouling debris and to be on the lookout for projecting stumps or rocks that might hang the bulldozer or destroy its undercarriage. The machine should be equipped with a winch so that it can be pulled off obstructions with its own power.

Since the first experiment was started on Game Lands No. 30, there have been numerous others done throughout the State under varying conditions and with varying results. The initial experiment was carried out in Division "E" and this division, with forty-four percent of the total acreage that has been bulldozed, is still the leader in this type of land management. Table 1 presents an overall picture of the amount of bulldozing for game food and cover that has been done by the various divisions.

WISE LAND USE—from Page 12

Valley, crossed Negro Mountain and into Trough Hollow at the foot of Town Hill Mountain, a distance of ten miles. Here the Indians buried their tribesman along side a huge boulder, six feet high and ten feet wide.

The timber found on this area is principally second growth mixed oak, hickory, tulip poplar, ash, red and sugar maple, butternut, chestnut, birch, locust, black gum, Jersey scrub pine, pitch pine and scattered white pine. Scattered apple and domesticated cherry trees are found throughout these old farms. The last remnants of an earlier period when these lands served as livelihood to the owners. The old farm buildings which once served as the family abode have either been dismantled or deteriorated to the point of destruction serving as a grim reminder of the folly and the misconception of proper land use employed not too many years ago.

The original owners through faulty practices constantly removed the precious ingredients from the soil without any thought for making a similar compensating return. Slowly but surely this misuse of the land manifested itself by depriving them even of an opportunity to eke out a bare existence. Finally in desperation and necessity all the available timber resources were cut and sold. It was the last resort and within a short time farming was practically abandoned and the homelands deserted.

Fields which had been ruthlessly cultivated reverted back to stands of jack pine and locust and as the farm land depreciated game became scarcer and scarcer, aggravated to a large extent by the unlawful practices indulged in by the natives to supplement their dwindling family larder. It was at this point and under these conditions that the Game Commission acquired title to Game Lands No. 49.



District Game Protector Orrie E. Smith, who has been in direct charge of these lands ever since they were first purchased, standing in a corn field on the area. Such fields are either left standing as food plots or the corn is harvested for use in the winter feeding program.

Some of the natives resorted to the use of turkey blinds built of stone as an added means of decimating the game supply. Fortunately these unlawful practices soon ceased through the vigilance and alertness of the Game Protector. Ingenuity and devious means were used by the unscrupulous hunter to outwit and outguess even the cautious and alert wild turkey.

This blind was built in a semi-circle affording an unobstructed overhead view in all directions with an opening facing the approaching turkeys. Each day a line of corn was strewn from Town Hill Mountain through Trough Hollow, a distance of three quarters of a mile from the blind. At first the corn was scattered wide and each day as the turkeys used up the available feed, the line was narrowed and likewise shortened. Finally as the turkeys were decoyed close to the blind the feed line was narrowed down to the point where they fed in single file with heads bent down. The would-be sportsmen concealed himself in the blind and at the proper opportunity startled them with a call. Instinctively the birds raised their heads in alignment just as the blast and charge left the old muzzle loader. It had been reported that seven turkeys were shot in this manner at one time. Of necessity, the old turkey poacher had to make good of his one opportunity.

Approximately 100 acres of this game lands which were fields not so long ago reverting back to unproductivity have been re-established as food plots and cultivated by the Game Commission with their own equipment, while other fields are being farmed by sharecroppers. Through wise agricultural practices and much hard labor, the Game Commission through its local Game Protector has built up the fertility of these open areas to the point where they now produce corn and other crops far superior to any surrounding territory. Fields of corn are left standing for use by the game on the area while others are harvested and stored in corn cribs to supplement the supply of food for artificial feeding of game during the trying



Almost 100 acres have been re-established as food plots.

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THE WINTER WOODS—from Page 21

tracks are easily recognized because the animal acts as though slightly demented, although actually it is only super-energetic. It dashes across the snow from tree to tree, it makes side trips to dig down to the black leaf mold where it concealed some food months before, it leaps to fallen limbs and tree trunks and runs their length, it climbs rocks and stumps to look around. The tracks of a tree squirrel differ from those of a rabbit by having the forefeet (the two bottom dots on the exclamation points that mark their footprints) exactly side by side. The forefeet of a rabbit usually are put down one behind the other.

I think the tracks of a red fox are among the most interesting in the woods. If the fox is only travelling leisurely over its feeding range, there will be a straight row of neat, precise tracks in which the feet are lined up one in front of the other, much as though a person jabbed a stick in the snow at regular intervals. If, however, it is actually hunting, the fox will turn aside to investigate everything—to circle a brush pile, look under overhanging rocks, to sniff at a signal post which is to a fox as a telephone pole is to a city dog, to investigate the runways of mice in fence borders. It misses nothing, but even so the instinct to deceive never deserts it. Once at a railway I saw where a fox travelled nearly half a mile on the clean steel of a rail so its prints



wouldn't show on the snow of the railroad bed.

The story of what happened after the fresh snow fell is there for anyone to read. The tracks of a mouse may end abruptly. It apparently vanished into thin air. It did vanish into the air. Look closely and feather brush marks will show where the wing tips of an owl beat lightly against the snow as it picked up the rodent in its talons. The tracks of a walking deer will show where it paused, startled by something, to listen and then bounded away. A rabbit's short hops will lengthen out suddenly and the cause of its fright can be found in the tracks of a fox coming in from the side. Around each seed-bearing blade projecting above the snow will be found the prints of small birds which fed there.

Even without animals and birds or their tracks, the winter woods have character.

They actually have an odor of their own, a wet smell that is a compound of snow and moist bark. The green and gold of summer leaves and sunlight is pleasant; but there is beauty, too, in the black and white of winter. Summer is like a bright oil painting, but winter is a pen and ink sketch on white paper. The gradations in shading are exceedingly fine. The paper birch is white with dark lines, the trunk of the beech is gray, the bark of the maple is black. Some little color is present, but it is subdued. The oak leaves remaining on branches are russet, the sunsets usually are dull red against a gray sky, the evergreen leaves are almost black.

Sometimes a rain and quick freeze will turn the forest into an ice palace, and a wind will set up a great glittering and clattering among the branches. Sometimes the snow falls in huge, wet, silent flakes. Sometimes it comes down in frozen pellets which rattle through the limbs. On calm, moist days progress through the woods is ghostlike. In bitterly cold weather, the snow squeaks underfoot, dead twigs snap with a sharp sound and ice on ponds or lakes grumbles complainingly over the rapid expansion it undergoes.

The woods in winter have many faces and will turn toward you exactly the one you wish to see. Only the housebound, however, will consider them as glowering, sullen and inimical.

SOUR-JOHN—from Page 22

than usual this morning, so I asked him how cold it was, for he slept right next to the window with the thermometer outside it. He scratched some of the frost off the glass and told me it was 18 below. "Your crazy," I told him, "Look again." "I am not," he replied, "come over and look for yourself." Sure enough, when I went over and looked it registered 18 below. I dressed in a hurry and started a fire in the fireplace, then went out in the kitchen to start breakfast, and found everything frozen. The coffee pot had a hunk of ice sticking up out of it; the water bucket was frozen solid; even the kitchen door was frozen shut. By the time I had breakfast ready, Sour-John was up mumbling about it being too cold to hunt. Cold or no cold, I told him, I'm taking you out hunting today; don't think you are going to stay in camp another day. When he saw that I was not going to change my mind he started putting on his extra hunting clothes to offset the cold. I never saw a man put on so many clothes and still be able to walk. When we left the cabin the sun was shining and glittering on the hoar frost that covered the trees, and it did not seem so cold. But, it was cold, because we had not gone far before the fronts of our wool hunting coats were covered with frost from our breath. We hunted all morning without seeing a thing. However, after lunch, I led Sour-John down into a valley, onto a stream that was frozen over. It was easy walking on the ice, and the stream would eventually lead us to camp. For I had lost hopes of seeing a deer, due to the cold keeping them in the thickest cover. But, just as we came out of some laurel growing along the stream,

I noticed a brown shape standing out on a rocky point, about 200 yards above us on the right side of the valley. I motioned for Sour-John to stop, and asked him if he could see the deer. He said he could, but he could not see if it had antlers or not. I put my glasses on the deer and could just make out that he had a Y on each antler. "He's a four-point," I whispered to him, "want to try for him." He nodded his head. "Go ahead," I told him, "but hold a little high on him, for he's about 200 yards away." I watched the deer and waited for the report of Sour-John's rifle, but none came. I looked around to see what was holding up his fire, and asked, "What's the matter?" "I'm shaking like a leaf," he replied, "And I can't hold the sight on him." "Sit down or kneel," I told him, "Do something before he takes off." My words seemed to calm him, for he sat down in the snow, and when

the crack of his shot hit my ears, the deer hit the snow and started to tumble down the mountain side. "I got 'em," he yelled in a voice that seemed to make the ground tremble, and started out on the run for the spot where the deer had landed, with me after him. About half-way to the deer I caught up to him and grabbed him by the back of his hunting coat and stopped him. "Calm down," I told him. "Never run up on a deer, walk up slowly and make sure he is dead before you get too close to them." When we walked up to the deer we found him quite dead. It was a small buck and would not go over a hundred pounds, but Sour-John was overjoyed with his four-point, the first buck he had ever shot.

The next morning we stowed our stuff in the car, bid the gang adieu, and took off for home. About twenty miles from camp I asked Sour-John if he tied his deer securely to the rear bumper. "I think so," he replied, "but we had better stop and look at it." I pulled off to the side of the road and got cut and went around to the back of the car. The rear bumper was bare, there was no deer on it. "Sour-John," I yelled, "Your deer is gone." He came running to the back of the car, looked at the bare bumper, and began to curse. "That will not help," I told him through clenched teeth, "Get back in the car we'll go back and look for it." Five miles back we found the deer laying right in the middle of the road. After putting it on to stay this time, I turned the car around and headed for home again. And right there I swore if I ever got home with this guy, I would write a story about him.

P.S. I finally got home.



"It's something called roast beef. Tastes almost as good as venison, eh?"

THE OLDTIMER—from Page 23

"Dad, you mentioned that in the old days you got plenty of game. Why is it to-day that the hunters get so little?"

"Sam, you son-of-a-gun, you know that answer. You are just trying to lead me on."

"Yes, Dad, I was. But you gave the answer in stating that you could hunt all day, years ago, without seeing another hunter. It is simply hunting pressure. Although the game population is about the same, it must be divided among 1,000,000 hunters, to-day, in Pennsylvania against two or three hundred thousand, fifty years ago. That brings us to the purpose of all this farming on the game lands. We are simply trying to increase the game supply so that each of the hunters can have a larger share. In terms of the Game Manager, we are attempting to improve the carrying capacity of this piece of land."

"Wait a minute, Sam! What in the name of thunder do you mean by carrying capacity? Remember, I'm an Oldtimer and don't know what you mean by those high sounding terms."

"It's simple, Dad. Each piece of land can have just so many pieces of game on it; how many, depends on the soil, the type of vegetation, the contour of the land, the amount of water present, the nature of the animal itself and many other factors. It's just like the human race. Where we have the best conditions for living, we have the highest population. Here we are trying to improve the living conditions for our game, and if we do, we will have a greater population up to a certain point."

"I believe I get it, Sam. It is a bit like raising cattle. By improving the pasture you can raise more cattle. Am I right?"

"That's it. Here we are managing primarily for rabbits and ringneck pheasants. Of course, by improving the conditions for those species we automatically do it for others. On these lands there is an abundance of good cover, places for game to hide, but we have been short on other things that game needs. Let's take the Ringneck Pheasant for example: he also needs, nesting cover, roosting cover, and crowing areas, just to mention a few. If we can provide these in the right amounts then we can increase the carrying capacity. Let's get in the car and take a trip over the land and I'll point out how we are providing it."

At that the Oldtimer called the dog and put him in the trunk and they started their tour of the Game Lands. As they drove up the old township road, Sam pointed out the various plantings of evergreen which were planted to provide escape cover. These plantings were made over a period of five or six years and were planted in quarter acre to acre plots. In all, there are eight acres planted in this way so that the game, wherever it may be on the land, can get to one of these plantings in a hurry to escape the swift approach of a Coopers Hawk or some other predator.

Their first stop was at a corn field. This field was two and a half acres in size. In the spring it had been planted to corn, but as the corn peeped through the ground Old Jim Crow made his appearance and pulled



The Division Land Operations Assistant examining corn and sunflower growth on one of the food plots.

far more than his share. Where the corn had been pulled, Sunflower had been sown, and at the last cultivation duckwheat had been sown. Along the edge of the field nature had lent a helping hand with a growth of ragweed, fox tail, and smartweed. Weeds to we mortals, but to game an excellent supply of food. This plot was planted next to one of the evergreen plantations so that the game in traveling from cover in search of food would not expose itself more than necessary. Wherever possible, the same choice was made in selecting all the sights for food plots.

The second stop was made at a newly sown field. This field was four and three quarters acres in size. It was plowed in the fall, after clearing the field of brush which had grown during the last twenty years. It was planted to Rye and Timothy. In the spring of 1949 it is to be sown with clover. This plot was planted, as it was, to tame the soil, furnish a cover crop during the winter to prevent soil erosion, and the addition of clover in the spring will make an ideal nesting area for ringnecks and provide summer food for rabbits.

At this point the men got out of the car and walked down to the refuge. The ten acre refuge was established soon after the land was purchased to provide an area where game would not be disturbed. The protection should result in a constant supply of brood stock on the land. In the refuge are three food plots planted to duckwheat. Duckwheat was planted to provide food, tame the soil, and provide a mulch for the next years crop.

Returning to the car they stopped at a nine and a half acre field that the year before had been covered with brush. As the Oldtimer looked at it, he recalled that during the summer it had been planted to Soybeans, but now there were no soybeans in evidence. He asked about it and learned that the soy beans were planted late for green

manure and that they had been disked under and the field planted to rye and timothy with clover to follow in the Spring.

As they returned to the car Sam explained that the other fields were planted similar to those seen and that it was his intention of following a rotation of Corn, Oats, Rye, and Timothy and Clover.

Since they first started on the tour, the Oldtimer was very quiet. Now that he had seen the fields and found out a little about their purpose he was full of questions.

"Sam," he said, "this all looks mighty good, but isn't it a bit expensive to manage for game in this way?"

"Yes," replied Sam, "it is, providing we leave all of the crops stand, but we harvest most of it leaving only what we think the game will use. Much of the corn will be used in our winter feeding program throughout the county, and a good portion of it will go to the Western Game Farm to feed the Ringneck Pheasants held over for spring stocking."

"It is getting late, Sam, time for me to get back and do my milking, but before I go let me ask you one more question. With all of this management I can't see an increase of game on the lands. Could it be that I haven't seen it or, be truthful now, isn't it here?"

"It just isn't here. This is our first year of intensive management on this tract and it will be three or four years before the results are evident in a much larger game population."

"Thanks, Sam, I surely have a much better idea of what you and the Game Commission are trying to accomplish and wish you well. You know I have two grandsons that love hunting as well as I, and it is a relief to know that the Commission is looking ahead that they, too, are assured of future sport."

"So long, Dad, good luck to you. Hey! Wait a minute, you forgot your dog."

TABLE 1

Record of bulldozing operations by divisions

Division	No. of operations	Estimated acres
A (southeast)	4	10.75
B (northeast)	1	100.00
C (north central)	5	307.00
D (south central)	..	.....
E (north central)	39	805.90
F (northwest)	23	610.50
G (southwest)	3	15.00
	75	1849.15

Although the Game Commission owns over 850,000 acres of Game lands, less than 2,000 acres have been treated with bulldozer.

These bulldozed areas vary in size from three-quarters of an acre to one hundred eighty acres; they are of every conceivable geometric design but the roughly rectangular design predominates; the forest types in which the operations have been done include beech-birch-maple, mixed oaks, aspen, and a transition of the northern hardwoods type. The potential lumber value of the trees that have been pushed down has been relatively low, not only because of the species or inferior growing stock, but also because of the location of the bulldozed areas. Commercial operators would likely pass up these stands because they are not readily accessible and therefore would not show the desired profit in a logging operation; that is, unless the operation were large enough to bear the burden of cutting and hauling this timber if and when it reached timber size. Such extensive, and intensive, operations cannot be foreseen in the near future.

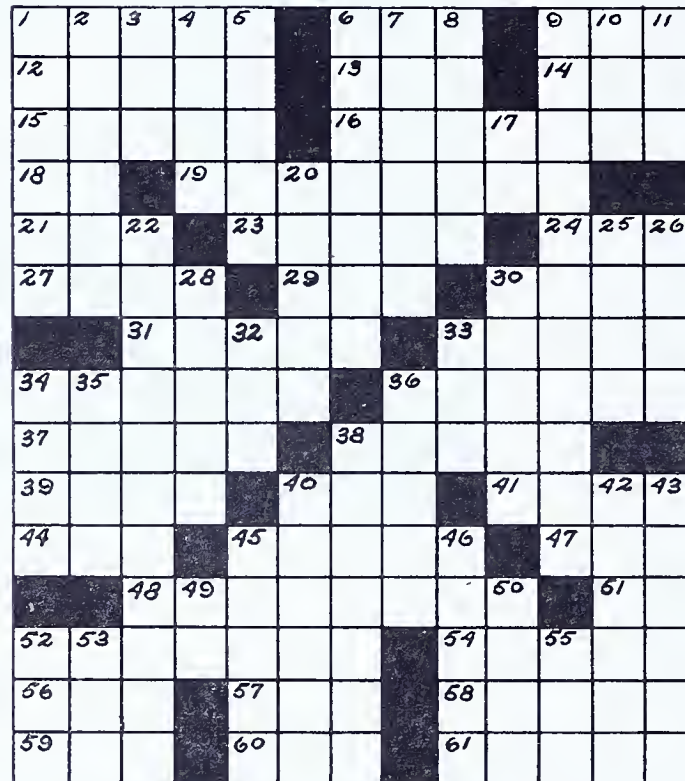
With the exception of approximately 130 acres which were treated in 1948, all of the bulldozings were carried out from April, 1946, to July, 1947. They must be considered of an experimental nature because there was relatively little known about the environmental conditions that should be present at the time of bulldozing, or of the techniques of operating the machines which would result in the most favorable habitat for wildlife.

The objectives of the project are three-fold. A thorough study of the past bulldozings will be made involving all phases of the work having a bearing on the success of the operation. An appraisal of the final results of bulldozing will indicate the value of this work in a land management program. A comparison of the bulldozings will be made with other forms of forest land management on an economical as well as a practical basis. If the indications are that bulldozing for game food and cover is feasible, recommendations including the most advisable techniques to be used and any such measures that can be employed to supplement the mechanical process will be made to the Game Commission.

Neither the Game Commission nor the personnel of this project are trying to prove that this type of work can be justified, nor are they advocating that extensive bulldozing be continued; the results of the present impartial investigation will answer these questions.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By STANLEY ORR



Definitions for No. 13

Across

1. Weasel's aquatic cousin
6. Addition to a postscript
9. Mother pig
12. Odd job on a farm
13. Rodent pest
14. Perfect golf
15. Weird
16. Art of public speaking
18. Behold!
19. Choice by vote
21. Metallic earth
23. Fiery horse
24. Metal food container
27. General pattern
29. That woman
30. Female horse
31. Annoyed
33. Tendon
34. One who gets his quota of game
36. Most excellent
37. Cloth dress protector
38. Small oscine bird
39. Strike repeatedly
40. Is able
41. Tastes liquid
44. Provide with weapons
45. Of the sun
47. Tippler
48. Overawed
51. Musical term
52. Worn by friction (Obs.)
54. Opposite of Zenith
56. First year of the second century
57. Door opener
58. A moment

59. Familiar physician

60. Editors (Abbr.)

61. Beef on the hoof

Down

1. South American spotted wild cat
2. A general, plausible formula

3. Rocky pinnacle
4. One of the Great Lakes
5. Spools
6. Go ahead
7. Separator
8. Prim
9. Proceeding from impulse
10. Boat propellor
11. Crooked
17. At
20. Anaesthetic
22. Concise and pointed
25. Angers
26. Aquatic salamander
28. Rust on rye, used in medicine
30. Sources of ores and coal
32. Understanding
33. Title of respect
34. Turkish title of respect
35. Imitator
36. The last
38. Depressions between hills
40. Covered with a metal
42. Civil guardians of the peace
43. One who looks steadily
45. Ear, as of corn
46. Leases
49. Pennsylvania Railroad (Abbr.)
50. Small arrow
52. Assist
53. Also
55. Expire

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLE

S	E	A		D	E	T	E	R		H	A	D
E	R	N		E	V	O	K	E		U	L	E
L	I	T		R	E	N	E	W		N	E	E
F	E	L	L	I	N	G		O	T	T	E	R
			A	I	D	S		F	R	E	E	
T	I	T	L	E			O	R	D	E	R	E
A	N	E	T			S	P	I	E	D		N
C	A	R			S	P	E	E	D		A	D
I	N			S	H	I	N	S		S	E	E
T	E	N	P	I	N	S			B	A	R	D
			E	A	R	S			S	A	G	O
S	K	U	N	K			S	I	L	E	N	C
O	E	R			I	N	A	N	E		A	I
Y	E	A			N	I	G	E	R		U	T
A	L	L			G	L	A	S	S		T	E

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

Cases Settled During the Month of September, 1948

ALLEGHENY \$235.00		CAMERON \$20.00—400 DAYS	
Averard, George W., 1619 Barr Ave., Pittsburgh. Hunting without resident license	\$20.00	Lampus, Clifton Elwood, R. D. No. 1, Emporium. Aiding or assisting in the killing, transportation and possession of 4 deer in closed season	400 days
Harris, Robert Audley, 205 Hubert St., Pittsburgh. Hunting without resident license	20.00	McDowell, Theodore Edgar, R. D. No. 1, Emporium. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Davis, John Alexander, 614 Monongahela Ave., Glassport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	CARBON \$225.00	
De Unger, Philetus, R. D. No. 3, Elizabeth. Hunting without resident license	20.00	Berger, Glenn Charles, Parryville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Gardner, James, Jr., Box 127, Cuddy. Hunting without resident license	20.00	Nothstein, Allen Theodore, Box 222, Weissport. Shooting at and wounding human being in mistake for woodchuck	200.00 (To be paid victim)
Loverosky, George Fred, R. D. No. 1, Imperial. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	CENTRE \$100.00	
Quint, Julius, 111 Earl St., Pittsburgh 4. Possessing unwrapped rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	Emel, Ernest John, R. D. No. 1, Bellefonte. Killing male deer in closed season	100.00
Rider, Ellis Laurence, 604 Fawcett St., McKeesport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	CHESTER \$20.00	
Kittenbaugh, Sylvester A., 1316 Sherman St., Pittsburgh. Digging out Woodchuck without required consent	10.00	Daylor, James Thomas, 207 Chesnut St., Downingtown. Possessing live furbearing animal (skunk) in close season	10.00
Farver, Laverne W., R. D. No. 1, Wexford. Dumping rubbish on State Game Lands	25.00	Johnson, James Herbert, 605 Walnut St., W. Chester. Training dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00
Soltsick, John E., 513 Tripoli St., Pittsburgh 12. Hunting without resident license	20.00	CLARION \$200.00	
Symms, Isaac J., 549 Francis St., Pittsburgh 19. Hunting without resident license	20.00	Hoke, Joseph M., R. D. No. 1, Shippensburg. Shooting at and wounding human being in mistake for game	200.00 (To be paid victim)
Wormsky, Collins Benjamin, Broughton. Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00	CLEARFIELD \$50.00	
ARMSTRONG \$70.00		Glace, Lester M., Pottersdale. Hunting without residence license	20.00
Calwell, Delbert, 305 Kiski Ave., Apollo. Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion on highway between 8:30 P. M. and 5:00 A. M.	25.00	Hubler, Roy Rolan, R. F. D., Morrisdale. Making false statement in claim for bounty	10.00
Chetler, Walter Lawrence, Rural Valley. Possessing a firearm in vehicle standing on highway after 8:30 P. M.	10.00	Lamareau, Clarence Alton, R. D. No. 2, Mahaffey. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Hupp, John M., R. D. No. 3, Parkers Landing. Dog chasing and killing deer	25.00	CLINTON \$145.00	
Rush, Anthony Ambrose, Templeton. Digging out Woodchuck without required consent	10.00	Hamilton, John Henry, Flemington. Possessing .32 cal. rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
BEDFORD \$50.00		Hill, Jay Woodrow, Summit St., Avis. Shooting at a human being in mistake for a deer	100.00
Einsig, Edward Elmer, Bedford. Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00	Shawver, Lawrence Lee, Lamar. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Leppert, Marvin George, Alum Bank. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	COLUMBIA \$25.00	
BERKS \$65.00		Roberts, Frank Harold, 353 Miller Ave., Bloomsburg. Hunter injuring livestock (dog)	25.00
Beissel, John David, R. D. No. 1, Shoemakersville. Hunting without resident license	20.00	CRAWFORD \$20.00	
Yenser, Leo Irwin, R. D. No. 2, Fleetwood. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building and failure to display license tag while hunting	45.00	Watson, James Benson, Star Route, Titusville. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
BLAIR \$135.00		CUMBERLAND \$10.00	
Gartland, Edward Bice, Martinsburg. Attempting to kill ring-neck pheasant hen in close season	25.00	Brown, Arthur Eugene, R. D. No. 1, Mechanicsburg. Killing a protected bird (White Heron)	10.00
Peter, Clarence, Jr., R. D. No. 2, Tyrone. Killing doe deer in close season	100.00	DELAWARE \$20.00	
Poulios, Peter, R. D. No. 2, Tyrone. Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun	10.00	Mosley, Warren, 106 Edwards St., Chester. Hunting without resident license	20.00
BUTLER \$945.00		ELK \$125.00	
Cypher, Jas. Donald, Marwood. Aiding and assisting in the transportation and possession of 3 deer in closed season	300.00	Luhr, Pierre Augustine, 326 Center St., St. Marys. Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Daugherty, Patrick C., 626 E. Brady St., Butler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Manno, Thomas Jos., 175 Terra Cotta, Johnsonburg. Possessing parts of a deer in closed season	100.00
Dorondo, Michael John, Box 36, Marwood. Aiding and assisting in the transportation and possession of 3 deer in closed season	300.00	FAYETTE \$275.00	
Keasey, Leo Francis, Box 61, R. D. No. 6, Marwood. Aiding and assisting in the transportation and possession of 3 deer in closed season	300.00	Fetcho, Edward George, Box 7, Brownfield. Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00
Shever, Paul C., Harmony. Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00	Fetcho, Michael Andrew, Box 7, Brownfield. Hunting game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00
Yoho, Warren A., R. D. No. 6, Butler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	Pounds, Dewey, Guyaux. Possessing parts of two deer taken in closed season	200.00
CAMBRIA \$350.00		Raymond, Daniel C., Farmington. Possessing .22 cal. rifle and cartridges in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Drass, Richard Earl, R. F. D., Flinton. Using a vehicle or unlawful craft to hunt or kill game and possessing parts of male deer taken in close season	150.00	FOREST \$25.00	
McDowell, George Alexander, 172 Byrn Ave., Johnstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00	Mealy, Wayne E., Tionesta. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Neibauer, Bernard James, R. F. D., Flinton. Possessing parts of male deer taken in close season, and using a vehicle or unlawful craft to hunt or kill game	150.00	FRANKLIN \$10.00	
Rickard, Edward Thomas, R. D., Fallen Timber. Dog chasing small game (rabbit) in close season	10.00	Robinson, Leon Rastus, R. D. No. 1, Clear Spring. Possessing shotgun not securely wrapped in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Wilt, Frank Stuchal, Box 235, R. D. No. 1, Johnstown. Hunting (woodchuck) without resident license	20.00	FULTON \$400.00	
		Burrell, Linn Franklin, Big Cove Tannery. Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00

Everetts, Robert Woodrow, Big Cove Tannery. Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00
Harris, Charles William, Big Cove Tannery. Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00
Houck, Grover Cleveland, R. D. No. 1, McConnellsburg. Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00

HUNTINGDON \$235.00

Cramer, Clinton Olandis, Mount Union. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Robinson, George Edward, R. D. No. 1, Warriors Mark. Aiding in the possession and concealment of two deer killed during close season	200.00
Varner, Charles James, Orbisonia. Making false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	25.00

INDIANA \$15.00—10 DAYS

Fulton, Norman C., Box 67, Mooween. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	15.00 (10 days)
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JEFFERSON \$200.00

Irvin, Elmer Eli, Jr., R. D. No. 1, Brockway. Possessing deer in close season	100.00
Lindenuth, Milton Edward, R. D. No. 1, Reynoldsville. Possessing deer in close season	100.00

JUNIATA \$25.00

Snyder, John Rannels, R. D. Perulack. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
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LANCASTER \$45.00

Mentzer, Levi Showalter, 419 Washington Ave., Ephrata. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Woodell, John, 419 Rockland St., Lancaster. Hunting without resident license	20.00

LAWRENCE \$40.00

English, Calvin M., R. D. No. 7, New Castle. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Spiers, Thomas W., 1037 Adam St., New Castle. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00

LEHIGH \$120.00

Biro, Louis, R. No. 60, Highland Park, Allentown. Hunting without resident license. Possessing hen ringneck pheasant taken in close season. Using vehicle to hunt or kill game (hen ringneck pheasant). Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	120.00
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LUZERNE \$125.00

Berger, George Karn, R. D. No. 1, Drums. Raising fur bearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without a permit	25.00
Damenti, James, R. D. No. 1, Mountain Top. Raising fur-bearing animals (mink) for commercial purposes without permit	25.00
Lysjak, Charles Peter, 29 Sycamore St., Wilkes-Barre Twp. Using road to State Game Refuge closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Martin, Ernest Marshall, R. D. No. 1, Dallas. Selling a game animal (raccoon) without a propagating grant	25.00
Niemenski, 146 Waller St., Wilkes-Barre. Entering State Game Propagation Area	25.00

LYCOMING \$125.00

Edkin, Robert Edward, 122 S. Broad St., Hughesville. Shooting across highway while hunting game	25.00
Lewis, James Winfield, Proctor Star Route, Williamsport. Attempting to kill a deer in close season	100.00

McKEAN \$145.00

Himes, Marvin Earl, Clearmont. Killing game (woodchuck) on Sunday	25.00
Regis, Ivan Lee, Duke Center. Failure to show hunter's license upon demand of officer	20.00
Thwing, Perry, Smethport. Possessing parts of a deer taken in closed season	100.00

MERCER \$90.00

Bowers, John Thomas, R. D. No. 2, Grove City. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Hoak, Robert M., 712 Bond St., Farrell. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Shaffer, Wilbert Alvin, 114 Main St., Sharpsville. Hunter in juring livestock (Tame Geese)	25.00
Spohn, Joseph Walter, 33 Baker Avenue, Sharon. Hunter injuring livestock (Tame Geese)	25.00

MIFFLIN \$600.00

Adams, Julia Ann, 602 Valley St., Lewistown. Using game (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00
Mitchell, Emanuel T., Jr., Milroy. Using game (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00
Sipe, Merle William, Allensville. Using game (deer) unlawfully taken	100.00
Vandetti, James Paul, Milroy. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00

Whitsel, Nelson Earnest, R. D. No. 1, Milroy. Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00
Whitsel, Warren Elsworth, R. D. No. 1, Milroy. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00

MONROE \$50.00

Bender, Stanley George, Canadensis. Possessing loaded rifle in moving vehicle on highway	25.00
Keller, Robert Harding, R. D. No. 1, Kunkletown. Failure to stop motor vehicle upon signal of Game Protector and possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	35.00

MONTGOMERY \$120.00

Castagno, John George, 404 W. Glenside Ave., Glenside. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in close season and hunting without resident license and shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building ..	70.00
Ermigiotti, Joseph, 14 Limekiln Pike, Glenside. Assisting to conceal and kill game (ringneck pheasant) in close season	25.00
Linderman, Marvin Ellis, 1335 Cherry St., Pottstown. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

NORTHAMPTON \$185.00

Brownell, Edgar Richard, 1135 Spruce St., Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Buttner, Robley Douglas, R. D. No. 4, Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Cornell, Victor Herbert, 171 Main St., Glendon. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Gary, Robert Bidemann, 746 Mauch Chunk St., Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Stem, Douglas Cory, 276 W. Madison St., Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Unangst, Bertram Cyrus, R. D. No. 4, Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Unangst, Elmer Freeman, R. D. No. 4, Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Vanhorn, Lewis Albert, Jr., R. D. No. 4, Easton. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Watters, Stanley Paul, M. R. No. 36, Easton. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00

POTTER \$25.00

Fuller, Victor P., Shinglehouse. Possession high-powered rifle in vehicle in motion on highway after 8:30 P.M.	25.00
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SCHUYLKILL \$20.00

Heinback, Harold Harvey, R. D. No. 1, Summit Station. Hunting without resident license	20.00
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SOMERSET \$25.00

Miller, Richard, 131 Musselman St., Somerset. Gathering berries on State Game Refuge	25.00
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SULLIVAN \$50.00

Barry, Leo Charles, R. D. No. 1, Dushore. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Barry, William John, R. D. No. 1, Dushore. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

SUSQUEHANNA \$25.00

Deyo, Bert Alford, R. D. No. 5, Susquehanna. Possessing .22 rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
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TIOGA \$275.00

Cross, Clifford Lewis, R. D. 3, Mansfield. Possessing parts of two deer taken in close season	200.00
Hamblin, Owen George, Nelson. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Kemp, Donald Irwin, Sr., R. D. No. 1, Middlebury Center. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Thomas, Elbert Charles, R. D. No. 2, Tioga. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

WARREN \$50.00

Cable, Alvin G., R. D. No. 1, Akeley. Attempting to make false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	25.00
Van Orsdale, David C., R. D. No. 1, Akeley. Assisting in attempt to make false affidavit to collect bounty on fox	25.00

WASHINGTON \$75.00

Aloiz, Albino, 384 Houston St., Washington. Failure to tag trap ..	10.00
Bedillon, Ronald Wayne, Box 116, Hickory. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Callavo, Jack, R. D. No. 1, Eightyfour. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Jefferson, Walter, 486 Liberty Ave., Donora. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Jones, Calvin Edward, Box 385, Bentleyville. Possession of live raccoon without permit	25.00

WAYNE \$25.00

Tarabulski, Joseph Martin, Lakewood. Possessing rifle larger than .22 long, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway ..	25.00
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WESTMORELAND \$10.00

Hoffman, Wallace Edward, 120 S. 8th St., Youngwood. Possessing a loaded gun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
--	-------

YORK \$100.00	
Alcon, David Edward, 553½ Baer Ave., Hanover. Hunting game (pheasants) on Sunday	25.00
Ferree, John Henry, 365 Atlantic Ave., York. Possessing unwrapped rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Lentz, Elwood Viran, Bair. Killing male ringneck pheasant in close season	25.00
Shellenberger, Roy Melvin, York New Salem. Using game (ring-neck pheasant) unlawfully killed	25.00
NON-RESIDENTS \$250.00	
Bartleson, Alfred Reginald, 107 N. Broad St., Johnson City, New York. Possessing cartridges larger than .22 long, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

Corp. Robert Carl, 9349 Reed Ave., Niagara Falls, New York. Hunting without non-resident hunting license	50.00
Lange, Ralph August, 438 Walnut St., Cumberland, Md. Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Pracht, Henry Kilbourne, Jr., Park Ave., Pinellas Park, Fla. Hunting without non-resident license and attempting to kill a pheasant in close season	75.00
Root, Arthur DeWitt, R. D. No. 6, Binghamton, N. Y. Possessing .30 cal. rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway and possessing loaded .30 cal. rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	50.00

GUN DOG BREEDS—from Page 14

The Pointer is the sleek, short-haired streamlined beauty that challenges the first place popularity rank of the English Setter. Quail hunting is his meat and I do believe he enjoys the wide open spaces of the south where he can really go. Speed, style, courage, wide range, exceptional brains and bird knowledge all belong to him and he holds his own in the major field trials in America. My first pup was a pointer and I shall never grow old enough to forget his great accomplishments in the fields. The Pointer is a trifle handicapped in burrs, briars, thorns and rough cover because of his short hair; however, I have seen many of them thrive in cold rough northern areas. Pointer or setter—it is your choice. I like them both.

The German Shorthaired Pointer, in popularity, is a newcomer to our sporting scene even though he dates back to the eighteenth century. This useful dog points, retrieves on land and water, cold trails, flushes on command, and is a very desirable companion around the home. He possesses intelligence, power, and agility, is medium size, short tail, deep chest, heavy foot pads, and his color is usually liver, liver and white, or roan. This gentleman is good on all winged game and does well with rabbits also. He is a very useful investment for the individual who loves a scatter gun.

The Weimaraner is dressed in a coat of satiny silver-grey to a kind of dark or deer grey that makes him look more of a pet than the great hard-working hunting dog he is. Jack Baird says that he is the very essence of poetry in motion, good for days of continuous hunting, and has been clocked running thirty-eight miles an hour. This dog points, trails, backs, retrieves on land and water, and is classed as an "all purpose" dog. I have seen only a few of these animals perform; however, each time I have been deeply impressed with their ability as game seekers, finders and handlers. They require very few commands and are quick to learn and to teach. In the future, we shall hear more about the Weimaraner.

Next month we shall continue the list of gun dogs, naming the Spaniel breeds, the Retrievers, and Hounds. In the meantime, if you would enjoy reading detailed accounts of each of these breeds, secure a copy of "Bob Beckers Dog Digest," published by Paul, Richmond & Company, Chicago 6, Illinois.

* * * * *

We would like to publish pictures of your gun dogs during 1949. Please examine your albums and send us a snapshot of your favorite dog and tell us a little about him. I feel that Pennsylvania sportsmen will enjoy seeing and reading about your fine dogs. We shall be glad to return the pictures after they are used.

THAT WESTERN RIFLE—from Page 14

velocity, extremely accurate and fitted with a scope. Rifles such as the .270, .257 Roberts and the .250 Savage, preferably in bolt action, and a number of wildcats lead the field here. I prefer a four-power scope for this work. Most shots are shooting at standing game at long range, and the scope takes the place of a binocular in examining distant objects. Of course, the old myth that you can't hit running game with a scope of that much magnification is nothing but hogwash, anyway.

In the densest timber, where all shots are likely to be at short range on running game, the best rifle is one that you can handle as rapidly as a shotgun. I believe there are three outstanding guns for this work: the Model 71, .348 Winchester, the Model 141, .35 Remington, and the Model 99, .300 Savage. Each of these calibers, when loaded with the proper bullet, is adequate for any game in the United States, and all of them are fast, natural pointing guns. They all have trajectory flat enough for sure hits in the vital area of big game up to slightly over 200 yards, when sighted for that distance, without making any allowance for elevation.

Of course, there is a great deal of country in the West that falls somewhere between these two extremes of open prairie and heavy timber. You can hunt in many places where the deer or elk spend the warm part of the day along dense creek bottoms but come out into open parks to feed during the morning and evening. Here one is likely to get any kind of shot, and if he has the sighting equipment for the long-range work he will be somewhat handicapped when he goes into the heavy timber during midday.

A .270, .30-'06 or .300 Magnum certainly will lay a buck down in his tracks just as quickly in the timber as it will in the open, although I have found all bolt action rifles somewhat slower handling than the three brush guns mentioned previously. In its time, however, the .30-40 Krag certainly took thousands of head of big game under all kinds of conditions, and reconverted Krag, Enfields and Springfields undoubtedly will continue to do so for many years to come.

Some writers emphasize the importance of using a heavier rifle

than any mentioned so far in this article for Western hunting, and if a man can handle it and doesn't mind the recoil it might be wise to choose one such as the .300 Magnum. This is an excellent cartridge, that gives a 180-grain, .30-caliber bullet the same trajectory that the .270 gives one of 130 grains.

It would be absurd to say that the big .300 isn't more effective on game the size of elk than the .30-'06, .270 or .348 Winchester, yet I question whether it is necessary in the hands of a careful shot. The man who simply shoots at the animal, of course, needs all the power he can get—and maybe he ought to stick to bird hunting with a shotgun because you can cripple a whitetail with a .375 Magnum if you don't hit him right.

Many hunters, either resident or visiting, hunt several kinds of game in as many different kinds of cover during a fall hunt in the West. There may be elk and bear in heavy timber and antelope and mule deer in open country. Then, unless one wants to take along a battery of guns, he has to make a choice, and here we come back to the question posed earlier in this article as to the best all-around rifle.

You could get just as many answers to this one as you asked hunters, but my own choice is a .270 Winchester Model 70 with K-4 Weaver scope. The scope has medium cross hairs and is in an Echo mount. There are no iron sights on the rifle. Undoubtedly a scope of lower magnification would be faster in the brush, but I have found the four power fast enough, and it certainly has the edge in open country. I realize that I have sacrificed at one end to gain on the other, but you can't have everything and curly hair, and a better heavy timber rifle wouldn't approach the .270 and 4-power scope out in the open.

As to stopping power, the .270 is capable of one-shot kills on elk if the hunter does his part, and the effect of the 130-grain bullet on deer and antelope is positively devastating. The accuracy and flat trajectory of this cartridge, coupled with the scope, make it possible to place your shots very well at extremely long range, too.

WISE LAND USE—from Page 25



An Asiatic chestnut orchard of one thousand trees was planted and fenced in 1931.

winter months; for use, not only in this entire district, but also in other parts of the Division.

Some of the other food plots have been utilized for other crops, especially oats, winter wheat and buckwheat. Unfortunately, many times deer devoured all available buckwheat at the expense of the wild turkeys for whom it is principally intended. Several acres of wheat and oats are usually left standing while the majority has been harvested and used in winter feeding and in the feeding of turkeys while held in the propagating areas, and also appreciable amounts of seed had been shipped for use at the game farms.

In addition an Asiatic chestnut orchard of one thousand trees was planted and fenced in 1931. It has been pruned, fertilized and cultivated for several years. Each year a representative from the U. S. Department of Agriculture checks over this grove which serves as an experimental area. Here too, continuous cultivation and fertilization was necessary for continuous and healthy growth. This is impractical and impossible to do over all the wood lands. A discontinuance of this practice has resulted in blighting and severely damaging at least ninety per cent of the trees.

This area is in the turkey range which is so typical of the south central part of the state. A refuge of approximately 495 acres runs from the western slope of Negro Mountain across Town Hill Mountain to the foot of its western slope. The refuge line of 4.7 miles is maintained annually.

Within this refuge is located Turkey Propagation Area No. 2 which is considered by many as the best in the state. In alternate years, with the exceptions of an interval during the war years, approximately twenty-five hen turkeys were released in this protective area for breeding purposes. Proper predatory protection is afforded these winged clipped birds which otherwise might fall easy prey to other animals. An electric fence surrounding the whole area and extensive trapping affords them the protection so

necessary for their existence under the forced handicap.

This propagating area is maintained as are others in the state, primarily to perpetuate a constant wild strain in the birds reared at the Game Farm and released in the wild. The difficulty experienced sometimes in raising and controlling the birds at the farm is ample evidence that the plan is successful.

Each year the propagation area has been in operation several wild toms were observed in the area and about the immediate vicinity. 400 to 500 eggs are gathered annually by Mr. Smith and sent to the Turkey Farm for incubation. Gratifying reports have been received about the area, and the fertility of the eggs runs very high.

The principal trees and shrubs found in the understory are grapes (chicken and fox), green brier, flowering dogwood and silky dogwood, witchhazel, hazelnuts, prickly ash, sassafras, elderberries, dewberries, blackberries, raspberries, huckleberries, laurel, scrub oak, staghorn and dwarf sumac. In addition, various plantings have been made.

Since we all realize that the major factors controlling game populations are food and cover, we have prepared plans for an intensive management program on this tract. These plans are in operation at the present time and will be expanded as funds allow. However, we cannot expect to expand or even continue at the present pace unless an increase in revenue is forthcoming.

This program includes the clearing and grubbing of additional acreage for food plots and sharecropping. Just recently the Commission has awarded a contract for the purchase of a complete set of farm machinery for use on this tract and other nearby areas. The importance of establishing food plots in these forested areas should never be underestimated. One can only appreciate their value when he sees the turkey, squirrel, grouse and deer signs around these tracts. In addition to supplying large amounts of feed we have found that they tend to keep the deer in the mountains where they belong and thereby help to alleviate the deer damage to crops on surrounding farm land.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

Of Pennsylvania Game News published monthly at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for 1948.

State of Pennsylvania } ss:
County of Dauphin }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Pennsylvania Game News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Editor Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Managing editor

Business manager

2. That the owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is _____ (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

LEO A. LUTTRINGER, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this First day of October, 1948.

(SEAL)

LUCILLE A. STROUP
Notary Public

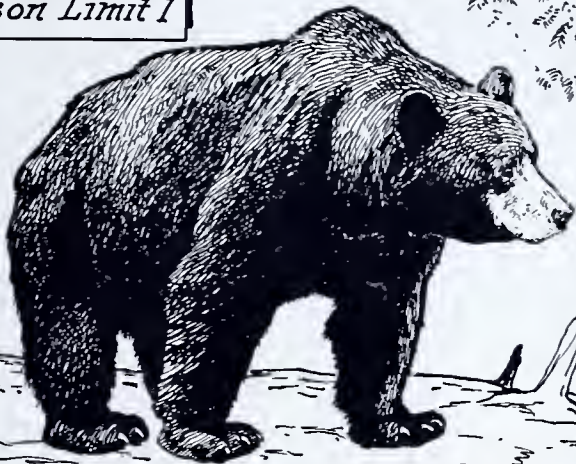
(My commission expires March 5, 1951.)

BIRD DOG—A long haired dog resulting from fine breeding—nothing out of nothing—a dog addicted to chasing small birds.

BLACK BEAR

NOV. 15 - NOV. 20

Season Limit 1

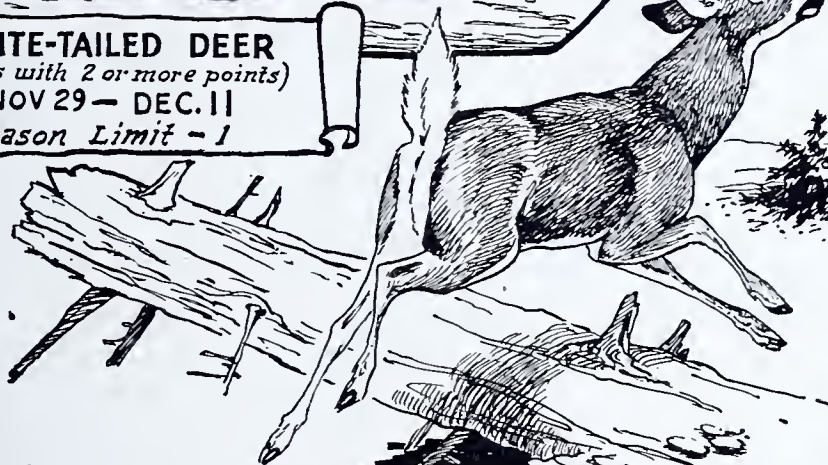


WHITE-TAILED DEER

(Bucks with 2 or more points)

NOV. 29 - DEC. 11

Season Limit - 1



WILD TURKEY

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27

*24 Counties Closed
12 Counties Restricted*

SEASON LIMIT 1



RACCOON

NOV. 1 - FEB. 1, 49

SEASON LIMIT 30



**BOBWHITE
QUAIL**

NOV. 1 - NOV. 13



MOURNING DOVE

OCT. 9 - NOV. 7



**RINGNECK
PHEASANT**

COCKS ONLY
NOV. 1 - NOV. 27



**GREY
SQUIRREL**

NOV. 1 -

NOV. 27



WOODCOCK

OCT. 9 - NOV. 7



**SNOWSHOE
RABBIT**

DEC. 20

JAN. 1, '49



JACOB
BATES
ABBOTT

WOODCHUCK

1948

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27

1949

JULY 1 - SEPT. 30



**RUFFED
GROUSE**

NOV. 1 - NOV. 6



COTTONTAIL RABBIT

NOV. 1 - NOV. 27

PENNSYLVANIA RANKED THIRD IN BIG GAME POPULATION IN 1946, WITH 679,600 ANIMALS (CHIEFLY WHITE-TAILED DEER), FOLLOWING MICHIGAN (FIRST) AND WISCONSIN (SECOND). YOUR STATE LED ALL THE SO-CALLED "WILD" STATES OF THE WEST, CONSIDERED BY SO MANY AS THE BIG GAME HUNTER'S PARADISE.

• **B**LACK BEAR •

569 BEARS WERE KILLED
IN PENNSYLVANIA
IN 1947; A FINE
INCREASE OVER THE
325 KILL OF
1946.



• **W**HITE-TAILED DEER •

45,000 LEGAL BUCKS AND DOES
WERE KILLED IN 1947. PROPER
MANAGEMENT OF OUR DEER HERD
CALLS FOR A CONTROLLED
REGULAR HARVEST OF BOTH DOES AND BUCKS, WHICH WILL ELIMINATE
OVERBROWSING AND IMPROVE CONDITIONS ECOLOGICALLY.

Pe...ly...a...ate Libr...CTION

The GAME NEWS

OF PENNSYLVANIA



JANUARY 1949 **TEN CENTS**



The GAME NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



JAMES H. DUFF, GOVERNOR



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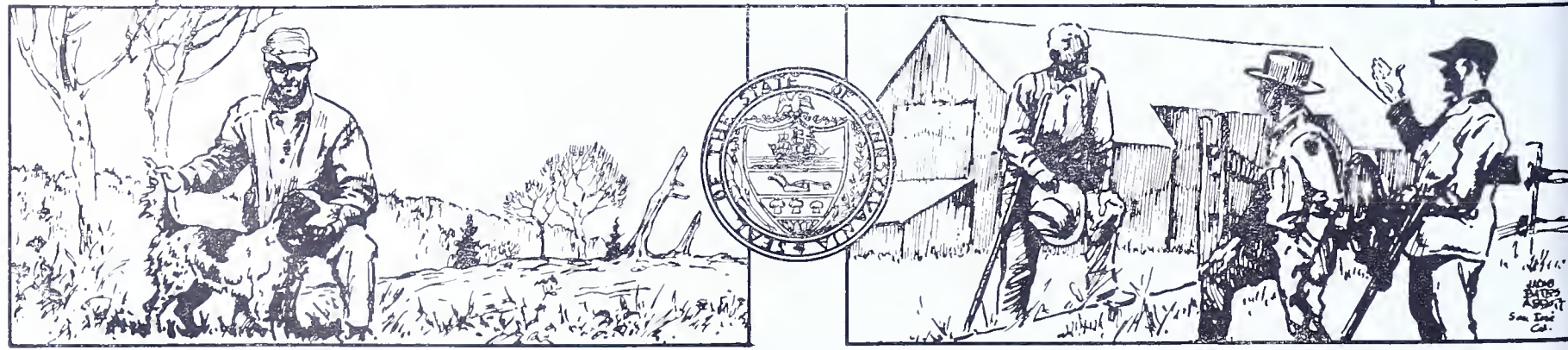
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COVER

"The Snowshoe Hare"

First

In a New Series on Penn-
sylvania Game Birds and
Animals

By

Jacob Bates Abbott



AT THE CROSSROADS

Pennsylvania hunters are today standing at the crossroads. One arrow points uphill to BETTER HUNTING; the other points downhill to SCARCITY.

The road to BETTER HUNTING travels through fertile fields of beautiful farmland and across pure streams running crystal clear. Along its way can be heard the crow of the cock pheasant, the whistle of the bobwhite. Rabbits nestle in briar patches. Further along, as we enter the woodlands, squirrels scamper over the tree tops. From the deep valleys can be heard the rolling drum of the ruffed grouse. Into a patch of laurel there is the flash of the whitetailed deer, a black bear crosses our path and disappears. This road leads to SPORT, RECREATION, HEALTH, PLEASURE, and to BETTER HUNTING. On and on it leads.

The downhill road runs straight and steep over polluted streams. The only village on its way is DISAPPOINTMENT and it comes to a deadend at SCARCITY.

Yes, Mr. Sportsman, it will cost a little more to travel the uphill road. WHICH ROAD ARE YOU GOING TO TAKE?



SPORTSMEN'S QUIZ--

Conducted by
DON SHINER

First in a New Series

1. Left: The trapping laws of Pennsylvania require traps placed_____from dens.
2. Right: This hunter is displaying a_____.



3. Left: This animal, which turns white in winter, is a _____.



4. Right: These archers have bagged a_____.



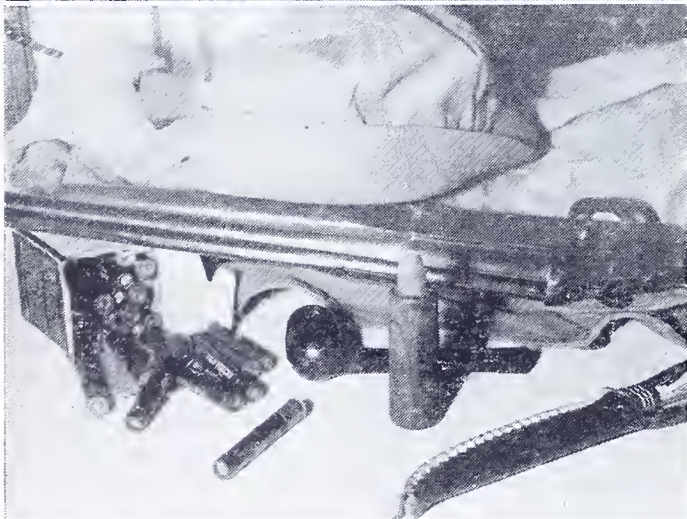
5. Left: Nests of this type are built by_____.



6. Right: These hunters are letting themselves in for a possible accident. Can you find the mistake and profit by their carelessness?



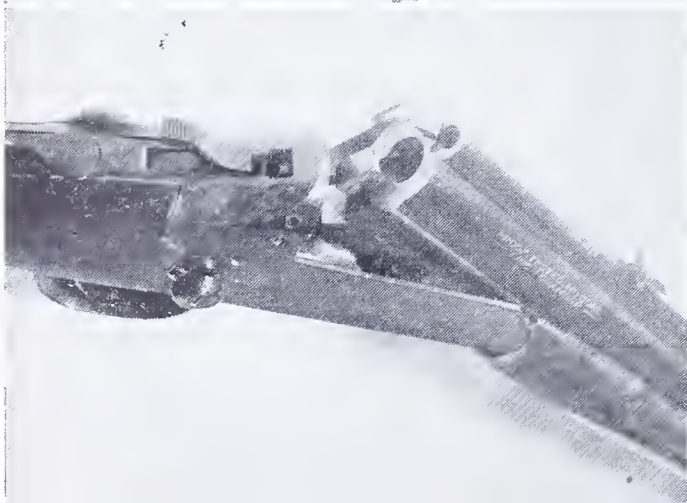
7. Left: One item among this equipment is evidence that the hunter is going to hunt_____?



8. Right: Most sportsmen know this industrious_____?



9. Left: This gun is known as a_____?



10. Right: This material and tools are used in_____?



(Answers on Page 24)

WHAT DO PENNSYLVANIA'S HUNTERS WANT?

By TOM FRYE

Executive Director, Pennsylvania Game Commission

THE PROBLEM

Experience shows that sportsmen have always been aroused in time to save their sport. This statement is made despite the fact that there are times—yes, many times—when they are not in agreement on all issues affecting their interests. At times there is an apparent lack of interest. However, today in many shops, offices, on the street and at sportsmen's meetings, many of the State's hunters are talking about the various wildlife problems in Pennsylvania, and the fact that the problems are becoming more serious and more complex every year. They realize that their sport is in danger as never before. They are not fully conversant with the reasons and of course have not yet found the answer, but the many questions they are raising show the interest in the future of their sport. A fact, but no consolation, is that sportsmen in other states are confronted with the same problems.

THE LONG RANGE REMEDY

The long range remedy is known to many wildlife administrators but hunters have neglected to use it. The remedy is compounded from understanding, patience, behavior, education, conservation, cooperation, law observance, responsibility and funds. Until administrators know exactly how to compound that remedy to fit the individual's need, and until hunters know how to swallow the properly proportioned pill and take it willingly for their own benefit, they will feel a bit sick at times when they go afield. Why? Because wildlife cannot exist unless this medicine is used by the hunters in proper doses. Yes, wildlife restoration, conservation, and the sport of hunting have really come to that point. There are a million reasons in Pennsylvania for the need of this remedy—a million hunters—many of whom are interested only in killing game and doing nothing to restore, conserve and harvest it intelligently.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN NATURE'S BALANCE

Who was it referred to "Nature's Balance of Wildlife" and just what did he mean? It's well understood that Nature's balance means the proper numbers and sex ratio of the various species of wildlife as planned by Nature, but what a handicap Nature now encounters with a million hunters in Pennsylvania who relentlessly pursue the already diminishing supply of game. It is impossible to maintain "Nature's Balance" under such tremendous killing pressure. It is not intended to convey the thought that no person is doing anything to help in the wildlife program, for this would not be a fact. There are splendid examples of both effort and cooperation by individuals and clubs. But this minority, a mere handful, as compared with the need must be greatly expanded. While conferences by wildlife administrators are being held and more being scheduled to study the proper compounding of the "Conservation Pill", more money will be needed to prevent further serious depletion of Pennsylvania's wildlife. This disaster must not happen!

THE CHALLENGE OF 1927

In 1927, sportsmen decided that more money was needed to improve hunting conditions in Pennsylvania. They

presented a united front with the result that the 1927 General Assembly increased the Resident Hunter's License fee from \$1.25 to \$2.00, with the stipulation that the increase of 75 cents be earmarked for the purchase and management of Game Lands. *No change has been made in the license fee for over 21 years!* That courageous action by the sportsmen has paid big dividends but many conditions have changed in 21 years and new problems have arisen—lots of them. The 1927 license increase aided materially in maintaining a shootable supply of game but no one admits it is sufficient for the million hunters of today.

THE CHALLENGE OF 1949

Will history repeat itself? Sportsmen of Pennsylvania and the 1949 General Assembly will largely determine the future fate of Pennsylvania's wildlife, and the future supply of game that furnishes so much sport and recreation. Generally speaking, sportsmen unite, once convinced that concerted action is necessary to preserve and improve their sport, and today we find evidence that they are forming what may well be called a Sportsmen Conservation Corps for concerted action. However, it is apparent that sportsmen desire to know what they are working for and why fighting a battle is necessary. To the small percentage of hunters who have studied the many and varied problems the course of action is clear. This article is prepared for the purpose of providing helpful information for those who desire it and need the facts. Everybody is entitled to know the facts and they should understand them before making a decision.

For a brief picture of the condition, attention is called to the chart on the outside of the back cover page, and also the editorial (Page 1) of this issue of the *GAME NEWS*, which highlights the situation. This material should prove helpful to sportsmen and also to Members of the General Assembly when considering legislation that may be presented to increase hunter's license fees.

Until such time as Sportsmen Conservation Corps programs can be developed—ways and means devised to organize and utilize hunters in conserving and restoring wildlife, instead of only killing it, the only thing that can be done, aside from forfeiting what we now have, is to provide your conservation agency—the Pennsylvania Game Commission—with sufficient tools to perform the job as best it can. The Commission will do its best to hold the line until an army of sportsmen is enlisted and trained to fight shoulder to shoulder with it the year round. If hunting in this state is to be maintained even at its present standard (which is unsatisfactory in the minds of many) sportsmen must recognize and accept a real responsibility and also provide the money needed to purchase and use the conservation tools. They must maintain the little Pennsylvania guard of Game Protectors and other workers (less than 300) now fighting their battle and losing ground against an ever increasing force until a Sportsmen Conservation Corps becomes an effective reality and joins in a strenuous campaign for the improvement of wildlife and their sport. The killing force of a million hunters, fighting Mother Nature and that little conservation guard presents a sad and serious picture.

(Continued on Page 20)

What to Do With a Million Hunters

by
Seth Gordon



TWO hundred thousand armed men in one state during peacetime!" snorted conservative State Printer J. Nevin Pomeroy, with derision.

"Why Kalbfus, you're plumb crazy! That's more men than were engaged in the bloody battle of Gettysburg (163,000 to 170,000, depending upon source), and it's more than two-thirds the number who served in the United States Army in the war with Spain thirty-five years later (280,564, War Dept. figure)," he argued with conviction.

"No sir! One hundred and fifty thousand's the limit—and then many license blanks will be wasted," he concluded with square-jawed determination, as he pulled the ends of his long mustache. The printer was trying to stretch his budget over the ensuing two years. Naturally he would be conservative.

Then, evidently as an afterthought, but not realizing he was hitting a very tender spot, he snapped: "And why, tell me, would even that many fools, in this year 1913, buy these new dollar hunting licenses, with dog tags for humans, when you know the old Keystone State is shot out? Remember, Doctor, this isn't the wild Rocky Mountain country where many years ago you chased Indians and hunted game when there were no Indians about. This country is civilized; it's thickly settled."

That did it. His jibes struck home. For a moment the veteran secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, was literally hanging on the ropes.

"After all," admitted the Doctor, upon partially regaining his usual composure, "there is no way to prove which of us is right. Up to this time we have never had more than \$30,000 a year to run the State Game Department. One hundred and fifty thousand would still be one licensed hunter to every fifty citizens, men, women, and children. We'll yield to your wishes."

Not to be outdone by the canny Mr. Pomeroy, the Doctor then ordered one hundred and forty-nine thousand of the new hunting licenses, with a like number of the identifying tags which the state printer had so unkindly labelled "dog tags for humans." He did not know that the farmers had insisted the licensed hunters be so identified to help detect those who were causing them trouble or annoyance, nor did he then realize that the sportsmen themselves would later thoroughly support the innovation.

This all happened thirty-five years ago last summer (1913), when the Quaker State first began licensing residents to hunt. Soon trouble started, plenty of it. Repeat orders piled in.irate county officials who could not be supplied quickly with blanks became frantic, pulled their hair. Finally, in despair, they merely took in the dollars and issued receipts.

When the smoke cleared it was learned that instead of Pomeroy's 150,000 "armed men" afield there were actually 305,000 men and boys hunting that year in a "shot-out state"—one for every twenty-five residents.

During that same year Pennsylvania issued 79,000 licenses to automobile owners. There were then only 460 miles of improved

road, except in cities and towns, upon which to operate their horseless carriages. The state highway system, as then designated, covered slightly over 6,300 miles, but the balance of it was still dirt and mud.

Game officials, who that year for the first time had almost \$50,000 to spend, were thrilled with the financial windfall, even though they could not touch any of the new hunter's money until the legislature appropriated it two years later. But they were staggered by the unanticipated problem of providing game for such a large army of nimrods—more men than were pitted against Spain in 1898.

Yes, the job of furnishing shooting for 300,000 gunners made official heads of that early period swim. The writer knows; he was one of them, just getting his eyeteeth cut in conservation. But now the problem of what to do with a cool million hunters, in a state with 11,000,000 people living on 45,000 square miles, has everybody doing tailspins. Game officials who are trying to provide hunting for the other 14,000,000 hunters in the United States face the same dilemma.

Hunters are like youngsters at an ice cream counter; they all want different flavors. Most of them are selfish and insanely jealous. What suits one is objectionable to another. In Pennsylvania, for example, the deer and bear hunters want their sport, regardless of the effect on their fellow nimrods. The raccoon hunters don't want any of "their ringtails" taken by the trappers. The fox hunters object to small game shooters killing any of Sly Reynard's family. Woodcock hunters want to barge in ahead of the grouse and pheasant hunters, because the timberdoodles head for sunny climes when the weather gets snappy. Bunny hunters want their season late so the cottontails will be in prime condition and their beagles can trail them well. The trappers want the seasons on each species of furbearers to open when the hides are at their best, and so it goes. All of them want their particular sport set aside in a class by itself, regardless of the effect on other groups, or the wildlife itself.

Hunters and trappers don't like to admit that the wildlife of a state belongs to all the people, and that the thousands who never hunt or trap have as much right to enjoy the pleasure derived from observing wild creatures as do the hunters to chase and bag those classed as game. Resort and park operators always consider wildlife one of the stellar attractions to lure summer vacationists to their gates.

Now consider all of these conflicting interests, including those of the farmers, orchardists, nurserymen, and gardeners, to whom wild animals, and those who pursue them, are often a source of considerable annoyance, and see what an enormous problem every wildlife agency faces in an attempt to do an efficient job, and still keep peace in the family.

Last year Pennsylvania issued almost 850,000 hunting licenses, resident and nonresident. There were about 150,000 more who hunted lawfully on the 170,000 farms carved out of Penn's Woods.

To make matters worse, there were thirty times as many automobiles licensed as thirty-five years ago to carry the tripled army of hunters at express train speed over 60,000 miles of improved highways, and many more thousands of miles of good dirt roads, from one good hunting patch to another.

The nimrods of 1947 were able to cover more than ten times as much hunting territory in a single day as could their pioneer brothers thirty-five years ago. While the increase in gunners was only 330%, the actual gun pressure on the game supply, due to present-day mobility and fine roads into the very heart of every good game country, pyramided to *more than thirty times* the pressure of the earlier period.

Why did it all happen? And where do we go from here?

The latter is really the sixty-four dollar question. But the answer to the former may help to point the way.

Let us go back to a cold winter day late in 1889. On that eventful occasion Mr. John M. Phillips, a well-known manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and a companion were hunting deer in the mountains of central Pennsylvania. They had jumped a buck deer and trailed it through snow for three days. Toward the end of the third day Mr. Phillips killed it. Throughout the entire arduous tramp they had not crossed the track of another deer. The lucky nimrod, who is now in his 88th year and still actively interested, said: "I am afraid I have killed the last deer in Pennsylvania. I will never kill another in this State."

Then and there he resolved to take steps to restore the Commonwealth's wildlife. He returned to Pittsburgh, and promptly did something about it. He induced a few of his trapshooting friends to join him in a movement to establish a state agency to do the job. They rallied to his support, and with the aid of a few other public-spirited individuals and groups, they persuaded the 1895 legislature to authorize the governor to appoint six men, to serve *without pay* or expenses, as the first Pennsylvania Game Commission. Without funds for their use, the



This lucky hunter bagged his daily limit of pheasants on a Farm-Game Project in eastern Pennsylvania.



Tourists through the Keystone State see hundreds of scenes like this during the big game seasons, autos parked everywhere, thousands of them.

governor found it difficult to secure men of the caliber he wanted, and the appointments were delayed until November, 1896—fifty-two years ago.

During the years prior to the issuance of licenses to residents securing revenue was a constant up-hill battle. Funds were appropriated in niggardly sums because the public did not appreciate the value of wildlife. The new commissioners had to draw upon their own resources.

But during that gruelling period fundamental steps were taken which later paid big dividends. Among them were non-partisan operating policies; better game laws, and rigid enforcement of them, without fear or favor; the creation of a few refuges for wild creatures; and a limited amount of restocking. One of the probable mistakes, as we shall later see, was the adoption in 1907 of a law which restricted the killing of deer to males with antlers.

Prior to 1913 few people took any interest in wildlife conservation. There was no game to fight about, nor was there any money to attract those who always grab at every chance to help spend it. Nobody paid much attention to what was being done. The life of the game officials, as well as the farmers, was comparatively serene and peaceful.

Under the very favorable conditions which then prevailed, game of all kinds staged a slow comeback, practically unnoticed. In 1913 there were 10,000 to 15,000 deer hunters in Penn's Woods, who bagged almost 1,200 antlered stags. They also killed a few black bears, which had been protected as game animals in 1905, Pennsylvania being the first State in the Union to recognize their value for recreational purposes.

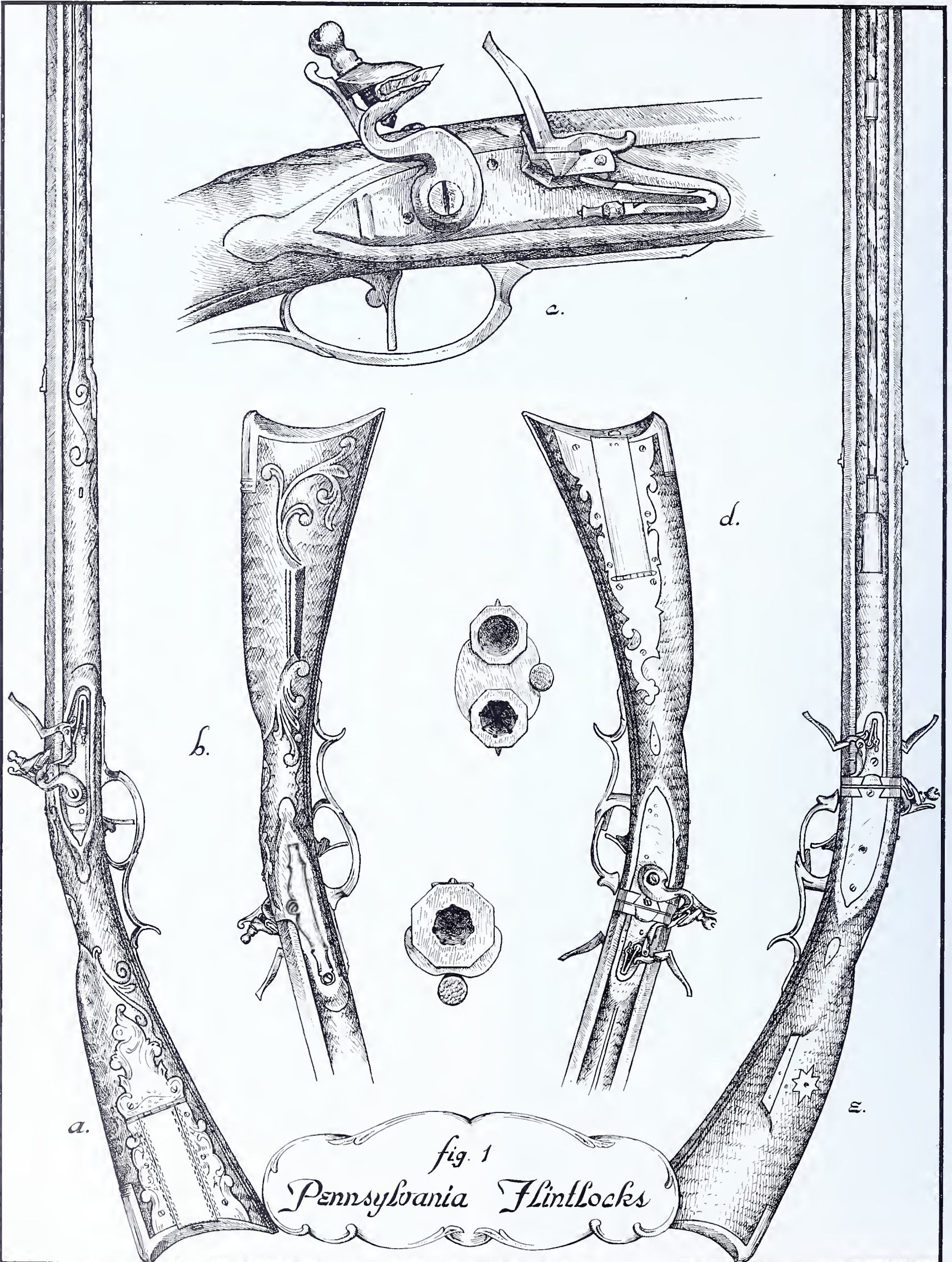
The small game hunters, who then rarely travelled far from home and covered only a limited amount of hunting ground in a season, confined their efforts to bagging bunnies, squirrels, ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail, woodcock, a few wild turkeys, some ducks and geese. Ringneck pheasants were still a novelty in America, and had not yet been stocked.

The total game bag that year, though not officially recorded, was considerably under a thousand tons for the entire State—less than ten pounds per hunter. (During the past ten years the average has been over 7500 tons, or better than twenty pounds of choice game meat per man; some years twice that.)

At the turn of the century Pennsylvania's cut-over, and repeatedly burned-over, forest lands were mostly covered with brush briars, and little timber. They provided ideal homes for deer, bears, ruffed grouse, and snowshoe rabbits, with plenty of food and hiding places.

The 215,000 farms of that day were not intensively tilled, except in a few regions. They furnished choice homes for small game, particularly cottontails and quail with gray fox and black squirrels and considerable numbers of ruffed grouse in the farm woodlots. There were then thousands of miles of overgrown rail fences and

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Black Powder Rifles in Pennsylvania

by E. Stanley Smith

Part I: The Flintlock

IN THIS age of automatic, semi-automatic and atomic weapons the muzzle-loaders of another era seem crude and ineffective, and few of us appreciate their importance in the past. Similarly, too few of us realize that our Commonwealth was the birthplace of the arms industry in the Colonies, and that rifles from Pennsylvania gunmakers' shops were famous for accuracy, utility and beauty of design and workmanship for nearly two centuries.

In the early 18th Century the famous "long rifle" made its debut in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Essentially a hunting arm developed expressly for frontier use, this rifle was long, slim and light in weight. Thanks to a startling innovation, the use of the patched-ball system, it was also economical in powder and lead consumption, easy to load and unbelievably accurate.

The patched-ball system consisted merely of using a lead ball slightly smaller than the bore and wrapping it in a greased linen or buckskin patch, thus assuring the perfect bore fit so necessary for accuracy. As the pointed or oblong bullet was still unknown the round ball was used exclusively.

This first practical Pennsylvania rifle and successor to the smooth-bore musket was later dubbed the "Kentucky rifle," due to its exclusive use by Daniel Boone and others who opened up the area bearing that name.

Though the flintlock was rather undependable, it represented the highest type of firearm ignition then known. Fig. 1(c) shows an American hand-forged lock in cocked position, from the rifle in Fig. 1 (a). Figure 6 depicts an English lock of the type often used on 19th century flintlocks and shows most of the external parts in fired position.

In loading a flintlock the powder was first taken from the horn, measured carefully, then poured into the barrel. This was followed by a patched ball firmly seated in the breech with the ramrod. A pinch of fine powder from a diminutive priming horn was then deposited in the pan, covered by the frizzen and the rifle cocked. A pull on the trigger released the cock which scraped the flint over the frizzen, producing a shower of sparks. These ignited the priming powder as the frizzen rebounded under pressure of the flint, and in turn fired the powder charge in the barrel through the touch-hole.

Typical Kentucky rifles were extremely long and slender, with an average barrel length of about 43 inches. Any caliber from .33 to .80 could be found, while a bore of about .45 caliber was very close to average. The majority had a rifling twist of one turn in 48 inches, and seven groove rifling. All furniture was fashioned of brass and the stocks were invariably made of hard maple embellished with carved designs.

An exceptionally fine early hand-made

flintlock is shown in Fig. 1, a, b, & c. According to the owner, T. J. Cooper, of Port Royal, Pa., it was built by a Womelsdorf maker named Bodenheimer around 1750, and features a richly figured maple stock. Equally appealing is the splendid hand-forged lock of a type whose beauty depended upon perfection of design and finish rather than fancy engraving or embellishment. Simplicity was also the keynote in stock design, a splendid example of which is the simple, yet pleasing relief carving. Other typical 18th century fashions were the generous proportions of the buttstock and the wide trigger-guard bow.

Probably the one part of a Pennsylvania rifle most subject to variation was the patch-box. Each gunmaker had his own favorite designs and each of these was decorated with a different pattern of engraving, so that it is an extremely rare occurrence to find two identical specimens.

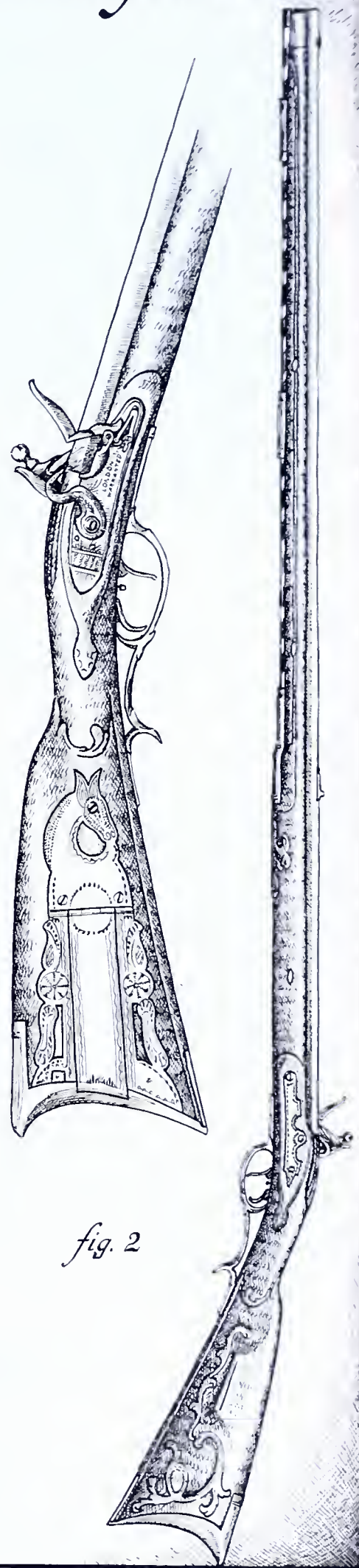
The Pennsylvania rifle was designed especially for the woodsman, and in his hands it conquered the wilderness and fed and clothed his family. However, it was in the Revolutionary War that the rifle earned its reputation as a deadly killer. By that time its use was widespread and numerous colonies had thousands of experienced riflemen. Thus, it was no miracle that great numbers of riflemen materialized seemingly out of nowhere, to follow Nagel, Morgan, Cresap and other leaders in the fight for liberty. A formidable lot they were, many in Indian garb and all carrying knives and tomahawks as they marched to the scene of action possibly seven or eight hundred miles away!

The ability of these men and rifles was not doubted by the brothers from Philadelphia who, according to the "London Chronicle," 1775, wrote the following to a London publisher: "This province has raised 1,000 riflemen, the worst of whom will put a ball into a man's head at the distance of 150 or 200 yards, therefore advise your officers who shall hereafter come out to America to settle their affairs in England before their departure." As many a British officer shortly learned, this was no idle boast.

General George Hanger, a British officer in the Revolution and noted authority on firearms, reported an incident in which he and a Colonel were fired upon by an American rifleman from a distance of fully 400 yards. Although neither was struck, the rifle ball passed between them, (they were on horseback about 2 feet apart), and killed an orderly's horse immediately behind them.

Such marksmanship when practiced on a large scale, was certain to have a far-reaching effect, and, while the musket was most widely used by both sides, the rifles' accomplishments were far more spectacular.

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One object of this project is to improve game environment by a series of cuttings.

The objective of Pittman-Robertson Project 27-D is:

1. To improve the environment for game by a series of cuttings designed to maintain better conditions for forest wildlife species while practicing sustained yield forest management.

2. To prove the value of such cuttings by the results obtained through censusing game populations before, during and after actual work.

In order to reach such an objective a plan is necessary. Such a plan has been partially presented by another Pittman-Robertson Project and will be in completed form in the near future. The plan shows that there are three broad land classifications.

A. Open land varying from fair agricultural sites to burned out rocky barrens.—10% of the area.

B. Forest land with poor quality and low-volume. Not operable for at least 15 years.—50% of the area.

C. Forest land with fair to good quality timber and operable during the next 15 years.—40% of the area.

The land falling in the last broad classification is that on which the great majority of current work must be done and this is again broken into three groups.

FEDERAL AID IN FORESTRY--WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT

THE readers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS should recall two articles appearing in the October 1948 issue. One article explained how the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, commonly referred to as Pittman-Robertson, is assisting the Pennsylvania Game Commission in the development of its Cooperative Farm-Game Program. The other article was about State Game Land No. 25, one of a series introducing the readers to the State Game Lands.

This article should indicate to the reader how the combination of Game Commission holdings, and the Federal Aid program are dovetailing in an effort to help the sportsmen in respect to forest game and its environment.

Of the more than 860,000 acres now purchased as State Game Lands over 90% are forested. This fact presents a challenge in the successful management of the land for the best interests of all on a long term basis. This challenge is being accepted in the establishment of Pittman-Robertson Project 27-D "Forestry-Wildlife Development" on State Game Land No. 25.

This tract is typical of many State Game Lands in that it is mountainous timbered land with a history of gross mismanagement prior to acquisition. Before the Game Commission owned the land it was timbered, slashed and burned with many parts having been burned so hard and so often that the soil depth and fertility will not return for generations. It is a block of 23,270 acres located in Jones and Benzinger Townships in Elk County. For historical details the reader can refresh his memory from the article appearing in the October issue.

Prepared By

The Field Management Bureau

1. Timber of size and volume suitable for cutting to sawlogs, pulpwood and chemical wood during the first five years.

2. Timber conditions which through growth will meet specifications of group one (1) in the second five years.

3. Timber which will be operable ten to fifteen years hence.



Over 900 cords of pulpwood were sent to market from the project.

That portion of the tract falling in group one (1) is sub-divided and mapped in the plan so that the project will operate in 142 cutting units covering 3369 acres during the first five years. The plan further designates the estimated yield from each cutting unit as well as what type of roads and where they are to be constructed and/or maintained.

Pittman-Robertson Project 27-D is the "operations" function of this plan and was started October 1, 1947. Unfortunately at that time the plan was not completed and the new project had rather severe "growing pains." Necessary equipment was not available and steady labor could not be had. By the end of the first six months these difficulties began to disappear. The project purchased two large trucks, one pick-up truck, several power saws and rented a bulldozer. Local labor began to realize that the project appeared to be a permanent proposition. This realization developed a regular crew even though wages did not compare to adjacent industry. However an adequate constant labor force must be developed in order to maintain the schedule outlined by the plan.

As was expected the first year of operation October 1, 1947 to October 1, 1948 fell short of economical stability. However, present trends indicate that the project will be financially solvent before the first five years of operation.

The project is on a tract that is well situated for such operations. Saw timber is sold on "decks" at accessible roads in the woods to the highest bidder. Pulpwood, both peeled and unpeeled is sold at the paper mill in Johnsonburg at current prices contracted for in definite amounts for given periods. Chemical wood is sold similarly to the plant at Sargeant.

During the first year the project completely treated only 236 acres in seven different locations. \$4,513.00 will be realized from the products which have been sold and those cut but not yet removed as shown in the following tables:

PRODUCTS CUT—PAYMENT RECEIVED		
Products	Volume	Value
Logs	2 M Ash logs @ \$55.00	
	60 M Hard Maple @ \$50.00	
	40 M Hemlock, Beech, etc., @ \$40.00	
	141 M Cherry @ \$50.00	\$12,872.36
Pulpwood	176.46 peeled @ \$17.00	
	752.88 cords of unpeeled @ \$12.50	12,421.44
Chemical wood	352 cords @ \$11.00	3,872.00
Ash billets	1.11/16 cords: \$25.00 per cord	42.20
TOTAL		\$29,208.00



Saw timber is sold to the highest bidder.

PRODUCTS CUT TO BE REMOVED			
Area	Peeled Pulpwood	Rough Pulpwood	Cherry Logs
Cherry Ridge	60 cords		2 M
Haney Hill			20 M
Crooked Creek	12 cords		4 M
Area South of Pa.			4 M
Hwy. Rt. No. 255	112 cords		3 M
Refuge 25 B	185 cords	180 cords	

ESTIMATED VALUE OF REMAINING PRODUCTS PROCESSED	
Sawlogs	\$ 1,682.00
Rough pulpwood	2,250.00
Peeled pulpwood	6,273.00
Products sold and payment due	1,100.00
TOTAL	
	\$11,305.00

Although the present success of the project appears to be certain there is a very disturbing influence indicating itself throughout the area cut to date. This is the deer herd. Recent field surveys have shown that almost 100% of the 1948 reproduction and sprout growth has been eliminated by the deer. Continual cutting with no reproduction will eventually revert the tract to a grassy game desert. In order for this project or any other forest land management program to be successful the *systematic control of the deer herd is mandatory.*

The project is now establishing deer enclosures to prove the seriousness of the problem. It is so much easier to re-establish a deer herd than it is to recreate their environment. Proper environment is necessary for any population and the deer have and are continuing to eliminate not only their own environment but also the necessities of life for the snowshoe hare, the ruffed grouse, the "mountain" cottontail rabbit and even in some instances the wild turkey.

This project is the first of its type attempted, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the entire northeastern United States. The success of this project will aid in determining the management of many

State Game Lands. It will also aid other government and private landowners in realizing the complete conservation value of sustained yield forest management. Many agencies, organizations and land holders are already eagerly seeking results.

In conclusion it must be remembered that the entire project is a relatively long-term plan. The present excess deer herd is the major foreseeable factor which can cause the project to fail. The benefits of the project are many and varied and all can not be evaluated in dollars and cents. Some of these benefits include:

- Benefit to wildlife.
Increased forest small game populations through better environment if the deer herd is systematically controlled.
- Benefit to the community.
Stabilization of a forest community with permanent forest products affording permanent labor and permanent industry.
- Benefit to overall conservation.
Sustained yield forestry increases the general forest conservation program through increased yield in volume and value on the same acreage; soil conservation; watershed protection; aesthetic and recreational value.
- Benefit to forest landowners.
The example and proof to forest landowners, both private and government, that such a plan is economically practical thereby aiding greatly in the aim to better wildlife conditions while producing a sustained commercial harvest.

A camel can drink 25 gallons of water in half an hour.

Forest and wood fires annually destroy enough timber to make 5,700,000 tons of newsprint.

Northern Pike devour almost 9,000,000 wild ducks annually. The legal bag is about 3,000,000 ducks a year.

ISLAND IN THE SKY

By STANLEY ORR



THE wind had (38-down) late in the afternoon and night had settled on the mountain side, star-studded, (51-across) and bitterly cold. Smoke from the chimney of the log cabin rose in a straight, unwavering column (60-across) the frosty (31-across). Behind the cabin were parked two (8-across), blankets over their hoods.

Four men (17-a) seated before the (21-a)-glowing, pot-bellied stove. In a corner, neatly stacked, were four rifles. (59-d) Bentley was mending the broken strap on a (49-a). Hank Wilson, Eric Lundquist and (40-a) Stanton were smoking pipes and lazily trying to trap each other into washing the stack of dishes on the sink. They were all comfortably tired from a day of strenuous hunting. The food and warmth acted almost like a (35-d) and soon Hank's bald (48-a) began to nod.

Stanton sighed in resignation and slowly got to his feet. "I know when (54-a) licked. I'll do the dishes."

The (25-d) was outside the door on a bench. It hadn't been emptied and was (54-d) over. Stanton retrieved it and set it on the stove to (55-d.)

Bentley looked up from his labors and grinned at Eric.

"You're not doing a thing," he said, "and since you (12-a) the guy who has sailed the (32-a) seas and since you're a (43-a) born teller of tall tales, why don't you (49-d) a (22-d) while Stanton makes like a housewife? You can even be the (13-a) and we won't object."

Eric emptied his pipe into the stove and cleared his throat. "OK, you asked for (39-a). I'll tell you about a crazy shipwreck that happened right after World War I."

It was back in 1918, (Eric continued). I was just out of the air corps and had bought an old government bi-plane—a Jenny, they called them—and was heading for Portland, Oregon. I had a job waiting for me there.

I had stopped at a two-by-four landing field near Carson City, Nevada for some gas and to stretch my legs. As I walked over to a shack on the edge of the field, I saw a ragged kid sitting in the shade of a bush. He was crying his heart out. He was just a (57-d), half- (56-a) size and I guessed his (47-a) to be about (24-d) or (3-d).

He was startled when I spoke to him but I calmed him down and soon he was telling me his troubles. Between sniffles, he said, "We was on our way to California. (16-d), my (33-a) and (18-a) was killed when our car overturned. I aint got no kinfolks hereabouts, but if I could get to Portland I got a cousin might help. I don't want to go to a home."

He seemed level-headed and not at all panic-stricken like most kids would be.

Maybe I'm a sucker for a sob story, or just

a soft mark for kids, but at any (46-d) I wound up with the boy in the plane with me. You should have heard him (22-a) when the plane, with a (53-d) and a bound, left the earth and (64-a) into the northwest.

There were no weather reports available for private aviators in those days and no instruments for blind flying. We flew by the grace of God and the seat of our pants. (48-d), we had no way of knowing that the weather would get thick late that afternoon as we were crossing a giant forest somewhere in California.

Altitude was hard to get in those old Jennies and California's hills are high. Well, one minute the sun was shining and the forested slopes below looked like a (61a) pattern. Then, in no time at all, the whole (2-d) was black with clouds and a hot, dry wind started to blow. The darkness blotted out all visibility and the plane leaped like a locoed (8-d).

The sun peeked through for a moment and I thought I saw an (14-a) patch of (34-a) large enough to land on. As I headed down, the darkness came again and the wind tossed the ship till I lost all sense of direction.

Suddenly I felt something (1-d) on the undercarriage and the next second we crashed. I didn't lose consciousness but everything was mixed up and hard to figure out for a few minutes. When I could think again, I found myself on a huge limb of a tree, wedged against the kid and held there by a tangle of broken branches and the tail of the plane.

I wriggled like an (62-a) to get free of the debris and sat astride the limb. I pulled the kid beside me and looked him over. He was scratched on his hands and face and he had a bad bruise on his forehead. But he was conscious and had no broken bones.

"Gosh, mister," he said, breathlessly, "what happened? Where are we?"

I tried to grin at him, but it was a sad attempt.

"Sonny," I said, "we are in a spot." I

pointed down. He leaned over and looked and almost fell.

We had landed in the top of a giant sequoia, rearing like a (15-a) above the thick forest on the mountainside. The giant limbs had absorbed the shock of our crash. The smooth bole of the tree, as big around as a small house, reared into the air for almost two hundred feet with no limbs to break its pillar-like symmetry.

And there we were, shipwrecked in the crown, high above the earth with no way to get down.

I tried to (4-d) the boy from the magnitude of our (52-d) but he had them figured as soon as I did.

He grinned back at me and his was a better attempt than mine had been. "Wish I was an (36-a)," he said.

"Or an eagle," I replied. "We had better start figuring what to do. First, we must guard against falling. Let's shinny over against the trunk and fasten ourselves to the limb with our belts. Then we can take some of those broken branches and build a platform."

I started along the limb, feeling as small as a crawling (23-a) at that great height. My movements made the branch sway and with a crack like a pistol shot, the end snapped off, dropping the wrecked plane to the ground below. Only then I realized our luck in landing as we had, and that the plane had not burned.

In what was left of the murky daylight we built a skimpy platform where two limbs formed a "V" from the giant bole. I had a pocket knife which helped a little. When we had made our platform as secure as possible, we lay on it and fastened our belt around the branches under us. Thus, we were sure not to roll off in our sleep.

The sun was shining when I awoke. The boy was still sleeping fitfully on the bumpy couch. I let him sleep, for that is the best (19-a) of a little boy's bruises.

This was a good time to take stock of our situation and figure what could be done.



First, I took inventory of my assets. I had a pocket knife, half a pack of cigarettes, three matches, my wallet with the usual club and identification cards, and seven 20 dollar bills, my total wealth. My coat was gone but I had my wool shirt on. This, then, with the rest of the clothes I wore, was what I had to work with. From the boy's ragged (45-a) I knew he could add nothing to our stock pile.

The air was dry and the sun was hot. Whatever I was going to do would have to be done soon, for in a climate like that a man will weaken fast from lack of water.

I couldn't go down, so I climbed to the top of the tree. It was exhausting work but worth the effort. I found a (63-a) built in the topmost crotch. It had three eggs in it. I ate one and saved two for the boy. Then I took a look at the country which spread in an unbelievable panorama of wildness from my lofty perch. As far as I could see were wooded hills and valleys and in the distance a snow-capped peak.

On a high spot to the north I saw dimly, through the heat haze, a lookout tower. Probably a ranger station. I was vaguely familiar with the fire hazards of this country and had read of the elaborate network of observation posts to spot fires. Only constant vigilance (9-d) the extinction of our great forests.

Constant vigilance! That was my salvation. I knew now how to save the boy and myself. I no longer felt like a (1-a) in a trap. I (27-a) my estimate of our hopelessness.

I came down from the top to our platform like a (11-d) down a hillside. The boy was awake so I fed him the eggs, then told him my plan, hoping to cheer him. He seemed groggy and I placed my hand on his head. He was burning with fever. I made him lie down again and added my belt to his to keep him from falling. Then I got to work.

First I gathered all the loose twigs and leaves I could spare from our meager couch. Then I started up the tree, adding small branches to my store as I climbed. When I reached the top I had my pockets and waistband loaded.

In the crotch at the tree top I piled the wood and leaves on the dry straw of the nest. With a silent prayer I struck one of my precious matches and lit the nest. It flamed brightly for a few moments and then expired. The green leaves and twigs were scarcely withered by the heat.

My spirits hit bottom. I started to (20-d) and curse. I hit the tree with my fist. The

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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15			16				17			
18			19				20		21	
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39			40	41					42	
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49	50			51	52	53			54	55
56			57		58				59	
60					61				62	
63					64				65	

(Answers on Page 24)

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Red Fox

Hal Harrison Photo

LIFE preys on life, and the law of the jungle—kill to eat, is in effect today even as it was when pre-historic man first chipped out his stone weapons and began to assert his mastery over all other forms of life. The robin hunting worms on your lawn, the blue-jay stealing fledgling young from the nest of the warbler; the warbler itself searching the blossoms of the wild crab tree for insect life—all are predatory. Even the worm in its blind tunnelling in the earth probably takes and utilizes in its life processes countless thousands of the microscopic life inhabiting the soil.

Much of this destruction of life is regarded by man as beneficial to himself, so it is not generally regarded as being predation. The term predator has come to be applied almost exclusively to those birds and animals that are known to take some of the wild life which we would like to preserve for our own killing—either for sport or for food.

The purpose of this article is not to defend any of these predator species, or to condone their collective inroads upon our game populations. Rather, it is being written with the hopes of promoting a better understanding of the problem faced by the Pennsylvania Game Commission in the control of harmful predators and the protection of game—and to develop in the sportsman shooter a sense of obligation to accept his share of responsibility for its solution.

CONTROL THE PREDATOR

By LYNN B. ROSENKRANS

Prepared for the
Field Management Bureau

With nearly a million guns pointed at game for periods up to thirty days of open season—with continuous snipping at game by the violator—with year 'round pressure on game by predators—all these, together with adverse weather at critical times, periodic shortages of natural food, destruction by automobiles, farm machinery, dogs, cats, and other means, the wonder is that some of the more vulnerable species have been able to survive at all. And unless means can be found to reduce some of these losses, the sportsman shooter will pay through the nose in reduced bag limits and shorter open seasons.

Some of these factors are patently beyond the province of the sportsman shooter and are necessarily a problem for the Game Commission and its field officers. But it seems to this writer that the predator problem belongs to the sportsman shooter.

If a crow eats the egg, no one is going

to bag the cock bird. If a skunk or an opossum locates the nest of grouse, quail, pheasant, or rabbit, there will be just that much less shooting in November. Where a pair of goshawks, Coopers hawks, or great horned owls nest and rear their young, there is every reason to believe that a large part of their diet and the diet of their young will be made up of wild life species which we call "game"—if the game is there.

Other species of predatory birds such as the red tailed hawk, marsh hawk, broad wing, etc., usually considered entirely beneficial in their food habits, are known to prey on game at times. We would be naive to suppose that a hungry predator would pass up a meal of young rabbit merely because, by all accounts, he is supposed to prey exclusively upon snakes and small rodents.

A young rabbit is a small rodent.

This is not to condemn any species because of the depredations of some individuals. As a group they probably do more good than harm. But let us remember that all predatory species must kill to eat, and that the damage they do will depend upon their numbers in relation to the numbers of the game species present.

What they kill is governed by preference, availability, and to some extent, by habit. Where preferred food species are in

(Continued on Page 25)



TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S MEETING OCTOBER 8, 1948

With the 1948 small game season about to start and with open seasons on several migratory game birds days away, the Pennsylvania Game Commission met at Erie on October 8 for a regular quarterly session. Many problems essential to the work of wildlife conservation in the Keystone State were discussed by the Commissioners and their staff heads. Topics of concern to the sportsmen of the Commonwealth are as follows:

John Q. Creveling Memorial

The Commission agreed to give full co-operation to the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, through its President, Mr. Charles L. Gavenonis, Plymouth, to the placing of a bronze plaque near the Creveling Lakes on State Game Lands No. 57, Wyoming County. The monument will honor John Q. Creveling, Esquire,—a lifetime devotee of wildlife conservation, a friend of sportsmen who worked unselfishly in their behalf, a Member of the Commission from March 19, 1932 to May 6, 1937, and Vice President from January 3, 1935 until his resignation in 1937.

Publicity On Game Distribution

As a future policy for releasing publicity on the distribution of game throughout the Commonwealth, it was decided that publicity be released approximately one week after the game is distributed, and that the only reference to location of the distribution be the Game Protector's district, using the name of the Game Protector and not the district number unless it is used in combination.

Special Fox Hunting Petition

Having reviewed properly filed petitions, the Commission approved the closure of the fox hunting season in Venango County from May 2 to June 30 inclusive.

Personnel Changes

The Commission confirmed and approved personnel changes as follows:
1. Vukovich, Nicholas I., Land Operations Division, from satisfactory full-time per diem employment to Sr. Draftsman, effective August 1, 1948.

2. Sample, John S., Land Operations Division, from satisfactory full-time per diem employment to Prin. Foreman, effective October 1, 1948.

3. Warren, Carl R., Research & Planning Division, from satisfactory full-time per diem employment to Sr. Research Technician, effective November 1, 1948.

4. Titus, David R., from Game Protector, District D-11, with headquarters at Saxton, to the same position, District F-5, with headquarters at Warren or North Warren, effective July 1, 1948.

5. Whippo, Levi R., from Game Protector, District F-19, with headquarters at Emlenton, to the same position, District C-10, with headquarters at Proctor Star Route, Williamsport, effective September 15, 1948.

6. Denton, William D., from Game Protector, District D-5, with headquarters at New Milford, to the same position, District F-20, with headquarters at Clarion or vicinity, effective, September 15, 1948.

Research & Planning Division

Robert D. McDowell, Chief of the Research & Planning Division, verbally discussed the various research studies now being conducted and progress being made. Mr. McDowell also furnished each Member of the Commission a copy of his recent analysis of the Pennsylvania pheasant range which indicates that it appears profitable to stock pheasants in only 76 of the 150 Districts of the State since only in those 76 Districts did the kill equal or exceed the number of pheasants released. For the entire State during the last two-year period, 114,797 pheasants were released and 439,682 birds were reported killed.

Establishment of Experimental Forest Planting Plot

By appropriate action, the Anthracite Branch of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service, with headquarters at Kingston, was granted permission to establish and maintain for six years an experimental plot on 15 acres of scrub oak land within State Game Lands No. 119. The object of the experiment is to convert scrub oak areas to forests of commercially valuable timber, for which purpose several different tree species and several different methods of site preparation are used. The Commission assumes no liabilities in connection with the project.

Future Requests For Sand, Stone, and Gravel From State Game Lands

In order to better cooperate with public authorities and to save the Commission's time, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Land Titles & Record Unit, upon the approval of the President of the Commission and the Commissioner and Supervisor of the Division concerned, shall have authority to grant to public authorities, or their contractors, permits for the removal of sand, stone, or gravel from State Game Lands, for use solely in public works, with or without royalty payment.



John Q. Creveling

(Continued on Page 17)

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES



New Booklet Tells History of Wildlife Conservation

America's efforts to conserve its wildlife are described in a 46-page, illustrated booklet, *Guarding Our Wildlife Resources*, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Written by Rachel L. Carson, of the Service's Division of Information, the new publication is Number Five in the "Conservation in Action" series.

The new publication describes the most important development in wildlife conservation during the past decade; cooperation between the Federal Government and the States to protect, restore, and develop wildlife habitat. Authorized by the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, the program derives its principal financial support from the Federal tax on sporting arms and ammunition. Through this tax, which is set aside for wildlife conservation, America's 12 million hunters contribute to the restoration of game birds and mammals.

International efforts in wildlife conservation are also discussed by the new booklet, with reference to the Migratory Bird Treaties of 1916 (between the United States and Great Britain) and of 1937 (between the United States and Mexico). There are no treaties as yet between the countries of the Northern Hemisphere and those of the Southern Hemisphere to protect migratory birds.

Guarding Our Wildlife Resources describes foreign agreements dealing with North America's fur-seals, the world's whale fisheries, the Fraser River's sockeye salmon fishery, and the Pacific halibut fishery as other examples of international conservation efforts.

The new publication was translated into Spanish and distributed to delegates at the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, held in Denver, Colo., during September. The Fish and Wildlife Service is now using this Spanish edition in its role as a participant in the U. S. Government program for cooperation with the American republics.

Copies of *Guarding Our Wildlife Resources* can now be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Price: 30 cents a copy.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION Final Report of Resident and Non-Resident Licenses Sold

COUNTIES	RESIDENT		NON-RESIDENT	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Adams	5,750 (98)	5,687 (..)	191	278
Allegheny	62,551 (198)	63,630 (115)	198	213
Armstrong	12,203 (102)	12,003 (..)	128	105
Beaver	13,240 (72)	12,935 (..)	260	347
Bedford	8,175 (89)	8,145 (..)	483	540
Berks	24,556 (148)	23,893 (73)	86	50
Blair	17,241 (142)	17,268 (44)	142	180
Bradford	9,164 (52)	9,177 (12)	581	780
Bucks	10,576 (138)	10,470 (100)	558	617
Butler	11,182 (110)	12,168 (39)	174	238
Cambria	23,132 (101)	22,423 (1)	121	170
Cameron	1,532 (33)	1,532 (16)	208	286
Carbon	6,157 (61)	6,119 (21)	38	72
Centre	11,020 (104)	11,841 (34)	141	166
Chester	15,614 (132)	14,672 (29)	307	308
Clarion	7,691 (77)	8,206 (13)	243	252
Clearfield	14,534 (140)	14,380 (58)	433	519
Columbia	7,816 (116)	7,487 (58)	153	170
Crawford	8,161 (117)	8,228 (35)	54	74
Cumberland	13,266 (108)	13,311 (27)	478	476
Dauphin	11,918 (148)	11,915 (89)	46	47
Delaware	19,939 (441)	19,288 (456)	159	155
Elk	13,898 (107)	12,816 (42)	129	131
Erie	6,052 (55)	6,481 (25)	371	523
Fayette	19,778 (107)	20,725 (34)	575	653
Forest	18,538 (95)	17,730 (19)	153	204
Franklin	1,193 (19)	1,324 (..)	234	378
Fulton	9,987 (157)	9,934 (39)	302	282
Greene	2,366 (42)	2,512 (13)	97	108
Huntingdon	4,838 (32)	4,526 (14)	122	116
Indiana	7,433 (70)	7,639 (28)	123	116
Jefferson	12,578 (120)	12,747 (21)	171	238
Juniata	11,313 (60)	11,603 (27)	712	925 ⁴
Lackawanna	2,741 (55)	2,781 (..)	23	25
Lancaster	14,452 (138)	13,471 (60)	139	217
Lawrence	28,061 (198)	27,654 (72)	157	170
Lebanon	11,848 (108)	10,840 (33)	971	1,120
Lehigh	10,884 (136)	10,955 (..)	43	43
Luzerne	12,933 (223)	12,392 (81)	118	93
Lycoming	29,844 (330)	30,324 (100)	240	305
McKean	15,770 (130)	15,719 (63)	242	282
Mercer	10,168 (62)	11,041 (18)	1,100	1,363
Mifflin	15,054 (109)	14,807 (12)	1,345	1,786
Monroe	7,839 (168)	7,889 (70)	104	134
Montgomery	5,763 (78)	5,881 (25)	528	565
Montour	25,777 (159)	23,007 (51)	65	55
Northampton	1,890 (53)	2,075 (12)	10	17
Northumberland	17,145 (103)	16,931 (38)	656	693
Perry	14,515 (92)	14,281 (32)	42	49
Philadelphia	3,849 (1)	4,200 (..)	20	25
Pike	22,514 (462)	21,372 (289)	408	469
Potter	1,635 (22)	1,498 (6)	1,471	1,767
Schuylkill	3,817 (30)	3,889 (23)	925	1,185
Snyder	19,889 (106)	18,789 (45)	60	64
Somerset	3,455 (30)	3,430 (..)	18	8
Sullivan	12,573 (148)	12,463 (47)	201	270
Susquehanna	1,155 (14)	1,385 (10)	60	78
Tioga	4,900 (29)	4,823 (..)	296	424
Union	6,961 (39)	7,343 (16)	554	764
Venango	3,429 (57)	3,505 (22)	47	42
Warren	10,213 (138)	10,328 (31)	658	888
Washington	6,569 (64)	6,839 (..)	1,069	1,517
Wayne	20,713 (59)	16,438 (14)	344	452
Westmoreland	4,888 (66)	4,876 (22)	461	494
Wyoming	32,088 (143)	32,295 (125)	209	263 ⁴
York	2,781 (45)	2,752 (11)	77	86
Dept. of Revenue	22,096 (232)	22,268 (66)	318	344
Totals	1,245	1,067 (..)	2,024	2,238
Totals	832,846 (7418) ¹	822,423 (2876) ²	23,174 ³	28,012 ⁴

¹ The figures in parenthesis indicate "Free Licenses Issued to Members of the Armed Forces", which are included under column "Resident Licenses".

² The figures in parenthesis indicate "Free Licenses Issued to Members of the Armed Forces", which are included under column "Resident Licenses".

³ Includes (2) Allen Non-Resident Licenses Issued.

⁴ Includes 4 Allen Non-Resident Hunters' Licenses.

Missouri and America Lose a Great Conservationist

News of the sudden death of E. Sydney Stephens of Columbia, Missouri, on October 17, came as a great shock to the leaders of the conservation movement in North America, the Wildlife Management Institute states. Mr. Stephens, for ten years chairman of the State Conservation Commission and first president of the Conservation Federation of Missouri, was numbered among the friends of every well-known conservationist in the nation.

Under Mr. Stephens's leadership the Federation was molded into a force strong enough to sponsor and obtain an overwhelming popular vote for the conservation amendment to the State Constitution, which today makes Missouri's wild life administration a model against which that of most other states might be measured. Mr. Stephens retired from the Commission in September, 1947, and the testimonial dinner in his honor was attended by speakers whose roster could form the basis for a "who's who" of conservation. During his ten-year tenure of office as Commission chairman, Missouri's game administration rose from one of the least efficient to leadership in the wildlife field. Missouri's loss will be felt in wildlife circles far outside the boundaries of the Show-Me State.

The location of the nesting grounds of the whooping crane, North America's rarest and tallest bird, is still a mystery despite intensive search by prominent biologists.

TIPS FOR BEAVER TRAPPERS

If you plan a trap-line for the valuable "broad-tail" during the open season, February 15 to March 1, know and abide by these important rules and regulations designed to conserve and perpetuate Pennsylvania's beaver supply:

Season bag limit is 2 beavers, to be taken by traps only. There is no open season this year in the following counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Westmoreland. No trapping at Commission-posted dams. Nonresidents may not trap beavers. One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. Traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either. Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season, and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to the Game Protector in the District or County where trapped.



Photo by John Shuler

Philo E. Kiesinger, Williamsport, who is 74, possesses every hunting license issued him since 1912. From 1913 to the present time his licenses have been mounted on this board. He has hunted in Pennsylvania since 1903, doing all his big game hunting in Clinton and Sullivan Counties. So far 37 deer have fallen to his aim. According to Mr. Kiesinger, the heaviest deer he killed weighed 220 pounds (1931) and the largest head had 12 points (1929).

CONSERVATION LAB REUNION

Former students of the Pennsylvania Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers located at State College, Pennsylvania, met in reunion at Coatesville Saturday and Sunday, October 30 and 31. The Brandywine Valley Association, an organization interested in promoting conservation in the Brandywine Valley, arranged and led a hundred-mile bus trip through the Valley. The pollution problems of the Brandywine River were studied. Teachers visited the Downingtown Paper Company to examine treatment of paper mill waste. Farms demonstrating good and poor conservation practices were visited. Teachers marveled at the changes wrought in a day at the Jack Gregory Farm. This farm was changed in a day from old style farming to new style, with all conservation measures carried out in a single day (October 14). Ten thousand persons were present to see the style change in a day.

A cooperative sawmill using best conservation practices was visited. Examining a mushroom growing operation was a new experience to many in the group.

The Brandywine battlefield, the old Quaker Meeting Houses and DuPont's Longwood Gardens were on the route covered.

Interest was shown in the unusual Santa Gertrudis breed of steers seen in parts of the Valley. The Santa Gertrudis steers are the result of a cross between the Brahma and shorthorn varieties. These steers are the property of the famous King Ranch of Texas and are shipped to the Brandywine Valley to be fattened on grass before slaughter.

Prof. G. J. Free's talk, "What's New in Conservation Education," preceded a social program Saturday evening.

Teachers from western Pennsylvania reported their school official granted them Friday for travel time with pay, to attend the reunion.

STOLEN

A Winchester 94 .30-.30 Carbine. Serial Number 1373646. The gun was taken from the lobby of the Carver Hotel, Warren, on November 15 between 5:30 a.m. and 6:20 a.m. Any information concerning this weapon should be sent to Mr. Everett E. Wooten, 807 Allegheny River Boulevard, Verona, Pa.

Illinois "Bombs" Geese To Prevent Crop Damage

Many a gun-wise Canada goose, winging down the Mississippi flyway this fall, must have felt like turning around and flying back to the tundra after the reception he received in Illinois. To break up too-heavy concentrations of geese on the famous Horseshoe Lake Refuge where they threaten the destruction of crops in the vicinity, aerial grenades were dropped over the flocks while ground crews cut loose with fireworks and noisemakers, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

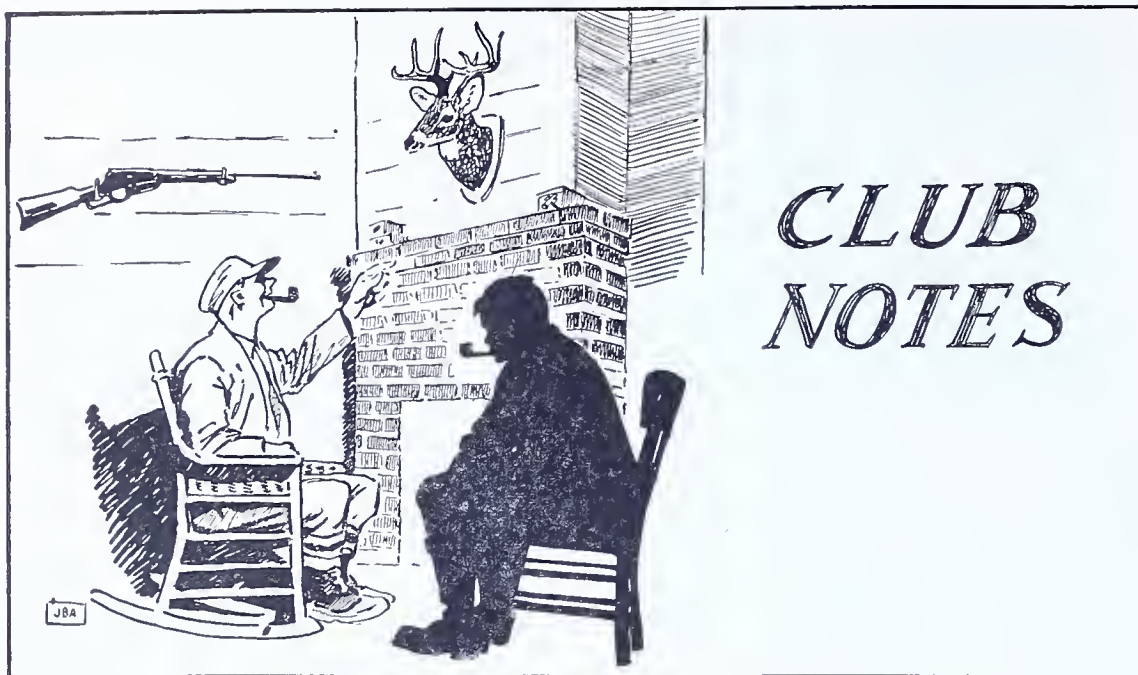
The purpose of this inhospitable reception given the geese by the Illinois Conservation Department and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service was, according to Department Director Livingston E. Osborne, to break up the single great flock into smaller units and to send thousands of geese into Crab Orchard Lake and other refuges where food is plentiful and where crop damage would be negligible. The method is expected to eliminate hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage to crops in the vicinity of Horseshoe Lake, to prevent depletion of food plants on the refuge by the annually increasing concentrations, and, incidentally, to provide better hunting for waterfowlers throughout the state.

HINTS FOR HUNTERS

Ever wonder what to do with that old pair of rubber hip boots that have finally seen their last fishing trip? Here's what Commission Executive Director Tom Frye does rather than relegating them to the trash pile:

Cut the bottoms off just above the ankle and use the resultant rubbers for wet weather wear around the farm or house. Take the tops and fold them up in your hunting jacket or game bag. Then, when the weather gets wet and cold on one of those fall hunting trips, you will have a perfect means of keeping your britches dry. Simply slip the rubber "tubes" over your legs and even the wettest brush and brambles can't put a cold chill into your bones. Even when it doesn't rain, the tops, folded up, can be used as a dry, soft cushion when you are sitting down afield.

(Ed. Note: Here is another "first" in a new series. Among our million hunters in Pennsylvania, there must be enough ideas for outdoor comfort to keep this series going for a million years. How about sending us your "hints"—ways to make hunting more of a physical pleasure, ways for hunters to help the wildlife they seek, ways to make hunting safe, and even ways to make hunting sure.)



A completely equipped dispensary is the gift of Dr. John E. Whittaker and Dr. Charles E. Kolb, of Williamsport, to the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County for use at their Memorial Grounds along Loyalsock Creek. The building contains one room with two beds, running water, toilet facilities, medical supplies, and a pulmotor. The station will be available at all times during the summer season and also will be used to aid persons living nearby in event of accidents.

A feature of the early fall program of the Lower Pottsgrove Sportsmens Association was a "Hunters Ball" held on October 15. Members and guests came dressed in hunting clothes.

Approval of a legislative act increasing the cost of the resident hunting license to \$3.65 was given during the meeting of the Federation in Harrisburg on October 16. The same proposal would also raise the non-resident license to \$25.00 and another \$25.00 for non-resident trapping privileges. Favorable action was also taken upon resolutions to equalize training hours for coon dogs to correspond with legal hours permitted each day during the hunting season; opposing the allotment of more than 50 per cent of dog training areas in a county to one breed; favoring an increase in the number of dog training areas from four to six; favoring a bounty of \$2.00 on the weasel; favoring delivery of western rabbits by truck; encourage the establishment of two-way radio systems for enforcement of game laws; opening of the big game season on the Monday nearest December first; opening of small game season on Saturday nearest November first; opposing a special season on deer with bow and arrow; extending field trial periods to April 30th; removal of protection from skunk and opossum; opposing State advertisement of its wildlife resources to non-residents; allowing confiscated game to be given to any non-profit institution; favoring selective cutting of timber to best interests of game and allowing no picking of berries on State game lands.

Twenty-five prizes, valued at several thousand dollars, were awarded at the first annual field day of the Franklin County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs held at Chambersburg early last fall. Prizes included awards for conventional field day events plus awards for the age and size of families in attendance.

The second annual encampment of the Juniata Valley District Future Farmers of America was held at Camp Kanestake, Spruce Creek, late in August under the supervision of Austin McBride, Advisor in Agricultural Education, Huntingdon. Twenty-seven boys from Huntingdon and Juniata Counties participated during the three day educational, recreational, and leadership training program. T. R. Jones, Forestry Education Supervisor, Department of Forests and Waters, conducted a forestry field trip and a game conservation and trapping demonstration was held on August 25. Special Services Assistant Joseph S. Checklinski, Division "D", presented the Game Commission program.

During August Student Officer Hay with a little assistance killed four copperheads within an area of approximately twenty square feet on the remains of an old barn bridge on State Game Lands. Of these were three old females containing young. One had fifteen young, another eight and the third fourteen, a total of thirty-seven.—Game Protector Edwin W. Flexer, Quakertown.



Photo Courtesy Allentown Morning Call
Larry Knoblach (left) past president of the Lehigh County Fish & Game Protective Assn., did the honors when Charley Nehf (right) became recently the second member of the organization to get a life membership.

COMMISSION MEETING—

from Page 13

Importation Of Live Bears

Upon a motion seconded and unanimously carried, the Commission adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Under the provision of Section 723 of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1225, the Commission has regulatory authority to prohibit the importation, selling and releasing of certain birds, eggs and animals;

AND WHEREAS, Numerous persons have imported and released in this Commonwealth live bears secured from other states, provinces or nations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, In accordance with the above cited Section and Act of Assembly, it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into this Commonwealth any live bear or bears, except for menagerie, educational or zoological purposes, which have been secured from any other state, province or nation, and it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into and release into a wild state within this Commonwealth any live bear or bears secured from any other state, province or nation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That any person violating any provision of this resolution, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay the fines provided for in the Game Code.

This resolution shall become effective immediately.

Hunting License Restorations

Upon separate motions made, seconded and agreed to, the Commission confirmed and

approved restoration of hunting and trapping privileges to the following persons:

1. Botsford, Raymond Eugene, Hammersley Fork, Clinton County, Pa.
2. Adkins, William Clifford, 3305 Northern Parkway, Baltimore 6, Md.
3. Hicks, Robert Lee, Toll Gate Road, Belair, Md.
4. Huston, Allan Smith, 180 Edgewater Apts., Baltimore 21, Md.
5. Miller, Edward Henry, 105 Chandelle Road, Baltimore, Md.
6. Robinson, Charles Sylvania, Paradise

Road, Aberdeen, Md.

7. Touloumes, Harry, 714 N. 3d Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa.

Retractions Of Errors In Game News Conviction List

The Commission agreed that when an error occurs in connection with a publication of the names of convicted persons appearing in the GAME NEWS, it shall be the policy of the Commission to rectify the error or publish retractions when necessary.



Governor Duff receiving an IWLA life membership certificate from Claude M. Saufley, Secretary, Pennsylvania Division.



Kenneth A. Reid, Executive Director, IWLA.

GOVERNOR DUFF HONORED BY IWLA

A testimonial banquet honoring Governor James H. Duff highlighted the 23rd Annual Conservation Conference of the Pennsylvania Division, I.W.L.A. held at Uniontown, October 16-17. The Governor was presented with a life membership in the League as tribute to the many contributions he has made to the conservation causes in which the League is interested. Principal speakers on the program included Mr. Ken Reid, National Executive Director; Mr. Ross L. Leffler, President, Pennsylvania Game Commission; Mr. Ernie Swanger, President, Pennsylvania Division, I.W.L.A.; Mr. Walter Frye, League President; Mr. Howard Shilling, a National Director of the League; and Mr. Claude M. Saufley, Division Secretary.

Officers elected for the ensuing year at the conference were as follows: President, E. M. Swanger, Lebanon; First Vice President, M. H. Liston, Uniontown; Second Vice President, H. C. Connor, Jr., Philadelphia; Third Vice President, J. Harold Coffman, York; Treasurer, G. F. McConnell.



THE GUN DOG BREEDS

By HERBERT KENDRICK

Last month we listed and gave a short description of the pointing breeds of gun dogs and now we wish to continue with the retrievers, spaniels and hounds. The purpose of this series of articles is to give you a reference list of the popular breeds of dogs used for hunting, in order that you may be able to better select a dog adaptable to your own type of hunting, or to suggest the proper dog for the friend who asks your advice. Of course, further study of the breed most attractive to you is advisable.

The Labrador Retriever is a heavy black dog whose greatest quality is retrieving on land or in water. He is bold, courageous, friendly, quiet, easy to teach, and possesses a good nose and exceptional intelligence. He is extremely valuable to the duck hunter, and can be used to hunt ringnecks, grouse and rabbits. This dog does not point (rare exceptions) and personally, I would not want to use him exclusively for a bird dog; however, he cannot be beat as a retriever even in the thickest and heaviest of covers. His depth of character, all-around field ability, love of hunting, and friendliness make him a very useful dog for the gunner who can keep only one dog.

The Golden Retriever's greatest asset could be his rare beauty and an attractive dog surely adds to the pleasure of gunning. Rich, soft, spun gold is his color and his high head and merry tail enhance the beauty of his coat. This dog is extremely cheerful and friendly and is quite contented on the living room sofa, romping with the youngsters, at the bench show and very efficient in the hunting field. His first love is retrieving and here he excels; however, he is very useful at flushing winged game for his master. No other dog shows a greater desire to please his master than this intelligent and eye-appealing dog.

The Chesapeake Bay Retriever is a heavily-boned and rugged individual whose color resembles the frost bitten grasses and autumn foliage. He is powerful, swift, and business-like in his duties as a retriever in cold, icy climates and a crippled duck has no chance of escape when the Chesapeake marks him down. His choke-bored nose and adaptability make him a useful upland gunning companion and he can be trained to hunt as the Spaniel quartering in suitable gun range and flushing for his master's shooting. Like most of the retriever breeds, he is a valuable home companion, yet fearless enough to be a trusted guardian of the youngsters and the home.

The Brittany Spaniel perhaps fulfills more of the requirements of the "one dog" hunter than any of the breeds because he possesses all the qualities of the Spaniel, plus the ability to point and hold game as the pointer or setter. He is a natural retriever and dearly loves his task and his pointing instinct is strong enough that teaching him to be staunch on upland game is very simple. He is small enough to be graceful and easy to manage, yet large enough to buck heavy cover.

His color is dark orange and white, or liver and white and usually shows light ticking. The Brittany ranges closely but moves with speed and precision, hunting every inch of territory where a grouse or woodcock may be hiding. This fine dog will continue to grow in popularity as he is a wise choice for the man who wants to hunt with a single dog.

The Cocker Spaniel is the alert, intelligent, happy courageous and lovable little feller than can quickly win the heart of the toughest sportsman. Although smallest of the Spaniel breeds, he is fast, tough, strong and possesses courage and endurance unequalled by many larger dogs. He hunts close, thorough and flushes game close to the gun. His retrieving is a thing of beauty on land or water and shows almost unbelievable intelligence. He is confident and persistent in his search for game and deadly on any crippled game. I don't think I have ever seen an ugly Cocker and very few that were bad tempered. Some of my best friends own and hunt Cockers consistently and successfully. You cannot urge them to change breeds.

The Springer Spaniel weighs about fifty pounds and every ounce of it is born and bred to hunt with skill and endurance. He is

(Continued on Page 27)



"Champion JoJo", a German Shorthaired Pointer owned by Roy Anders, Perkasee, Pa.

THE FLINTLOCK—from Page 7

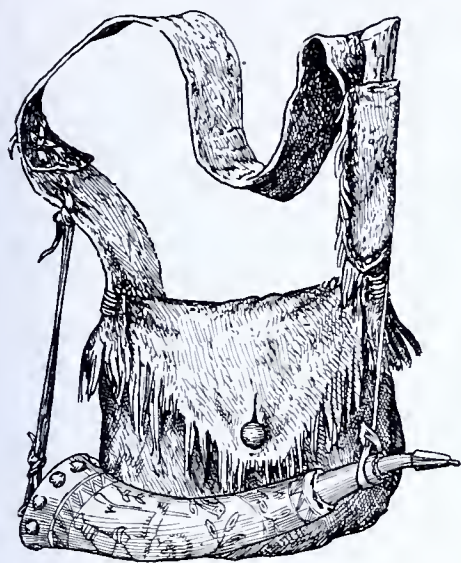


fig. 3

Riflemaking became a major industry in Pennsylvania during the Revolution, with Lancaster County leading in production and the gunmakers of York, Juniata, Perry, Berks, Northampton and many other counties producing thousands of splendid rifles. Through the use of apprentices, many of whom became famous in their own right, the art of gunmaking became more widespread, and characteristics of a certain gunmaker's work could often be traced through several successive generations of apprentices. Numerous rifleshoots handed down their knowledge and eventually their businesses from father to son, best-known of these being the Henry's of Lancaster and Boulton, the Dreppards and Fordneys of Lancaster, and the Zorgers of York.

A well-known and very prolific gunmaker was Henry Koons, creator of the fine rifle from the Cooper collection appearing in Fig. 2. To a student of Pennsylvania rifles the maker's identity should be immediately apparent, as the horse design on the patch-box is a favorite of his, rarely used by any other rifleshoot. Another identifying feature is the shield shaped panel surrounding the breech strap.

A splendid example of an early 19th century flintlock, this rifle has changed very little from the Bodenheimer in general outline, although several mechanical improvements are apparent. One is the small roller on the feather spring to improve frizzen action; the other the double-set trigger by

which the rifle can be discharged with the slightest touch. This latter device proved such a favorite that from about 1830 until the late percussion period few rifles were built without it. Additional evidence of later origin is furnished by the reduced width of the trigger guard and by the use of a factory-made English lock, numbers of which were used throughout the 19th century.

The relief carving found on this rifle is simple, yet pleasing scroll work, executed in the best Pennsylvania-German tradition.

The buttstock reveals evidence of a trend towards stocks of ridiculously small size and with the long heel projections so popular in the percussion period. While this stock is splendidly proportioned there is nevertheless a vague hint of the beginning of this evolution in the pronounced heel of the butt-plate.

Along with this trend the flintlock also gradually lost a measure of its simple charm because of the demand for more and more inlays and the substitution of intricate incised carving for the tasteful relief carving of the 18th century rifles.

No account of Pennsylvania flintlocks would be complete without a description of the swivel-breech, the first popular two-shot gun. (Fig. 1 d & e). This rifle had two barrels, one mounted above the other, which could be rotated to align either with the lock; thus after one barrel was discharged the other could be swung into place for the second shot. On this particularly fine specimen from the Cooper collection built by D. Boyer of Orwigsburg, Pa., the trigger-guard is compressed to release the barrels for turning. Most swivel-breech guns had one smooth-bored barrel to accommodate either shot or balls. While Pennsylvania swivel-breech flintlocks are not so rare as the side-by-side or juxtaposed flintlock rifles, they are decidedly uncommon.

Although most flintlocks were intended for hunting there were notable exceptions. These were the extremely heavy match rifles, a number of which are in the possession of the Landis Valley Museum near Lancaster, Pa. Due to wind sensitivity small rifle balls were not favored, and a rifle weighing thirty pounds using a ball of .60 caliber was not uncommon. The huge barrels not only deadened vibrations, but also were assurance against bursting due to the tremendous powder charges often used.

In matches these guns were fired from rests at wooden targets, the usual prize being a steer, various parts of which were given to the winners. The highest scorer had first choice, next highest second choice and so

on down the line. Naturally, the first prize chosen was always a hind-quarter—the best part of the beef.

To many it seems unbelievable that these superb examples of the gunmaking art were created by hand with the most primitive hand tools. To fully appreciate the versatile skill of the oldtime gunmakers one must peer into the past and reconstruct the fabrication of a rifle using the crude tools of the 18th century.

The barrel was forged from native iron, by wrapping a red-hot bar of the metal around a mandrel or rod and welding the edges to form a tube. Additional forging gave this rough barrel blank an octagonal cross-section, after which the outside was finished by grinding and filing.

The bore was then "sized" with a short, spiral-bladed reamer called a "short bit," followed by a square bodied reamer known as the "long bit," these being rotated by a device resembling a bit-brace.

After straightening, the barrel was clamped on one end of a rifling machine or "bench," a common type of which is shown in Fig. 4. (from the Landis Valley Museum). An iron rod fitted with a short "rifling saw" on one end was attached to the spiral guide and inserted in the barrel as the guide was moved forward by the operator. The saw was shimmed with thin paper until it pressed firmly against the inside of the barrel, whereupon the guide was withdrawn; the saw making a spiral cut as it was dragged through by the guide. Then the guide was turned by means of the index head into position for the second groove and a cut made by entering the saw and withdrawing it as before. In this manner each groove was begun. To deepen the cuts a slip of paper was inserted under the saw and the entire procedure repeated until the grooves reached the proper depth. The fitting of a breech-plug and sights was the final step in barrel-making.

Constructing the lock was the next undertaking. Every part, lock-plate, cock, frizzen, springs—all but the smallest screws were heated in a charcoal fire and shaped on the anvil by skillful blows of a heavy hammer, then filed, hardened, tempered, and polished.

Generally the butt-plates, trigger guards, and the bridge plates were cast of brass in sand moulds while the thimbles, patch-boxes, fore-end cap, shin-plate, etc., were formed from sheets of the same metal.

Possibly the most trying operation was the

(Continued on Page 21)

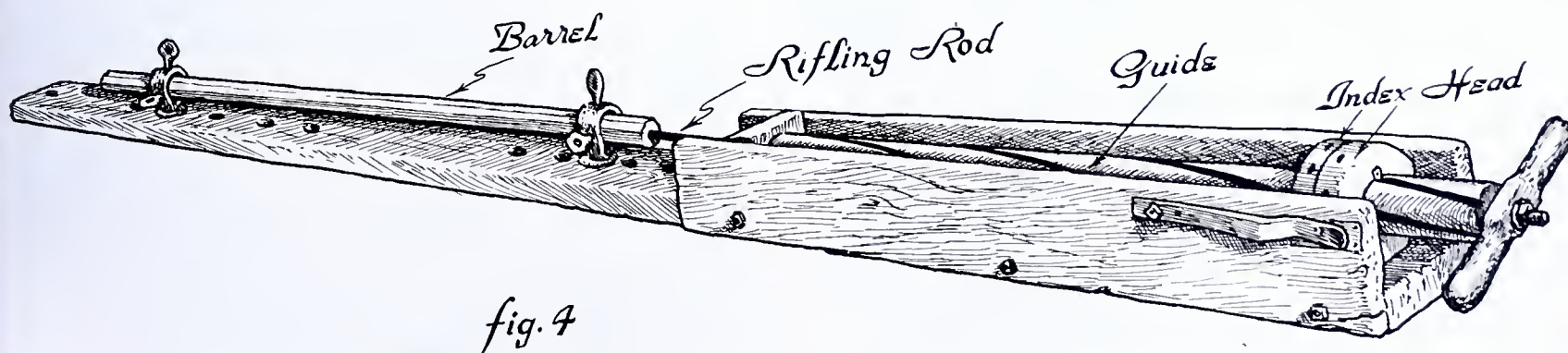


fig. 4

WHAT DO PENNSYLVANIA HUNTERS WANT?—from Page 3

The one real service that can be rendered by Pennsylvania's hunters today is the formation of a united home front to keep their spearhead guard of fighters intact until it can be bolstered by hundreds of thousands of hunters who must enlist in the Sportsmen Conservation Corps. Yes, hundreds of thousands are needed, but in the absence of sufficient numbers to do the job more money must be provided as the only immediate substitute. It's not the long range answer to the problem, but it's the only help now available that can be employed.

NEED FOR SPORTSMEN-CONSERVATIONISTS

Does the average hunter stop to consider that if every hunter were a true sportsman—conservationist, law-abiding, and always working to improve wildlife conditions, not just enjoying sport that game provides, there would be no need for additional license fees? Nor would there be need for continuing the present extensive game management program now conducted by the Pennsylvania Game Commission? Our wildlife problems to a large extent would be solved by the sportsmen themselves. Until that goal is reached the Game Commission must carry on its aggressive game restoration and protection work. It must hold the line and conserve the foundation that has been built until a Sportsmen Conservation Corps is ready to take up the fight. Then, and only then, will Pennsylvania become a Hunter's Paradise again.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Due to the funds available from the increased sale of hunting licenses, the Federal Aid money made available for certain phases of game management and money saved during World War II, expenditures from the Game Fund reached an all-time high during the fiscal year which ended May 31, 1948. Expenditures will be somewhat higher during the current fiscal year because labor, material and equipment costs continue upward, and due to some expansion of effort. It must be borne in mind that the balance of the money that was saved during the war years will be spent by the end of this fiscal year, May 31, 1949. Also, the ever increasing army of hunters impose annual financial responsibilities on the Game Fund far in excess of revenue produced from one year's license fees. The "war nest egg" can be used only once. The unused balance is being spent this year. Besides, the costs of performing the same services have increased tremendously because of the deflated dollar, or higher prices, whichever way you desire to consider it.

The income for the fiscal year 1939-40 amounted to \$1,483,093.05 as compared with \$2,268,434.92*, for the 1947-48 fiscal year and with an estimate of \$2,195,677.00* for the 1948-49 fiscal year.

A glance at the following tabulation will reveal the increase in cost of performing the various functions during the fiscal year 1939-40 compared with the more recent two fiscal years:

Function	1939-40	1947-48	1948-49
Executive Office and Accounting and budget	\$90,591.20	\$100,955.78	\$99,750.00
Predator Control	73,097.79	199,853.89	198,875.00
Propagation and Distribution of Game	309,542.08	688,732.45	663,840.00
Research & Planning	32,639.40	49,588.96	137,600.00
General Field Operations	381,757.27	635,641.25	640,100.00
Training	7,136.57	35,397.25	102,880.00
Land Titles & Records	209,314.97	115,153.88	163,220.00
Land Operations	293,891.34	745,168.79	1,000,790.00
Public Relations	55,159.12	225,405.75	192,945.00
TOTALS	\$1,453,129.74*	\$2,795,898.00*	\$3,200,000.00*

* Excludes expenditures by Department of Revenue and Department of State from Game Fund.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

It is very important to compare what we can expect to have in the future with what we now have. Therefore, it is desirable to project a picture of the financial condition of the Game Fund for the year 1949-50 if the present license fee rates are continued. Liberally estimated, the amount of money that will become available during the fiscal year 1949-50 will approximate \$2,515,250. After deducting \$65,250 for:

- The Department of Revenue to cover the cost of printing and distributing hunting licenses, and
- The Department of State for the State's share, paid by the Commission for the State Employee's Retirement System, there will be only \$2,450,000 for Pennsylvania's entire wildlife program for one year.

Estimates for next year's revenue have been based as follows:

800,000 Resident Hunter's Licenses (\$1.90 net) ..	\$1,520,000
22,000 Nonresident Licenses (\$14.75 net)	324,500
Federal Aid Funds	400,000
Game Law Penalties	100,000
Sale of Forest Products, etc.	94,500
Sale of Publications	28,000
Special Game Permits	15,000
Interest on Bank Deposits	13,000
Rental of State Property	11,750
Sale of Forfeited Property	6,500
Sale of Unserviceable and Unuseable Property ..	2,000
Total	\$2,515,250
Deduct Items Referred to in Preceding Paragraph	65,250

Available for One Year's Wildlife Work\$2,450,000

The work being performed this year by the Commission will cost about \$3,200,000. To keep next year's expenditures within the estimated money available of \$2,450,000 it would be necessary to curtail the present activities by approximately \$750,000. Even this year with an expenditure of \$3,200,000 there is a big difference between what the hunters want and what they can get for that money. It is easily understood, however, when we recognize the fact that it requires \$2.00 today to buy about the same, or even less than \$1.00 bought ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. There is entirely too little money available even this year to do the job that the sportsmen are demanding. And what will happen if that service must be drastically curtailed? Beginning next year, unless hunters are willing to pay an increased license fee, wildlife work must be seriously curtailed. Such a course can have disastrous effect upon the hunting in Pennsylvania.

THE EFFECT OF INCREASED COSTS

These are all facts—facts that strike at the very heart of the hunter. What the Pennsylvania Game Commission can do for its sportsmen after this year depends upon the amount of money that will be available. If you want good hunting, it's like everything else, it will cost more. Do you purchase your automobile, gasoline, hunting clothes, shoes, guns, shells, or even the lunch you take in the ol' huntin' coat for what it cost a few years ago? The answer is "No." Neither can your Game Commission buy trucks, automobiles, food, grain, lumber, supplies, pay salaries, wages, etc., for what it paid for them a few years ago. Price increases have made a whale of a difference in cost for doing the job for the sportsmen.

THE FUTURE GAME BAG

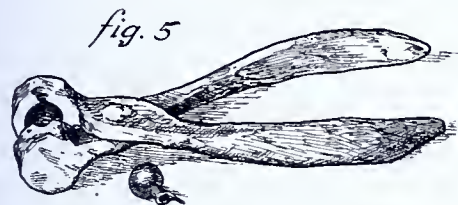
Notwithstanding the expansion of the major operations of the Commission—all for the express purpose of producing more game and better hunting—hunters still want more. Suppose each hunter bagged only one piece of game in a season. Currently, that would be 1,000,000 pieces of game killed. Suppose on the average each hunter bagged ten pieces of game in a season, and many want much more. That would be 10,000,000 pieces of game killed. How long can Nature stand or the Game Commission alone hope to cope with such killing pressure?

WILL INCREASED FEES MEAN MORE GAME?

Many hunters will say "Can I expect to kill more game if I pay more for my license?" It is a proper question and deserves an honest answer. If your \$2.00 license fee (10c of which goes to the issuing agent and 75c mostly for management of lands to improve game conditions,

leaving only \$1.15 for all other purposes) purchased what it did years ago, the problem confronting your Commission would not be serious. Each \$1.15 would just about pay for the stocking of one rabbit, but be less than half enough to stock a ringneck pheasant. The real answer can be summed up in the statement that it all depends on how much the sportsmen give through both help and money to increase and protect the game population. The encroachment of civilization on wildlife habitat, the more intensive farming practices, including use of modern-day equipment, the changing conditions of our forests, and the increased number of hunters resulting in increased gun pressure, are destructive to wildlife and are powerful forces to combat. Nothing short of a Sportsmen Conservation Corps can effectively combat such forces on a long-range program. Nothing short of additional license fees now will hold what we have. Will sportsmen meet the challenge?

THE FLINTLOCK—from Page 19



making of the stock, due mainly to the difficulty of working the highly figured maple. First the roughly shaped stock blank was grooved with narrow planes, rasps and chisels to accommodate the barrel and ramrod, and the lock was carefully fitted. Then with hatchet, drawknife, spokeshave and rasp the gunmaker shaped the stock to approximately its final dimensions. With the desired shape attained the various pieces of furniture were fitted into place. This installation of patch-boxes, etc., was an extremely painstaking task, yet so flawlessly were they inlaid that even today there are no visible spaces between wood and metal on many ancient flintlocks.

Next the carving was executed and the wood stained with vegetable dyes or acids to enrich the color. A common practice was to scorch the wood lightly to accent the grain.

Then came the tedious job of engraving the patch-boxes, inlays, etc., with hand-made burins, followed by the final finishing of the wood with oil or varnish, the former being most common on early pieces.

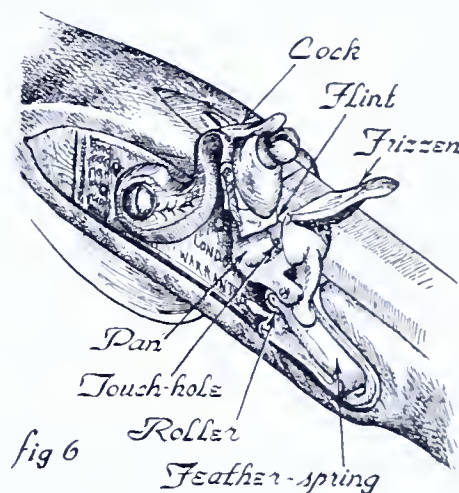
Upon being turned over to its new owner the rifle was usually accompanied by a bullet mould (Fig. 5) and a tin powder charger which were invariably consigned to the hunting bag for safe keeping.

Hunting bags themselves are fascinating objects, filled as they sometimes are with many clues to the hazy past. Fig. 3 shows an old-time buckskin bag made by hand years before the calfskin bag with its fancy stitching and colored leather underlays came into favor. The knife in the sheath on the shoulder strap was probably made by the hunter himself, and had a thousand and one uses, most frequent of which were the trimming of patches and the cleaning of game. To make the powder horn the woods-

man boiled a cow's horn in water to remove the core, then scraped and polished it, drilled a hole in the small end, and closed the other with a suitable piece of maple. The design was burned into its surface with a hot needle, a form of art known as "skrimshaw" work. On many horns this design took the form of a map of some territory traversed by the hunter showing streams, settlements, forts, block-houses, etc. Inside the bag can be found a priming horn, spare balls, linen for patching, a wad of tow for cleaning the bore, flints, a charger, an awl and buckskin patches for clothing repairs, flint and steel for kindling camp-fires and other necessities of frontier life.

Little has been recorded about actual hunting conditions in Pennsylvania in the flintlock days, but we do know that game was exceedingly plentiful. Elk and bison roamed the mountains in great numbers and panthers and timber wolves were common predators.

According to some historians the early settlers sharpened their eyes by continual squirrel shooting whereas the truth is they probably subsisted almost entirely on deer and other large game. If squirrels were desired the early backwoodsmen killed them without damaging the flesh by firing a rifle ball into the bark of the tree under their



bodies. This was the famous trick known as "barking squirrels."

When expecting to encounter small game he loaded his gun with shot, but considering the absence of choke, the detrimental influence of rifling and the wretched shot used in those days, this substitute for a shotgun must have been rather unsatisfactory.

As a rifle, however it was a weapon of gratifying perfection and to the people of 1800 it must have seemed that the flintlock was to remain with them forever. All considered it the ultimate in firearm design,—the weapon incapable of improvement. What a shock they must have received when Rev. Forsythe's invention of 1805 rendered every flintlock obsolete within the space of a few years! The British clergyman's invention was the percussion gun lock which by its vast superiority caused the manufacture of flintlocks to practically cease by 1845.

But though the "long-rifle" passed into disuse it still remains a romantic favorite of many. There is something appealing in its long, sleek lines and hand-fashioned beauty that will continue to demand respect and admiration as long as men thrill to the crack of a rifle and the call of the autumn woods.



"That hunting trip did me a world of good. I gained 25 pounds!"

A MILLION HUNTERS—from Page 5



The wild turkey has been restored to Pennsylvania's mountains. Over 5,000 of these fine game birds are now raised annually by the Commission for stocking purposes.

other hedgerows on the farms, with an abundance of waste grain for game food adjacent to them; ideal breeding, feeding and hiding places for farm-dwelling wild creatures.

There were practically no passable roads into the wilderness country, and hunting in the big forest regions was very sparse. Only the hardy sportsman participated in it.

Hunting on the farms was confined mostly to the neighbors of the community, very little of it by urban dwellers. Those from a distance were usually acquaintances or relatives of the farmers, who made the shooting season the occasion for a friendly sojourn. Trespass notices warning people to stay out were practically unknown.

Up to that time nobody cared who served on the Game Commission, or who did the administrative work. It was just a thankless job nobody wanted. Only far-sighted men willing to spend their time and money to restore wildlife were willing to be drafted.

Then almost over night terrific changes took place. The new hunting licenses had an amazing effect. It was like charging admission to a big league baseball game. Everybody wanted to go! Men who had never hunted before rushed out and bought their tickets, as well as all the accoutrements. The annual hunting season became a big social event, with changes both good and bad.

Among the desirable changes was an avid interest in what was to be done with the admission price (license fees) the hunters paid. Among the bad ones was a tendency to tell the Game Commission bluntly what to do, and what not to do. There were 300,000 different opinions, but thirty-five years ago they were easily resolved—because there was not enough game to fight over. Like in baseball, occasionally the hunters kicked the umpires around if their decisions did not meet with their approval; sometimes they verbally beat up the team manager; but those men didn't mind. They had a job to do, and did it.

When the Pennsylvania Game Commission began spending the hunter's license money in June, 1915, miracles did not happen over night. However, by building on the foundations already established, some almost astonishing things took place. The number of wildlife refuges was greatly increased, each of them stocked with deer; more and better field officers were employed to enforce the game laws; game stocking programs were launched in earnest; and various other jobs were tackled, not the least of which was to educate the general public to the benefits of wildlife, including game, furbearers, and song and insectivorous birds.

By 1919, the year after World War I, the licensed hunters had increased to 400,000, the Commonwealth's entire population when the Nation was born; the income had jumped to \$450,000; the kill of deer reached the 3,000 mark, with other game in proportion. Five years later the army of hunters had exceeded the half million mark, the kill of antlered bucks had gone to almost 8,000, and the average annual bag of game around 5,000 tons.

Then for the first time the cry of "too much game" was heard. In some rather large areas there were too many deer for the range; they were encroaching upon the farms and orchards. Deer-proof fences were supplied to the distressed landowners in an effort to avoid the inevitable. The Game Commission tried to have the surplus deer removed by trapping (which failed terribly), and by declaring an open season for females in two townships where apple growing was big business.

That's when real trouble started! Irate hunters refused to cooperate. They held that the does were "sacred animals," and should not be killed. The two townships were posted with large yellow placards reading: "Don't Be Yellow And Kill A Doe." Only eight legal animals were removed, the department wanted at least one hundred taken out.

Soon other large regions were having the same trouble—too many deer! Replanting waste lands to produce future forests came to a standstill, because the deer ate the tender seedlings as fast as they could be set out.

Natural forest reproduction likewise came to a standstill in such areas because the deer ate all the young forest sprouts. Grouse and wild turkeys, as well as snowshoe rabbits, began to suffer for want of dense protective cover. Then the small game hunters started to complain that their sport was being destroyed to satisfy the demands of the deer hunters, and the farmers began killing deer to protect their crops.

The unhappy Game Commission was in the middle. More deer fencing was provided, until almost 125 miles of it had been erected at a cost of over \$120,000. The Commission courageously held to its course, and declared more seasons for antlerless deer. On several occasions the reaction was terrific. Sometimes the future stability of the department was in doubt. Politically-minded job hungry men, who posed as sportsmen and conservationists, repeatedly tried to drag the department into the political arena. Hundreds of irate individuals wrote their Game Commission unprintable letters. After a combined season for both bucks and does in 1940, when a total of over 186,000 deer were killed in two weeks, comments like the following were received with disconcerting regularity: "I interviewed 284 hunters. It is their unanimous opinion that the flannel-mouth, dollar-grabbing persons responsible for the open slaughter of deer should have the sawdust removed from their heads. It is hoped similar damage will not be done to our deer herd in the next 50 years."

This diatribe was signed by a man living in the heart of the big deer country, who was entitled to use a well-known professional abbreviation ahead of his name.

While this man's views were based purely on sentiment, and with little regard for the facts in the case, one from a farmer on the other side of the ledger could not be ignored. He said: "I am in accord with the Game Department's desire to furnish as much deer hunting as possible, but your cattle (deer) ate my crops and I must borrow money to pay my taxes. It's time you do something about it. Quit paying so much attention to those howling city meat hunters who are mostly a pain in the neck to us farmers and give us a chance to make a living."

Then to top it off, along came a lament from a grouse hunter, who said: "Part of my license fee for the past twenty years has been used to buy public game lands, 75c every year. I am a grouse hunter, and have just as much right on those lands as the deer hunter. Yet you let the deer destroy all the cover and food for grouse. Why not kill them off?"

The careless hunters from the city often cause the game officials as well as the farmers, especially their wives, needless worry. Here is a typical letter from one of the latter: "Deer Game Commissioner: We try to be neighborly. We do not post our farm against hunters. But I wish you could teach some of them not to shoot so close to our buildings. It frightens our stock and I don't like to hear shot pellets bouncing off my kitchen window while I'm getting dinner."

To help relieve the pressure, the Pennsylvania Commission acquired 860,000 acres of game lands for public hunting and refuges, but they are primarily in the mountain country and suitable for forest game. The small game shooters contributed their share toward buying these public game lands. A typical letter from one of them: "When are you people going to get wise to the fact that two-thirds of us license buyers prefer to hunt the kinds of game found on the farms. You have too long soaked us 75c a year to buy mountain land for the deer hunters. What

about doing something for us? The farms hereabouts are all posted tight."

So in 1936 the Game Commission devised a cooperative plan to bring the benefits of its system of public hunting grounds and refuges in the big mountain country down to the best farming regions, near metropolitan centers. The Commission merely leases the hunting rights from groups of farmers owning a thousand acres or more in a block. In return the department posts safety zones (150 yards) around all buildings; employs an officer to patrol the projects during the gunning season, especially to see to it that the farmers' property is respected; sets up small refuges of about eight acres each where needed; stocks more game if the supply is not adequate; buys strips of standing corn or other grain for game food; and gives the farmer service in the conservation of his soil and supplies planting stock to improve the land for himself as well as wildlife.

So far almost 500,000 acres of the best farmland in Pennsylvania have been leased to the Game Commission for this purpose; the ultimate objective is a million acres. Many of these projects contain from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, and the chap who wants to pursue small game can hunt all day long on one of them without ever seeing a trespass notice.

But there are more than ten million acres of cultivated lands in Pennsylvania, most of them now so closely tilled with mechanized equipment that wildlife has but little chance to survive. Yet many of the owners, in self-defense, are now compelled to post their lands against hunting, because otherwise an army of uninvited hunters, strangers from far distances, would swarm in and overrun their property with little consideration for their hosts. Five or more centuries ago the owners of the old feudal estates had to defend themselves against the wilderness dwellers who were constantly raiding them. Today the "wilderness dwellers" who annoy the owners of the good earth are mostly thoughtless hunters from urban centers.

Forty years ago John B. Burnham, a very wise man who was president of the American Game Association, warned that "This country stands today at the parting of the ways in the matter of field sports. It faces today the question of whether free shooting shall continue, or whether the European system of preserves and posted lands is to become universal."

The situation is far more serious now, and much will depend upon the conduct of the hunters themselves. Pennsylvania has about seven per cent of the 15,000,000 hunters in the United States. Fortunately the Commonwealth owns, or has under its control, for wildlife and forestry purposes, approximately 3,000,000 acres—three acres for every hunter. But the great bulk of these nimrods must depend upon the generosity of the private landowner for their sport, because they prefer to hunt the kinds of game that thrive only on good agricultural lands. That is the reason for the Game Commission's cooperative farm-game program.

From the standpoint of wildlife officials, the problem still remains: *What to do with a million hunters?* One out of every eleven citizens? To argue that practically every other state in the Union is faced with much the same problem does not relieve the situation. It is fortunate that in the Keystone State more than 170,000 of the million hunters (and 700,000 anglers) can clear their widely divergent opinions through an effective state federation of sportsmen's clubs. That in part relieves public officials of the chore of resolving a million different ideas.

The Game Department of the Keystone State now has a budget of \$3,400,000 a year, but under present-day conditions the funds available are wholly inadequate to do all the things the hunters demand. Of this tidy sum almost \$1,000,000 are spent to manage and develop publicly-owned and leased game lands, particularly to increase wildlife food and cover; another \$700,000 for restocking game; \$650,000 for law enforcement; \$225,000 for the control of predators; another \$200,000 for public educational work.

There are many who would increase license fees to the point where those of moderate means could not hunt, thereby reducing the gun pressure. This, however, would be a very undemocratic way to approach the problem. There are others, and they seem to be far in the majority, who favor maintaining fees high enough to produce the required revenue to maintain hunting for the masses. This will avoid, at least long delay, the day feared by Mr. Burnham. There are, of course, a small minority who would welcome the European hunting system.

Pennsylvania is generally recognized as one of the best managed game states, primarily because the system developed by the pioneer founders, men like John M. Phillips and his associates, has stood the test. The game bagged is purely secondary to the thrill of the chase and the companionships afield, but 146,000,000 pieces of lawfully killed game have been taken during the 33 years Pennsylvania has maintained records, weighing almost 190,000 tons. This grand total includes 1,127,000 white-tailed deer, an average of more than 34,000 a year, half of them without antlers; 14,450 black bears, 126,000 wild turkeys, 94,000,000 cottontails, 26,000,000 squirrels, 7,000,000 ruffed grouse, 7,146,000 ringneck pheasants, 3,245,000 bobwhite quail, 1,500,000 raccoons, and 1,300,000 waterfowl. And the fur harvest regularly puts a million dollars a year into the pockets of the country boys.

Yes, wildlife has been restored to Penn's Woods. Deer are now more abundant than when William Penn landed at Philadelphia. Other species, such as the buffalo, the elk, the passenger pigeon, and some of the valuable furbearers, were exterminated before men like John M. Phillips could do anything about it. Still others, especially the ruffed grouse and the bobwhite quail, have found conditions unfavorable to them in recent years, and may never again become as abundant as they were at the turn of the century. On the other hand, one exotic species, the ringneck pheasant, thrives near civilization and is today providing wing shooting for more hunters than the two natives just mentioned ever did. Attempts to establish the Hungarian partridge and the chukar partridge failed miserably.

One of Pennsylvania's most successful ventures has been the restoration of the native wild turkey, and the annual take of the birds, which Benjamin Franklin tried to have placed on United States coins instead of the eagle, should soon reach a level of five to seven thousand.

Best of all is the fact that Mr. Phillips, who served 19 years as a Game Commissioner, has lived to see his fondest dreams

(Continued on Page 27)



A limit of cottontails, America's No. 1 game animal, bagged by a lucky nimrod.

ISLAND IN THE SKY—from Page 11

pain brought me back to my senses.

I had been without water for over 24 hours and one small egg was all the nourishment I had had in that time. I had been in a plane crash and had had little sleep on a precarious perch. I had a sick lad to rescue from a plight I had put him in and there was no answer in sight.

It was a situation that called for stern self discipline. No (58-a) could be permitted. All thought of self had to be (45-d) if we were to be saved. It is selfish fear that (44-d) a man's thinking in emergencies. My (42-a) was at my own stupidity.

If we were (28-d) to get down from our lofty prison, I must get, some way, enough dry fuel for a signal fire. Cold logic convinced me that the only solution was to tear off the leaves and branches I would need and wait for them to dry. This meant a deliberate wait of at least three hot, dry days and nights while both the boy and I grew weak from hunger and thirst. I had to (27-d) the urge to jump and get it over in a hurry.

Waiting was a tough decision, but once made I acted on it. I gathered more fuel with the speed of desperation and piled it in my aerie.

Then I returned to the boy. He was in bad shape. The bruise on his head had turned an ugly purplish shade and was badly swollen. I checked his safety belts and patted his shoulder. It was all I could do for him. I knew this would be my last trip down from the top, for my strength was going fast. From now on I would have to (7-d) out my endurance to make it last till my fuel was dry.

Things got pretty fuzzy after a while. I wasn't sure how many days we had been up there. I remember at one time I thought I was one of those eastern (29-d) sitting on a throne eating (10-d) steaks, while herds

of (50-d) were paraded so I could pick my steaks and roasts for tomorrow. I had a (26-d) so I could rope the ones I wanted. All the while I was munching on grapes and (30-d). A big baked (4-a), dripping with butter, was just out of reach. I woke up just in time to keep from toppling from my perch. I had been chewing on my wallet.

I was still clear headed enough to see the money in my wallet. It gave me an idea. The leaves in my brush pile were still green but they crumbled to the touch. I had to chance it. Another day, I knew then, would be too late.

I emptied my wallet and crumpled the cards and the money into a loose ball which I shoved under my brush heap. With a dusty prayer and trembling hands I struck my

next-to-last match. The 20-dollar bills caught fire first and soon the pile was blazing high.

But it was a hot, almost smokeless fire. In the bright sunshine, I knew it couldn't be seen two dozen feet away.

In desperation I whipped off my wool shirt and threw it on the flames. That did the trick. Billows of foul-smelling smoke rolled into the air in a straight, unwavering column.

About two hours later a crew of mounted foresters were circling under our tree. I had no way to signal down to them, so I dropped my shoes. They spotted me and called for me to hang on a while longer while two of them went for help.

To make a long story short—and besides, our friend Stanton is just about finished with the dishes—a crew of lumbermen came and brought us to earth with a block and tackle arrangement.

The boy went to a hospital and believe it or not, he lost all his hair as a result of his experience. When he had recovered he joined me, and has been my constant companion and best friend ever since, in spite of the 12 years difference in our ages.

Eric concluded his story and lit his pipe.

Bentley put away the mended strap. "Wow," he exclaimed, "what a (32-d). From the crude (41-d) of your imagination you come up with a nugget like that. You had better change your (25-a) or else have someone (37-a) your tales before you tell them."

Stanton grinned and added his bit of derogation. "In Russia," he said, "a tale like that would get you sent to the (5-d) colonies behind the (6-d) Mountains. Or at least, they'd spray you with (65-a). But seriously, you don't expect us to believe it, do you?"

Eric smiled. "Yes, I do. And I can prove it. That boy's name was Hank Wilson. Just wake old baldy there and ask him how he lost his hair."

ANSWERS TO SPORTSMEN'S QUIZ

1. Five feet.
2. Ringneck pheasant cock.
3. Ermine.
4. Wild boar.
5. Hornets.
6. Loaded guns standing against car.
7. Crow hunting.
8. Muskrat.
9. Over and Under.
10. Flying tying.

R	A	T		S	P	U	D		C	A	R	S
A	R	E		H	E	R	O		O	V	A	L
S	E	N	T	I	N	A	L		W	E	R	E
P	A		H	E	A	L	E	R		R	E	D
		Y	E	L	L			A	N	T		
B	R	A	N	D		R	E	V	I	S	E	D
A	I	R			S	E	V	E	N		M	A
S	A	N	D		A	P	E		E	D	I	T
I	T		R	O	G	E	R			I	R	E
N	A	T	U	R	A	L		D	R	E	S	S
		A	G	E			H	E	A	D		
S	K	I		S	I	L	E	N	T		I	M
P	I	N	T		L	E	N	I	E	N	C	E
I	N	T	O		L	A	C	E		E	E	L
N	E	S	T		S	P	E	D		D	D	T

ISLAND IN THE SKY ANSWERS

O	T	T	E	R		P	P	S		S	O	W
C	H	O	R	E		R	A	T		P	A	R
E	E	R	I	E		O	R	A	T	O	R	Y
L	O		E	L	E	C	T	I	O	N		
O	R	E		S	T	E	E	D		T	I	N
T	Y	P	E		H	E	R		M	A	R	E
		I	R	K	E	D		S	I	N	E	W
B	A	G	G	E	R		F	I	N	E	S	T
A	P	R	O	N		V	I	R	E	O		
B	E	A	T		C	A	N		S	U	P	S
A	R	M		S	O	L	A	R		S	O	T
		A	P	P	A	L	L	E	D		L	A
A	T	T	R	I	T	E		N	A	O	I	R
I	O	I		K	E	Y		T	R	I	C	E
O	O	C		E	D	S		S	T	E	E	R

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER PUZZLE

CONTROL THE PREDATOR—

from Page 12

abundance, little else will be taken. But, with these species scarce or absent, the predator will adapt himself to conditions as he finds them. The writer recalls one pair of red tailed hawks that had developed the habit of feeding their young on grey squirrels—until their depredations were discovered and the practice halted. Other instances are known to Commission field officers where a broad wing hawk killed grouse and where a screech owl entered a pen and killed a pheasant hen. These birds are not supposed to do those things; but, while these are probably exceptional cases, they did do them.

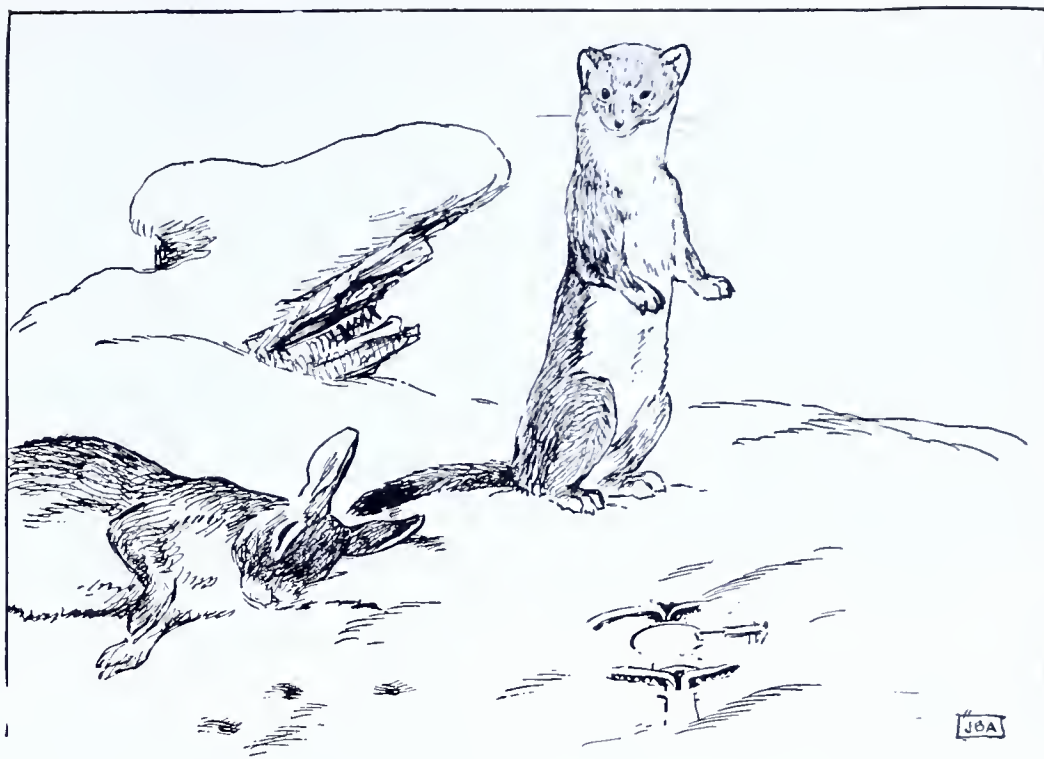
We should be unreasonable if we were unwilling to admit that the fiercest predator has a place in nature's plan for the maintenance of a correct balance of bird and animal life in the supporting habitat. The great horned owl does yeoman service in keeping skunk populations in check, thereby preventing untold nest damage to eggs and young game. Young 'possums also fall prey to him and to his cousin the barred owl. That interesting and valuable little fur bearer, the muskrat, himself known to prey on cray fish and other small aquatic life, all too often serves as a meal for one of these birds, a fox, or a mink. The mink himself may in turn be served up as dinner for a nest full of young owls.

Foxes, red and grey, have come to be singled out and damned as the chief offender and responsible for all the ills of our times. Close observers and students of nature are inclined to doubt the justice of this blanket indictment of one predator. The fox, like the bear and the raccoon, is omnivorous in its feeding habits. At times when small fruits, berries, grasshoppers, snakes, toads, and the like are available very little game is hunted. If a sick or injured rabbit is encountered, it is added to the diet as a matter of course. Likewise a ringneck hen, just a little too slow in getting out of the way of the flashing knives of the farmer's cutter-bar, is almost certain to be found and finished by a fox—unless some other predator finds her first.

Throughout the year mice make up a large part of the average fox's menu. They are plentiful, easy to catch, and are high on the preferred list of foods taken by foxes. The writer has trapped foxes for years and sets placed in glades and other areas where mice are plentiful have always taken more pelts than those placed in the best grouse or rabbit cover. Foxes visit these places regularly in search of prey and, while hunting mice, become easy victims of the artful trapper.

It is only when foxes become too numerous; during periods of extreme weather when deep snows cover other food; or where man's activities have greatly disturbed the wildlife habitat, that they deserve their reputation as ruthless destroyers of game. They are fast, cunning, and resourceful; and, in the struggle for survival, well able to adapt themselves to their environment.

The fox can eat gluttonously, or live on very little. It is his misfortune that he



cannot, like the bear and 'coon, lay on enough fat to allow him to den up and sleep through parts of the winter. He likes to run and he likes to hunt. He makes tracks in the snow when most four footed predators are denned up: so he is blamed for all and a price placed on his scalp.

The individual raccoon probably destroys as much if not more game in a year's time than the individual fox. He is adept at finding nests of grouse, pheasant, and turkey. He likes eggs and nestlings and, if he can catch the setting hen, he will eat her too. He eats enough during spring, summer and fall to sleep happily, living on his fat, during the cold months. Hunting him is keen sport. Game managers wish that enough hunters would take up the sport to keep his numbers within bounds.

Under primitive conditions all forms of life were able to exist in association with, and probably because of each other. Predation may well have been nature's means to prevent any species becoming so numerous as to exhaust its food supply and destroy itself.

Throughout countless ages nature maintained a satisfactory balance, until man became the disturbing influence. His agriculture, his commerce, his way of life—all his activities have had their effect. Even the changing styles in women's clothes are often reflected in wildlife populations; as witness an incident reported by field workers of the U. S. Biological Survey a number of years ago.

These field workers noted a considerable and steady decrease in the number of ducklings at points on the St. Lawrence River marshes during one summer. Investigation proved that turtles, present in unusual numbers, were preying on the young ducks. Further investigation developed that some years previous skunk fur had been in great demand for trimming on women's coats. Prices had gone very high, with the result that in many places skunks were over

trapped. The area along these marshes was no exception, and, with the skunks gone, turtle eggs laid in the sands were not dug up and eaten by them. Consequently the eggs became turtles and, eventually, so did the ducklings.

Milady's choice of styles in clothing can also be charged with at least aggravating the present difficult predator problem in Pennsylvania. She will have no long fur as trimming. Therefore the pelt of a weasel is worth more than one from a fox. Prices for mink have gone above thirty dollars, while opossum, 'coon, skunk, and fox return barely enough to the trapper to pay for skinning. This condition results in the over trapping of minks and the avoidance of the others.

An understanding of all of the factors which go to make up the problem of control is necessary to an intelligent approach to its solution. We cannot attack the problem piecemeal. All forms of predation and all species of predator must be considered in their proper relation to the over all wildlife picture. We should not lose sight of nature's laws; nor allow sentiment or prejudice to influence necessary decisions. We must recognize that man himself stands at the top of any list of predatory species—the greatest, most ruthless killer of all. He arrogates to himself the right of life and death over all other creatures and, unlike other predators that kill only for food, often kills wantonly, merely to try his skill or to satisfy an inborn lust for killing.

Would it not be to the advantage of the over all program if more of this sporting urge to kill were directed against predatory species? Crow hunting is an exciting and a rewarding sport. Any pressure transferred from game and harmless species to this black rascal will surely be reflected in more game for the legal bag. 'Coon and fox hunting are both he-man's sport; but have fallen off in popularity in direct ratio to the decrease in pelt values. There are

(Ed. Note—Following is the text of a pamphlet printed and distributed by the Wisconsin Bow Hunters' Association).

I 'spose ya know I'm agin this bow huntin' fad. Yer dern right! We shoulda' put a krimp in them Robin Hood krittters back in 1930 when there was only two of 'em. Now we got ten thousand pussy footin' around the woods with sticks 'n String.

I can't figger out what they see in it. Only one out o' thurty gits a deer. Fact is, last year the whole ten thousand of 'em only got 368 deer. Why, more deer 'n that git hit by automobiles.

Now if them guys had gone out with guns they coulda' got themselves at least three thousand.

I think we jist gotta pass a law 'cuzz we already tried tellin' stories about seein' lots a deer runnin' around the woods lookin' like pin cushions, 'n findin' thousands o' dead deer, after their season that had died 'o wounds from them darts. 'Course, we knew these were sort o' tall tales, but what else can ya do?"

Last meetin' I had t' snicker when I told how them fellars with their bows scare deer back into the swamps so we can't get no shootin' during rifle season, 'cuzz any old hunter knows dern well ya can't run deer no where they don't wanta be run—not for long, anyways.

Did ya ever watch them fellars hunt?

"TO HECK WITH BOW HUNTING"

By DEADSHOT MAGNUM

They go sneekin' around like cats. An when they see a deer they start crawlin' up jist as close as they kin git. I 'spose that's 'cuzz they couldn't hit nothin' farther'n I could throw a bull by the tail.

'Course, I'm not sure. I seen 'em shootin' at a chunk o' cardboard on a straw stack about a hundred yards off one time. Sure had t' laugh. They was buryin' them arras so deep they never did find 'em. A couple o' days later I pulled the straw stack down an' got them eight arras out—still got 'em at the house.

Here's somethin' else I can't git through my crop. They start comin' up here along about the end o' September an' half way into November. Whatta they wanta' be doin' out huntin' that time o' year? Us fellars like our deer huntin' when its so dern cold the old lady an' the kids'll stay t' home. Not them bow hunters.

Here's somethin' else. The woods is dry in the fall—at least it is some o' the time. Them bow hunters could start lots of fires, then there would be heck t' pay. Sure must o' been keerful, 'cuzz they didn't.

That jist reminds me o' somethin' else I don't understand. How come they don't never shoot each other? Everyone else has accidents, even the fishermen. Maybe a fellar can't mistake people for deer when they're only a couple o' rods away.

I don't know quite what t' do m'self no more. Used t' be a bunch o' us went huntin' t'gether each year. Yep, we all'as filled, too. Then Cy Brown's kid got hiself a bow 'n arra. First thing I knew Cy says he's goin' out an' try huntin' with that bow of his kid's.

I ain't hunted with Cy from that day t' this. Fact I won't even say "Howdy" t' him at meetin' no more, 'cuzz he went messin' around with Bill an' Hans, m' other two partners. Guess he told 'em a bunch o' foolishness about it bein' lots a fun or somethin' an' then they took up the fad. Anyway, we don't hunt t'gether no more. Nope, it ain't like the good ol' days.

So, I say t' heck with them bow hunters. We oughta' be able t' make 'em quit some how, but if we can't I guess I'll have t' git me a bow an' take them eight arras I dug out o' the straw stack an' go out an' show them guys how t' hunt deer.

A red salmon, marked by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in Alaskan waters in May, and caught 44 days later in a Siberian stream, was found to have traveled 1,300 miles in that time.

* * *

In the bee family, the worker has 3,000 to 4,000 lenses in its eyes, the drone 7,000 to 8,000, a queen about 5,000.

* * *

Honey-bees weigh about 5,000 individuals to the pound. The average weight of a honey-bee is less than one three-hundredths of an ounce.



"My wife let me keep the bear I shot but it had to be mounted her way!"

GAME PROTECTORS' TIPS

By Robert D. Reed, SSA
Field Division "G"

Much has been written about hunting, but little space has been given to trapping. The fur industry is an important and extensive one in Pennsylvania, aggregating \$2,000,000 in a single year. Since the time of the early settlers, trapping for the pelts of wild animals has been practiced in this State. The skin of the beaver was the basis of the early fur trade, and was responsible for the exploration of a large part of North America. Next in pelt value is the mink. The fur of the otter (an animal whose range has been restricted in Pennsylvania because it requires clean water where-in it may catch fish), has enjoyed some popularity. Skins of the raccoon, skunk and opossum have had their periods of demand. Weasel hides (ermine) are consistently desired. Red fox pelts have, in years past, brought comparatively high prices; those of the gray have been rated at several times their present value. In recent years, the pelt consistently leading all others in numbers taken and total catch value is that of the muskrat. It should be noted, too, that the expert trapper is not the only one to realize revenue from fur. The farm boy and other small-time trappers have profited much from pelts of locally-caught animals.

The reddish egret of Florida is one of the most skilful balancers in the world. He can stand on a swaying vine even in a strong wind.

The young of the opossum are born in-completely developed and live constantly in their mother's pouch for nearly two months after birth.

The original home of the honeybee was southern Asia, probably including the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea.



"I think I know now what's been robbing our trapline!"

CONTROL THE PREDATOR—

from Page 25

those in Pennsylvania who derive keen sport and healthful recreation in the calling and shooting of the big owls. If more shooters were to take an active interest in this sport, the owl would cease to be a problem.

The Game Commission has, for some time, carried more than a proper share of the burden of predator control. Field officers have devoted much time and effort to this phase of their work. Many of them probably destroy fifty predators for every piece of game they kill. They are capable and willing instructors in the best methods of trapping and general predator control. And they are always ready to cooperate with clubs or individuals in such activities.

There can be little question that the legitimate trapper is the best ally of both the Game Commission and the sportsman shooter in the control of the furbearing predator. The Commission has long recognized this fact. Too many of the hunting fraternity do not. It is a question of attitude on the part of the hunter rather than a conflict of interests. Frequently the shooter is inclined to feel that the trapper's rights and privileges should be subordinated to his own. The owner of a fine hunting dog resents the possible presence of a trap which may catch or injure his dog, forgetting that the trapper may have an equal right to resent the dog disturbing a trap which he has spent both time and skill in laying.

The writer knows of several instances where a trapper has risked being bitten in order to release a dog from his trap, even after he has found more than a few of his sets destroyed and his traps broken or stolen by angry and thoughtless dog owners,



Karl Maslowski Photo.
"The pelt of a weasel is worth more than one from a fox."

whose dog had not even been caught in the traps destroyed.

Sportsmanship is not exclusive to those who go to the woods with gun and dog; nor is it confined to the trapper. Many courteous hunters, after releasing their dog, will leave a note at the scene to inform the trapper of what happened and whose dog it was.

This leaves a good feeling all around, and encourages the trapper to go ahead and do a job on the predatory animals that would otherwise prey upon game which should have a better end—in the sportsman shooter's bag.

The problem of predation is complex and many sided, and, while it is just one facet of the many faceted problem of game management, and its solution will not relieve all our difficulties or bring Utopia at once, it

is a major problem and to solve it or minimize its effect will add measurably to the amount of game allowable to the sportsman's bag.

We must still contend with the problems of law enforcement, starvation, weather, and destruction by automobile and farm machinery. These too are problems in the solution of which the sportsman shooter must take an active part if best results are to be realized. But in the field of predator control his interest and cooperation are paramount.

If all guns are pointed at game and very few at the enemies of game, game hasn't a chance. If more of us will find part of our sport in hunting for the destroyers of game during off seasons, there should be more game for our guns in open season.

Hired killers have not done the job.

Shall we see what we can do?

GUN DOG BREEDS—from Page 18

beautiful, well mannered, showy, alert, brainy and possesses unusual skill in hunting all upland game. His retrieving is superbly done and thoroughly enjoyed. He hunts to the gun and flushes for his master and many Springer owners have returned from a hunt with more game than they killed, as he will recover crippled game left by foolish dogless hunters. This marvelous little dog is very popular in America today and is growing rapidly. You could not go wrong in buying a Springer.

The Clumber Spaniel is very handsome and heavily built. He is

slow yet thorough. This dog is not very popular in America and I doubt if he will ever be because we like speed and dash in our dogs and the Clumber will never be built for speed. I would not recommend him for you, unless you just want something beautiful and very different.

Next month we shall list the breeds of hounds and attempt to recommend the proper breed for the hunting you like best.

Please remember to send us that photograph of your favorite gun dog because we want to publish at least one each month. We shall return the picture after it has been used.

A MILLION HUNTERS—from Page 23

come true, and on August 1 about a thousand of his friends and admirers, including Governor James H. Duff, gathered from all corners of the state to dedicate a monument in his honor at Glen Hazel, Elk County, near the site where the grand old conservationist vowed sixty years ago "he would never again kill a deer in Pennsylvania."

This writer, after 35 years in wildlife work, is optimistic enough to believe that we can maintain reasonably good hunting in America for the masses. However, the future rests largely with the hunters themselves. Each of them must expect to kill less per season than formerly. Other remedies: (1) Stop kicking their game officials around, work on the construction gang and avoid the wrecking crew; (2) give their department enough revenue to do a good job, not merely a mediocre one; (3) regain the respect and good will of the farmers; (4) eliminate from the ranks the scoundrels who have no regard for game laws or the farmer's property; and (5) set aside every acre that can be spared for wildlife purposes.

Hunters, sometimes fishermen, too, are the most contrary, down-

right stubborn, humans in the world. They are often not well informed, and know far too much barber-shop biology that isn't true. But I love them for their rugged individualism! As a group they represent that pioneering independence which made America great. Regardless of the cost, these qualities must be perpetuated in coming generations by making certain that they have opportunities to hunt and fish.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission still doesn't know exactly what to do with a million hunters. Neither do the officials of any other state. But the problem is being tackled by the finest group of well trained young men ever engaged in finding solutions to perplexing situations. There is no reason for getting pessimistic just because officials in charge don't have all the answers at the moment.

The sportsmen of Pennsylvania, and every other state, can help their game officials by being less impatient, and more considerate. Thirty times the gun pressure of 1913 makes a whale of a difference!

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

Cases Settled During the Month of October, 1948

ADAMS—\$65.00

Kalser, Jos. Edward, R. D. No. 1, New Oxford. Possessing skunk taken in close season	\$ 10.00
Martin, Francis William, R. D. No. 1, New Oxford. Possessing skunk taken in close season	10.00
Starner, Sterling Edward, R. D. No. 2, Gardners. Hunting rabbits on Sunday	25.00
Swope, George Daniel, R. D. No. 5, Gettysburg. Attempting to kill gray squirrel in close season	10.00
Weaver, Francis Irwin, R. D. No. 5, Gettysburg. Attempting to kill gray squirrel in close season	10.00

ALLEGHENY—\$525.00

Adams, Roscoe J., 103 Burdock Place, Pittsburgh. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Allen, Chester J., 174B Cotton Avenue, Pittsburgh. Hunting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Calhoun, Harold, 1714 Jerry Lind St., McKeesport. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped in vehicle standing along highway ..	10.00
Cirlingione, Angelo, R. D. No. 1, Bridgeville. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Davis, Charles H., 317 Parker St., Millvale. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Engle, Rollin G., Jr., 814 S. Trenton Avenue, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Farhner, Robert E., 1922 Broadway, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Frederick, William A., 311 Parker St., Millvale. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Funk, Richard M., 1018 Braddock Road, Pittsburgh. Discharging firearm at protected birds not visible	10.00
Garvin, Ray M., 2262 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Garvin, William G., 509 Enlin Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Greenman, Walter E., 1097 Chartiers Street, Bridgeville. Training dog on rabbits while carrying shotgun	10.00
Hildenbrand, Theodore J., Jr., 1340 Damas Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at protected birds	10.00
Hollis, Eber Gordan, R. D. No. 1, Clairton. Training dog while possessing rifle	10.00
Horst, Charles O., 3251 Margaret Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Huber, Arthur Joseph, 1103 Montana Avenue, Tarentum. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle standing along highway ..	10.00
Johnson, Christie G., Rolshouse Road, R. D. No. 7, Westview. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Koglin, Clarence E., 1517 Hetzel Street, Pittsburgh. Attempting to kill one wood duck over daily limit	10.00
Lippert, George S., 836 Lockhart Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
McDonough, John B., 630 Lillie Avenue, Braddock. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Meyer, Joseph Edward, 1316 Truax Street, Pittsburgh. Possessing shotgun, not securely wrapped, in vehicle standing along highway ..	10.00
Mitchell, Michael, R. D. No. 2, Sewickley. Using road on Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Myers, Raymond A., R. D. No. 1, Turtle Creek. Attempting to take rabbits in close season through use of box trap	10.00
Perry, Louis Jr., 407 Beaver Street, Leetsdale. Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Prztulaki, Edward, 5032 Freeport Road, Blawnox. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Ritter, Gloria A., 404 Beltshoover Avenue, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Seemiller, Elmer F., 122 Amada Avenue, Mt. Oliver. Killing male Ringneck Pheasant in close season; hunting game on Sunday; hunting without resident license	70.00
Shaffer, Theodore A., 2911 Gilmore Avenue, Pittsburgh. Attempting to kill rabbit in close season	10.00
Toogood, Clifford G., 224 Wilbur Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Toogood, Jesse E., 3250 Margaret Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Tougher, William George, R. D. No. 1, Box 386, Pittsburgh. Discharging firearm at protected birds not visible	10.00
Wimer, Elwood G., Woodside Road, Glenshaw. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Yoders, George J., 3250 Margaret Street, Pittsburgh. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00

ARMSTRONG—\$85.00

Long, Charles Nolan, R. D. No. 3, Kittanning. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Minnick, Howard LaVerne, R. D. No. 2, Ford City. Possessing part of rabbit in close season	10.00
Pence, Verne Curtis, R. D. No. 2, New Bethlehem. Killing a protected bird; training dog on game while carrying shotgun	20.00
Reed, Charles Franklin, R. D. No. 2, Kittanning. Training dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00
Reedy, James Everett, 121 S. Jefferson Street. Laying bait for wild turkeys	25.00
Riley, James W., 1825 Seventh Street, New Kensington. Shooting at protected birds	10.00

BEAVER—\$165.00

Britton, Ara C., 1630 Henriel Street, Ambridge. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Early, Clarence Joseph, R. D. No. 2, Darlington. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Frey, Albertus Morgan, 1929 Irwin Street, Aliquippa. Shooting at human being in mistake for game	100.00
Gowan, Louis E., R. D. No. 1, New Brighton. Possessing one wood duck over daily bag limit	10.00
Onuska, John C., Ohioview, R. D. No. 1, Industry. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00

Onuska, William, Ohioview, R. D. No. 1, Industry. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
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BEDFORD—\$160.00

Houseworth, Mearl Clyde, Route 3, Bedford. Possessing one wood duck in close season; killing 4 gray squirrels and 1 rabbit in close season	60.00
Sweitzer, Peter Jacob, Route 3, Everett. Possessing live buck deer	100.00

BERKS—\$390.00

Basehore, Lee Elwood, R. D. No. 1, Richland. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Boyer, Morris William, 101 N. 9th Street, Reading. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Coxen, Edward Samuel, Jr., 53 South 10th Street, Reading. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour, following day	15.00
Endy, Raymond Alfred, Bernville. Hunting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Good, Franklin Edward, 2937 Kutztown Road, Bernharts. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Heffner, Earl Beitler, 408 N. Franklin Street, Fleetwood. Hunting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Hilbert, Melvin John, 410 N. Franklin Street, Fleetwood. Hunting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Hodgkins, Donald Richard, 2355 River Road, Reading. Hunting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Lawrence, Frederick Theodore, R. D. No. 2, Reading. Hunting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Norton, Allen Joseph, R. D. No. 1, Wernersville. Hunting without resident license; killing ringneck pheasant hen; hunting game on Sunday	70.00
Parr, Lee Harvey, 149 W. Buttonwood Street, Reading. Entering State Game Propagation Area in open season	25.00
Rinehart, Carlton Henry, R. D. No. 2, Box 620 F, Reading. Hunting without resident license; killing ringneck pheasant hen; hunting game on Sunday	70.00
Schafer, George Martin, 1363 Walnut Street, Reading. Hunting wild ducks after closing hours	15.00
Selverling, Eugene Rermont, Bethel. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Snyder, James Curnwood, Leesport. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Wolszczenski, Walter Frank, 470 Penn Avenue. Sinking Spring. Possessing one wood duck over daily limit	10.00
Zeigler Clarence Sylvester, Jr., R. D. No. 1, Mohnton. Attempting to kill one duck over daily limit	10.00

BLAIR—\$260.00

Berkheimer, Regis J., R. D. No. 2, Hollidaysburg. Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
Butler, Charles Ray, R. D. No. 1, East Freedom. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Damon, Michael John, 525 Seventh Avenue, Altoona. Attempting to take deer in close season	100.00
Feathers, Claude Joseph, R. D. No. 1, East Freedom. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Huston, Gerald Wilfred, 422 Main Street, Roaring Spring. Possessing one grouse in close season	25.00
Kratzer, Howard J., R. D. No. 1, Gallitzin. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Materia, Sam, Newry. Training dog while carrying shotgun	10.00
Smith, Henry William, R. D. No. 1, East Freedom. Possessing rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

BRADFORD—\$35.00

Johnson, Nathan Eli, R. D. No. 6, Towanda. Making false declaration of dates on weasels killed for bounty	20.00
Materazzi, Joseph D., 57 Connell Street, Old Forge. Hunting waterfowl with gun unplugged	10.00
Potter, Joseph Kinter, R. D. No. 1, Sugar Run. Hunting waterfowl after hours	15.00
Powell, David Harris, Jr., Leraysville. Hunting waterfowl after hours	15.00
Winslow, Robert Donald, R. D. No. 2, Gillett. Possessing gun, not securely wrapped, in a vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Young, Eugene Russel, R. D. No. 3, Troy. Killing waterfowl after hours	15.00

BUCKS—\$65.00

Dudda, Rudolph, R. D. No. 1, Pipersville. Possessing male ring-neck pheasant taken in close season	25.00
Palmer, John Edmund, River Road, Lumberville. Killing raccoon in close season	25.00
Reitz, Albert Charles, Box 402, Croydon. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00

BUTLER—\$70.00

Dunbar, William G., Callery. Killing male Ringneck pheasant in close season	25.00
Engle, Rollin G., 119 E. Grandview Avenue, Zelienople. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Hartzel, David F., 103 Heim Avenue, Butler. Shooting wild ducks after closing hour	15.00
Stewart, Clarence E., 103 Sumner Avenue, Butler. Shooting wild geese after closing hour	15.00

CAMBERIA—\$610.00

Auckerman, Richard Ellsworth, 1229 Solomon Street, Johnstown. Hunting rabbits on Sunday	25.00
Baldwin, Roy H., 118 Plainfield Avenue, Johnstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Barate, Arthur, Vintondale. Hunting migratory waterfowl with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells	25.00
Gates, Charles Carl, 80 Esther Street, Johnstown. Killing 3 rabbits in close season; failure to display license tag while hunting	50.00
Glass, Elliott Andrew, R. D., Utahville. Attempting to take wild turkey in close season	25.00

Harfield, Robert, Rear 14 Spruce Street, Conemaugh. Possession of two protected birds 20.00
Jeschoneck, Robert Herman, 386 Moore St., Johnstown. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
Lesko, William, R. D. No. 1, Pergrim Hill, Nanty Glo. Possession of parts of small game & furbearers taken in close season; hunting without resident license 70.00
Rodkey, James E., Johnstown. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
Rodkey, Lester C., 634½ Franheiser St., Johnstown. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
Richardson, Marion Edward, R. D. No. 2, Portage. Entering State Game Refuge in open season 25.00
Schleminger, Joseph, Beaverdale. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling 25.00
Scoyoc, Paul Joseph, R. F. D., Fallen Timber. Attempting to take wild turkey in close season 25.00
Westrick, Francis Andrew R. D. No. 1, Patton. Attempting to take wild turkey in close season 25.00
Wills, Bernard George, Dean. Attempting to take deer in close season 100.00
Wills, John Cletus, Dean. Attempting to take deer in close season 100.00

CAMERON—\$385.00

Lampus, Clifton Edward, R. D. No. 1, Emporium. Aiding and assisting to kill 3 deer in close season; possessing parts of a deer in close seasonJail 15 days 385.00

CARBON—\$215.00

Kovalick, Michael, Jr., Stockton. Hunting woodcock between 5:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. 15.00
Nansteel, Burgess Wilbur, 125 Coal Street, Lehighton. Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of a firearm 100.00
Simmons, William T., Jr., 325 North 5th Street, Lehighton. Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of a firearm .. 100.00

CENTRE—\$535.00

Bell, Seth, R. D., Philipsburg. Possessing doe deer taken in close season 100.00
Gardner, James L., Blanchard. Training dog on game while carrying shotgun 10.00
Isenberg, Hobart E., Centre Hall. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway; throwing rays of artificial light on deer while in possession of rifle 125.00
Pachipko, John, Clarence. Possessing two male deer in close season 200.00
Shawley, Calvin E., Boalsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway; throwing artificial rays of light on deer while in possession of loaded rifle 100.00

CHESTER—\$436.00

Bower, Elmer Franklin, R. D. No. 1, Spring City. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
DeDavid, Jeff Daniel, 570 Elm Street, Coatesville. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
Hartman, William Schaffer, Elverson. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
Lawrence, Charles William, R. D. No. 1, Elverson. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
Leo, Vincent, Toughkenmon. Hunting pheasants in close season and without resident license 45.00
Lewis, Harold Lawrence, R. D. No. 1, Parkesburg. Hunting without resident license 20.00
McCulley, George La Verne, R. D. No. 1, Elverson. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
McCulley, Russell Kenneth, R. D. No. 1, Elverson. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
Malamon, Michael, R. D. No. 2, Coatesville. Hunting ducks with illegal device 10.00
Mancuso, Angelo Joseph, 134 Penna. Avenue, Coatesville. Hunting waterfowl after closing hours 15.00
Shoch, George Edward, R. D. No. 1, Elverson. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Taylor, Curtis Edgar, 20 Brandywine Avenue, Modena. Hunting waterfowl with illegal device 10.00

CLARION—\$735.00

Avery, Stanley H., Fisher. Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of firearm 100.00
Avery William D., Fisher. Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of firearm 100.00
Beck, Walter L., R. D. No. 2, Clarion. Hunting deer in close season 100.00
Emhott, Dallas E., East Brady. Shooting wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
Henry, Joseph L., R. D. No. 2, Rimersburg. Possessing firearm not securely wrapped in vehicle standing along highway .. 25.00
Heptl, George J., R. D. No. 2, Clarion. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Mottet, Raymond H., Marble. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
Reed, Eugene H., R. D. No. 2, Clarion. Hunting deer in closed season 100.00
Ripple, Albert L., New Bethlehem. Shooting at protected bird 10.00
Schill, Charles H., R. D. No. 2, Lucinda. Possessing 5 muskrat pelts in close season 50.00
Slater, Sidney, Lucinda. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway; failure to stop on signal of game protector 35.00
Uzmack, James, 8th Avenue, Clarion. Possessing 5 green muskrat pelts in close season 50.00
Yeane, Alonzo A., Hawthorn. Hunting deer in close season .. 100.00

CLEARFIELD—\$1245.00

Annis, Henry, Box 102, Winburne. Killing game on Sunday; Possessing one Grouse taken in close season 50.00
Bennett, Carl Ottis, R. D. No. 1, Luthersburg. Possessing deer meat more than 60 days after season 50.00
Breth, Ambrose, Mahaffey. Concealing one deer and one Raccoon unlawfully taken 125.00
Breth, John Henry, Mahaffey. Killing and assisting to conceal 2 deer unlawfully taken 200.00
Breth, Robert Franklin, Mahaffey. Killing and assisting to kill two deer and one raccoon unlawfully 225.00
Carns, Clair Richard, 407 N. 2nd Street, Clearfield. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Clouser, Norman Ray, Rockton. Possessing unloaded rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

Dunlap, Walter Edward, R. D. No. 2, DuBois. Possessing unloaded rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Fairman, William Samuel, Luthersburg. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Gearhart, Thomas Russell, R. D. No. 2, Rockton. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Gross, George Laurie, Karthaus. Casting rays of artificial light on deer while in the possession of a rifle 100.00
Hayes, Jacob Delos, R. D. No. 1, Rockton. Possessing unloaded rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Kauffman, Elmer Eugene, R. D. No. 1, Mahaffey. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Kauffman, Robert LeRoy, R. D. No. 1, Mahaffey. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway; attempting to kill a deer in close season 125.00
Mekis, George Joseph, Osceola Mills. Using game unlawfully killed 10.00
Morrison, Willis Theo., R. D. No. 2, Clearfield. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Muth, Burnell Lewis, Troutville. Killing ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
Ogden, Arthur Loy, R. D. No. 2, Clearfield. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Peace, Allen Randolph, R. D. No. 1, Mahaffey. Attempting to kill a deer in close season; possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Peoples, Robert, Hyde. Hunting without resident hunters license 20.00
Shepler, Jackson Henry., Troutville. Possessing ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
Soliday, Ralph Sherwood, R. D., Olanta. Hunting without resident license 20.00
White, Theo. Emanuel, R. D. No. 2, Mahaffey. Possessing parts of two squirrels in close season 20.00

CLINTON—\$350.00

Allen, Elmer, 616 Wright Street, Flemington. Possessing rifle shells, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Bechdel, William Merle, Beech Creek. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Dullen, Walter Herbert, Beech Creek. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway .. 25.00
Johnson, Robert Evert, R. D. No. 1, Lock Haven. Using motor vehicle to transport game illegally killed; possessing parts of a deer taken in close season 150.00
McClintock, Robert Arlington, Salona. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
Young, Albert, Wesport. Possessing parts of a deer in close season 100.00

COLUMBIA—\$75.00

Gingles, Henry Horace, Jerseytown. Possessing male pheasant in close season 25.00
Hook, Keith William, Jr., 312 Mary Street (Rear). Hunting game within a safety zone 25.00
Krum, Herbert John, R. D. No. 5, Bloomsburg. Killing male ring-neck pheasant in close season 25.00

CRAWFORD—\$65.00

Barickman, Robert F., R. D. No. 7, Meadville. Killing one wood duck in excess of daily bag limit 10.00
Bollard, Lawrence W., R. D. No. 2, Conneaut Lake. Shooting wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
Bollis, Wilbur F., R. D. No. 2, Meadville. Shooting wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
Douglas, Clifford L., R. D. No. 4, Meadville. Shooting wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
Hoover, Robert S., 702 New Street, Titusville. Shooting at protected bird 10.00

CUMBERLAND—\$140.00

Beaston, Gordon Dale, R. D. No. 1, Newburg. Possessing live raccoon without permit 25.00
Harren, Frederick Henry, 100 N. Enola Drive, Enola. Dog chasing game unaccompanied by owner or handler 10.00
Harren, Richard Myers, 229 Columbia Rd., Enola. Dog chasing game unaccompanied by owner or handler 10.00
Schoff, Robert Milton, Route No. 2, Newville. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
Shoemaker, John Wilbur, Road 2, Newville. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
Sinn, Edgar Davis, Road 1, Carlisle. Making false statement to secure hunting license 20.00
Thompson, Merle Eugene, Newville. Hunting squirrels on Sunday 25.00

DAUPHIN—\$190.00

Bickel, Randall Rue, 577 South Front Street, Harrisburg. Attempting to take deer in close season 100.00
Gish, Ralph Harold, 1426 W. Main Street, Hershey. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
Hugendubler, Jack, 31 East Second Street, Hummelstown. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
Reed, Norwood Arthur, R. D. No. 1, Halifax. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
Schaffner, Robert Leroy, 1428 W. Main Street, Hershey. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
Stuck, Charles Albert, Swatara Station. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
Stuck, Edward McKinley, Swatara Station. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00

DELAWARE—\$160.00

Alexander, Ira, 105 Jeffery Street, Chester. Training dog on Sunday without consent of landowner 10.00
Azzeri, Joseph, 7803 Arlington Avenue, Upper Darby. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
Hickman, John Willard, 4 Church Lane, Upper Darby. Hunting without resident license 20.00
Irwin, Franklin Richard, 6th Avenue, Boothwyn. Using vehicle to kill game 50.00
Leslie, Bernard, R. D. No. 1, Twin Oaks, Chester. Using vehicle to kill game 50.00
Northington, Ledger Vincent, 1133 Hook Road, Sharon Hill. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00

ELK—\$110.00

Dillon, Bernard J., R. D., Weedville. Possessing parts of a deer in close season 100.00

Olson, William Edward, 730 Theresia Street, St. Marys. Hunting wood cock with shotgun containing more than three shells ..

10.00

ERIE—\$385.00

Altman, Rollyn E., 224 W. 11th Street, Erie. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Bhe, Norman, Jr., West Hickory. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Brooks, Lloyd C., Woodside Road, R. D. No. 1, Erie. Possessing 2 wild ducks taken in close season; hunting prior to opening hour of duck season 35.00
 Chilcott, James W., 818 Brown Avenue, Erie. Killing woodchuck in close season 10.00
 Crow, Allen D., R. D. No. 2, Waterfords. Possessing one wood duck in excess of daily limit 10.00
 Eller, Albert L., R. D. No. 4, Cherry Street, Erie. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Furey, Bert H., 1224 Lowell Avenue, Erie. Hunting prior to opening hour of duck season; possessing two wild ducks taken in close season 40.00
 Kristiak, Alex A., 740 E. 24th Street, Erie. Hunting without resident license; killing squirrel in close season 30.00
 Kurfess, William L., 341 E. 21st Street, Erie. Possessing protected bird 10.00
 Kuzmin, Fredrick, 242 E. 2nd Street, Erie. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Locke, James E., R. D. No. 5, North East. Killing two squirrels in close season 20.00
 Mahoney, Thomas H., 328 W. 2nd Street, Erie. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00
 McClelland, Donald J., R. D. No. 5, North East. Killing squirrel in close season 10.00
 Ward, John, 2821 Ash Street, Erie. Hunting ducks with shotgun containing more than three shells 10.00
 Yeager, Joseph A., 949 E. 9th Street, Erie. Hunting ducks after official closing hour 15.00
 Young, Stephen J., Lancaster Road, R. D. No. 1, Erie. Possessing protected bird 10.00

FAYETTE—\$170.00

Burnsworth, Jesse, R. D. No. 1, Mill Run. Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun 10.00
 Curraney, Steve, R. D. No. 1, Champion. False declaration of date on affidavit on bounty claim 10.00
 Groves, James, Jr., Allison. Training dogs while carrying shotgun 10.00
 Jeffries, Charles Howard, R. D. No. 1, Fayette City. Dog chasing rabbits in Auxiliary Refuge 25.00
 Martin, Rock, Jr., Box No. 52, Mill Run. Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun 10.00
 Nicklow, Merle C., Mt. Braddock. Training dogs on small game before sunrise; training dogs while carrying shotgun 20.00
 Shorrey, Lloyd Wilburt, R. D. No. 1, Mill Run. Possessing rabbit taken in close season 10.00
 Smyksy, Peter Paul, R. D. No. 1, Brownsville. Hunting rabbits on Sunday 25.00
 Trenker, Louis, Dunbar. Killing a male ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
 Vrabie, Frank, Box 81, Hiller. Possession of a male ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00

FRANKLIN—\$225.00

Berger, John Harry, 595 S. Main Street, Chambersburg. Selling game without a propagating license 25.00
 Cordell, Clarence R., Jr. Route 1, Mercersburg. Possessing parts of 2 rabbits in close season 20.00
 Custer, Malin S., R. D. No. 1, Mercersburg. Possessing 1 live rabbit in close season 10.00
 Fleagle, Nevin W., Route No. 1, Mercersburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Bill, Boyd McKinley, Fannettsburg. Attempting to kill rabbit in close season 10.00
 Hetrick, Herbert V., Route 4, Chambersburg. Hunting without non-resident license 50.00
 Hockenberry, Oliver L., Willow Hill. Hunting without resident license; possessing 2 gray squirrels in close season 40.00
 Myers, Benjamin Frederick, R. D. No. 1, Mercersburg. Possessing parts of one gray squirrel in close season 10.00
 Pittman, Roy H., R. D. No. 1, Mercersburg. Possessing skin of furbearing animal unlawfully killed 25.00
 Printz, Arthur Lee, Route No. 1, Chambersburg. Hunting ground-hogs in close season 10.00

FULTON—\$300.00

Diak, John, Waterfall. Assisting to conceal and possessing deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Diak, Nick, Waterfall. Assisting to conceal and possessing deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Diak, Paul Allen, Waterfall. Assisting to conceal and possessing deer unlawfully taken 100.00

GREENE—\$40.00

Everly, Richard Arthur, Davistown. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Gallatin, Leland, Bobtown. Hunting without resident license .. 20.00

HUNTINGDON—\$125.00

Booher, Harry D., Shirleysburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied dwelling 25.00
 Boyer, Charles R., R. D. No. 2, Three Springs. Possessing 2 doe deer taken in close season; using a vehicle for transporting game illegally killed 50.00
 Knode, Clair T., R. D. No. 2, Huntingdon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 McClain, John H., 1610 Washington St., Huntingdon. Possessing shotgun not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

INDIANA—\$75.00

Kinter, George H., R. D. No. 1, Clymer. Attempting to kill game in close season 10.00
 Kunkle, Floyd I., R. D. No. 1, Clymer. Attempting to kill game in close season 10.00
 Lambing, William H., General Delivery, Mooween. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Rose, Richard L., R. D. No. 1, Saltsburg. Killing squirrel in close season 10.00

Snyder, Charles Q., 711 S. Sixth St., Indiana. Training dog while carrying shotgun 10.00
 States, Ralph Burdett, R. D. No. 2, Cherry Tree. Dogs chasing small game in close season 10.00

JEFFERSON—\$145.00

Bell, Robert V., Box 152, Brockway. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Celhoun, Wayne E., Box 199, Brockway. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Ciughello, Pete D., Crenshaw. Possessing fox squirrel in close season 10.00
 Guy, John C., Crenshaw. Possessing fox squirrel in close season 10.00
 Jones, Kenneth Hartman, Main St., Big Run. Attempting to kill raccoon in close season 25.00
 Smouse, George, 520 W. Mahoning St., Punxsutawney. Attempting to kill raccoon in close season 25.00
 Smouse, David T., 520 W. Mahoning St., Punxsutawney. Attempting to kill raccoon in close season 25.00

LACKAWANNA—\$75.00

Alimenti, Frank Caesar, 604 S. Main St., Old Forge. Using gun with more than 3 shells capacity to hunt waterfowl 10.00
 Ceccacci, Aldo, 30 Connell, Old Forge. Using shotgun with more than 3 shell capacity to hunt waterfowl 10.00
 Fabri, Rigo, 339 Atlantic St., Jessup. Killing a protected bird .. 10.00
 Lewis, Benjamin G., 339 Leggett St., Scranton. Hunting waterfowl after closing hours 15.00
 Navaganski, George J., 100 Abington Road, Clarks Green. Hunting waterfowl after closing hours 15.00
 Reilly, James F., 508 Kirtland St., Scranton. Hunting waterfowl after closing hours 15.00

LANCASTER—\$365.00

Boll, Warren Burkholder, R. D. No. 1, Lititz. Killing ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
 Brubaker, Norman H., R. D. No. 1, East Earl. Attempting to shoot ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
 Conslymen, Luther J., 14 E. Walnut St., Lancaster. Securing hunter's license while hunting rights have been denied 40.00
 Crouse, Paul Chester, 302 Chestnut St., Columbia. Killing ducks with repeating shotgun not plugged 10.00
 Eby, Menno, R. D. No. 1, Gap. Hunting ducks prior to opening of duck season 15.00
 Fuller, Robert F., R. D. No. 2, Quarryville. Transporting small game unaccompanied by owner 10.00
 Funk, Lester Elvin, R. D. No. 1, Washington Boro. Killing ducks with repeating shotgun not plugged 10.00
 Griffith, Norman Spencer, Brownstown. Possessing one wood duck over daily bag limit 10.00
 Kinsey, Lewis W., R. D. No. 1, Kinzer. Attempting to shoot ducks before opening of season 15.00
 Mellinger, Adam H., R. D. No. 2, Denver. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Murry, Emanuel E., R. D. No. 4, Lancaster. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Roth, Robert, R. D. No. 1, Lancaster. Training dog on game while carrying shotgun 10.00
 Weaver, Amos B., R. D. No. 1, Stevens. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Cummings, James H., 435 Winter Ave., New Castle. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Cunningham, Dale A., R. D. No. 1, New Castle. Shooting wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Fordney, Theodore G., 512 W. Nashannock Ave., New Wilmington. Shooting at protected birds 10.00
 Funk, Ralph R., New Wilmington. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Gross, Kenneth E., 420 Hazel Ave., Elwood. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Hartzell, LaMoine B., 2031 Perry St., Elwood City. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour 15.00
 Marinaccio, Julius, 238 Hazel Ave., Elwood City. Entering a State Game Refuge in open game season 25.00
 Plotts, Wendell L., North Market St., New Wilmington. Entering a State Game Refuge in open game season 15.00
 Torner, Clinton B., R. D. No. 2, Portersville. Destroying shrubs on State Game Lands 25.00

LEBANON—\$780.00

Smith, William F., R. D. No. 4, Lebanon. Killing a human being in mistake for game 750.00
 Varvel, Shockley M., Cornwall. Hunting game before opening of season 15.00
 Yurjefcic, John F., Cornwell. Hunting game before opening of season 15.00

LEHIGH—\$110.00

Buckfeller, Walter George, 437 Waverly Ave., Fullerton. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season 15.00
 Ginder, William J., 2003 Allen St., Allentown. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season 15.00
 Jacobs, Donald R., 2033 Liberty St., Allentown. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season 15.00
 Long, Lemar M., 1302 S. Meadow St., Allentown. Killing protected bird 10.00
 Miller, Kermit F., Wescosville. Killing ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
 Rockovits, Julius P., 175 S. Front St., Coplay. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Shellhamer, Robert W., Route No. 2, Allentown. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00

LUZERNE—\$340.00

Allen, John P., 293 S. River Street, Plains. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Bernoski, Joseph A., 18 Martin St., Wilkes-Barre. Digging live game out of refuge 10.00
 Berretta, Silvio C., 1815 Wyoming Avenue, Exeter. Using shotgun with more than 3 shell capacity to hunt waterfowl 10.00
 Brodi, Charles, 15 Second St., Larksville. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Drasher, Gordon, R. D. No. 1, Wapwallopen. Selling raccoon under propagation permit without tag attached 25.00

Dzoch, Leonard C., R. D. No. 1, Shickshinny. Killing a ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
 Gruss, John J., 334 S. River Street, Plains. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Nerozzi, Albert, 616 Brady St., Wyoming. Killing a protected bird 10.00
 Parks, William S., 34 Mitchell Street, Plainsville. Hunting wild-fowl after hour 15.00
 Parsons, William K., R. D. No. 3, Shickshinny. Taking raccoon in close season 25.00
 Pisaneschi, Ferdinando, 616 Sperling St., W. Wyoming. Killing a protected bird 10.00
 Polinski, Stanley A., 357 River St., Plains. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Ramage, Fred A., 53 Parke Street, W. Pittston. Possessing 2 wild ducks over possession limit 20.00
 Reakes, Frank L., Jr., R. D. No. 2, Hunlocks Creek. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Ruggles, Harry W., Jr., R. D. No. 1, Dallas. Selling game bird eggs under propagating permit without tag attached 25.00
 Sable, Vincent F., 504 Kosciuszko St., Nanticoke. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Warkomski, Clement H., 249 Howard St., Larksville. Possessing 2 wild ducks over limit 20.00
 Wyda, Clemence P., 317 State Street, Nanticoke. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Ziminsky, Joseph, R. D. No. 1, White Haven. Hunting game without resident license 20.00

LYCOMING—\$1075.00

Beatty, Roy Stanford, 1501 Walnut St., Jersey Shore. Disturbing wild ducks within a safety zone 25.00
 Day, Lavern Frederick, 1006 Washington Blvd., Williamsport. Possessing rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Hafer, Ralph I., 2206 Central Avenue. Possessing parts of a deer taken in close season 100.00
 Houseknecht, William M., R. D. No. 3, Muncy. Hunting waterfowl after hours 15.00
 Krape, Frederick O., Waterville. Attempting to kill a deer in close season 100.00
 Llvinston, William E., R. D. No. 3, Muncy. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Miller, Wilbur E., R. D. No. 1, Montgomery. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Millheim, Norman Wilson, R. D. No. 3, Muncy. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Schick, Charles A., R. D. No. 2, Muncy. Aiding in concealment of one deer unlawfully killed 100.00
 Schick, Francis Elroy, R. D. No. 2, Muncy. Killing one deer by aid of artificial light 100.00
 Schriner, Edward D., 127 Arch St., Williamsport. Possessing parts of deer taken in close season 100.00
 Shaylor, Howard N., Waterville. Attempting to kill deer in close season 100.00
 Wagner, Eugene T., R. D. No. 2, Jersey Shore. Possessing parts of deer in close season 100.00
 Walters, George A., R. D. No. 1, Hughesville. Possessing parts of deer in close season 100.00
 Welshans, Harold H., R. D. No. 2, Jersey Shore. Killing a rabbit in close season 10.00
 Winchester, Harry L., 315 Cemetery St. Using motor vehicle to transport game illegally killed; possessing parts of deer taken in close season 100.00
 Wood, Ralph F., 14 Randall Circle. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Woodling, Max R., R. D. No. 3, Muncy. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Yeager, Fred Wilson, Jr., 118 Spruce St., Jersey Shore. Disturbing wild ducks within safety zone 25.00

McKEAN—\$100.00

Anderson, Edward A., Mt. Jewett. Possessing raccoon taken in close season 25.00
 Colgrove, James J., R. D. No. 2, Port Allegany. Permitting dog to chase deer 25.00
 Hunt, Mathew J., R. D. No. 1, Eldred. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Munjas, John, Crosby. Alien possessing firearm 25.00

MERCER—\$90.00

Bralick, John I., 1201 Webster St., Farrell. Killing rabbit in close season; shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Jorden, Edward H., 16 Rooney St., Greenville. Shooting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Kolclinka, Michael, R. D. No. 1, Bedford Road, West Middlesex. Entering State Game Refuge in open season 25.00
 McDade, Paul F., 454 Wengler Ave., Sharon. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00

MIFFLIN—\$57.00

Bossinger, William G., R. D. No. 1, Mifflinton. Setting trap without tag 10.00
 Damicantonio Peter J. Belleville. Killing male ringneck pheasant in close season 25.00
 Ritter, James I., R. D. No. 3, Lewistown. Training dog on game while carrying shotgun 10.00
 Woodling William M., Box 72, Burnham. Attempting to take muskrat in close season 10.00
 Yoder, Stephen P., R. D. Belleville. Failure to report killing of deer within 5 days following close season 2.00

MONROE—\$170.00

Freeman, John, 513 George St., Throop. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
 Ghilardi, Mariano, 515 Hickory St., Peckville. Hunting migratory birds with unplugged shotgun 25.00
 Hornung, Francis I., 1422 Mt. Hope Avenue, Pottsville. Fishing in Brady's Lake after October 1 25.00
 Huston, Cecil Batchelor, 1517 Turner St., Allentown. Fishing in Brady's Lake after October 1 25.00
 Jones, John T., 1158 Preston Place, Scranton. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00

Jones, Russell E., 603 George St., Throop. Hunting waterfowl after hour 15.00
 Stankus, John J., 33 Gilligan St., Wilkes-Barre. Fishing in Brady's Lake after October 1 25.00
 Zalsenski, Stanley Jos., 55 Stanley St., Askam. Fishing in Brady's Lake after October 1 25.00

MONTGOMERY—\$640.00

Banus, John T., 334 S. Hanover St., Pottstown. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Cook, Horace M., 157 S. Kelm St., Pottstown. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
 Dambrosio, Mathew M., Coates Hill, R. D. No. 1, Bridgeport. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Davidson, Charles, R. D. No. 1, Bridgeport. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Davidson, Robert, 226 Chain St., Norristown. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Faust, Charles F., R. D. No. 4, Pottstown. Hunting waterfowl with illegal device; shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Heebner Joseph J., Jr., 211 East Chestnut St., Norristown. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Helmbach, Arthur, 900 High St., Pottstown. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
 Holland, Reuben Smith, 120 Merion Avenue, W. Conshohocken. Hunting waterfowl with illegal device 10.00
 Johnson, Robert E., 2205 Hamilton Avenue, Willow Grove. Failure to show hunter's license on demand; hunting ducks with illegal device 30.00
 Landes Lloyd R., R. D. No. 1, Collegeville. Hunting and shooting in safety zone 25.00
 Lendacky, John P., 708 Tose St., Bridgeport. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Monks, Raymond L., Road A. Apt. 1-A, Hilldale, Pottstown. Hunting party possessing more than season limit of deer 100.00
 Mourar, Walter E., Bremcote Hotel, Stowe. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Nlggel, Charles T., Jefferson and Lemon Streets, Stowe. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Padeworny, Charles S., 525 Coates St., Bridgeport. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Petrecz, John P., 925 Ford St., Bridgeport. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Reiner, Alton St. Clair, Collegeville. Failure to have repeater pump gun plugged when hunting waterfowl 10.00
 Reed, Robert Theodore, Perkiomenville. Failure to have repeater pump gun plugged when hunting waterfowl 10.00
 Rinenart, Leslie Wilford, 808 N. Hanover St., Pottstown. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Sldes, Donald L., 68 S. Evans St., Pottstown. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Wildermuth, Lewis Allen, R. D. No. 1, Collegeville. Hunting and shooting in safety zone 25.00

NORTHAMPTON—\$115.00

Hamm, William G., East Bangor. Possessing male deer taken in close season 100.00
 Trone, Jacob H., 462 William St., Pen Argyl. Hunting ducks after closing hour 15.00

NORTHUMBERLAND—\$70.00

Gobora, Paul, R. D. No. 5, Danville. Attempting to collect bounty on animal for which no bounty is paid 25.00
 Machesic Paul P., R. D. No. 1, Paxinos. Hunting for waterfowl with illegal weapon 10.00
 Novrocki, Anthony J., R. D. No. 1, Paxinos. Hunting for waterfowl with illegal weapon 10.00
 Robenolt, Zenith G., Turbotville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

PHILADELPHIA—\$320.00

Bell, William H., 857 N. 48th St., Philadelphia. Killing a protected bird 10.00
 Bushek, Joseph Frank, Jr., City Line and Frankford Ave., Phila. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour 15.00
 Capece, William M., 1838 S. 23rd St., Philadelphia. Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 DeLaney, Richard W., 7517 Newland St., Philadelphia. Possessing a loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Durie, John J., 1826 E. Cornwall St., Phila. Failure to show hunter's license on demand 20.00
 Hart, Ealle D., 1312 N. Redfield St., Phila. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season 15.00
 Johnson, Albert, 1624 Fountain St., Phila. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season; killing waterfowl prior to opening season 25.00
 Johnson James B. 1801 N. 11th St. Phila. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season 15.00
 Landis Donald P. 431 Paoli Avenue, Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 McRee, Hubert F. 6704 Dorel St., Phila., 14. Shooting at pheasant in close season 25.00
 Morroto, Charles J. 2618 S. Bancroft St., Phila. Killing waterfowl before opening of season 25.00
 Pitette, Frank J., 1808 Mole St., Phila. Killing protected bird .. 10.00
 Smith, Guy D., 1754 N. 10th St., Phila. Hunting game before opening of season 15.00
 Titlow, Jack E., 1848 E. Cornwall St., Phila. Failure to show hunter's license on demand 20.00
 Tylman, William, 1803 N. 11th St., Phila. Hunting waterfowl before opening of season 15.00
 Vitullo, Peter T., Jr., 1154 S. Carlisle St., Phila. Killing a protected bird 10.00
 White, Eugene B., 4110 Higbee St., Phila. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped, in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

PIKE—\$100.00

Rice, Earl W., 41 W. 4th St., Northampton. Using motor vehicle to hunt deer 50.00
 Rice, James W., Jr., 437 Allen St., Allentown. Using motor vehicle to hunt deer 50.00

POTTER—\$190.00

Elliot, Owan E., Genessee. Collecting bounty on two weasels received from another person	50.00
Haynes, Vivan Cornelious, Shinglehouse. Possessing a raccoon taken in close season	25.00
Schoonover, John, Shinglehouse. Disturbing traps of another; taking raccoon in close season	25.00
Kehler, Benjamin F., Box 23, Pitman. Training dogs on game while carrying rifle; failure to display license tag while hunting	30.00
Levan, Charles E., Church St., Pine Grove. Killing two male ringneck pheasants in close season	50.00
Zellner, William T., R. F. D. No. 3, Tamaqua. Training dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00

SOMERSET—\$235.00

Ansell, John B., R. D. No. 3, Rockwood. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Betts, Frank E., Hooversville. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Bulik, Joe M., House No. 1172, Mine 40, Windber. Entering Special Wildlife Refuge	25.00
Fox, Homer Junior, R. D. No. 1, Rockwood. Hunting game on Sunday	25.00
Fox, Robert Ellis, R. D. No. 1, Rockwood. Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun	10.00
Phillippi, Fred, Markleton. Hunting game on Sunday	25.00
Pluta, Charles T., 401 Stoneycreek St., Boswell. Training dog on game while carrying shotgun	10.00
Shroyer, Fred, Hooversville. Possessing parts of 4 raccoons in close season	100.00
Wincek, Leonard J., 626 Stoneycreek St., Boswell. Hunting without resident license	20.00

SULLIVAN—\$110.00

Hipple, Archie R., Wheelerville. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Reese, Lester L., R. D. No. 1, Muncy Valley. Attempting to take deer in close season	100.00

SUSQUEHANNA—\$120.00

Knopick, Mike, R. D., Montrose. Killing ringneck pheasant in close season	25.00
Rudock, William, 25 Church St., Montrose. Assisting in taking raccoon in close season	25.00
Sheffier, Edward J., R. D. No. 2, Montrose. Assisting in killing raccoon in close season	25.00
Sivers, Emerold H., R. D. No. 2, Montrose. Killing 2 rabbits in close season; killing raccoon in close season	45.00

TIOGA—\$145.00

Copp, Aaron G., R. D. No. 1, Mansfield. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Southworth, Harold Francis, Box 548, Wellsboro. Hunting ducks after closing hour	10.00
Starkweather, Hugh H., Route 4, Wellsboro. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00
White, Thomas, Jr., Route 3, Wellsboro. Killing rabbit in close season	10.00

UNION—\$150.00

Catherman, Irvin E., Jr., 41 N. Fourth St., Lewisburg. Possessing and concealing raccoon unlawfully taken in close season	25.00
Gessner, Luther L., 41 N. Fourth St., Lewisburg. Possessing and concealing raccoon unlawfully taken in close season	25.00
Hinish, Ellis, N. 3rd St., Lewisburg. Attempting to kill deer in close season	100.00

VENANGO—\$100.00

Anderson, Robert F., Star Route, Franklin. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Boyd, Robert G., R. D. No. 1, Franklin. Killing wild duck in close season; hunting game on Sunday	35.00
Hollabaugh, Robert E., R. D. No. 4, Cochranston. Possessing live raccoon without permit	25.00
Keith, Wayne O., R. D. No. 2, Franklin. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Worst, Fred L., 226 Maple St., Franklin. Possessing wood duck in excess of bag limit	10.00

WARREN—\$410.00

Briggs, Raymond J., Russell. Killing wood duck in excess of bag limit	10.00
Doebler, Russell S., 602 Market St., Warren. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant in close season; shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	50.00

Ishman, William F., Youngsville. Assisting to conceal deer unlawfully killed	100.00
Ishman, Howard W., Youngsville. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00
Lazher, Edgar B., R. D. No. 2, Russell. Presenting body of great horned owl held in captivity for bounty	25.00
Loranger, Joseph A., 17 W. Wayne St., Warren. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant in close season; shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Proctor, William L., Jr., Box 449, Youngsville. Transporting deer in close season	100.00

WASHINGTON—\$80.00

Fegursky, William B., Box 213, Lawrence. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Irey, Robert J., 1139 Maple Terrace, Washington. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Kobunicky, Peter, R. D. No. 1, Bulger. Killing waterfowl over daily limit	10.00
Lorenzo, John J., 783 McKean Avenue, Donora. Entering State Game Refuge in open season	25.00
Markovich, Richard, Box 72, Westland. Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun	10.00

WAYNE—\$45.00

Frisbie, Wayne J., 302 Park St., Carbondale. Hunting without resident license	20.00
West, Robert Lewis, Box 104, Hawley. Hunting ducks on Sunday	25.00

WESTMORELAND—\$55.00

Detting, Charles E., Seward. Training dogs on game while carrying shotgun	10.00
Soyka, John, Box 194, Lowber. Killing raccoon in close season	25.00
Torockio, Carmen, Route No. 1, Derry. Hunting without resident license	20.00

WYOMING—\$855.00

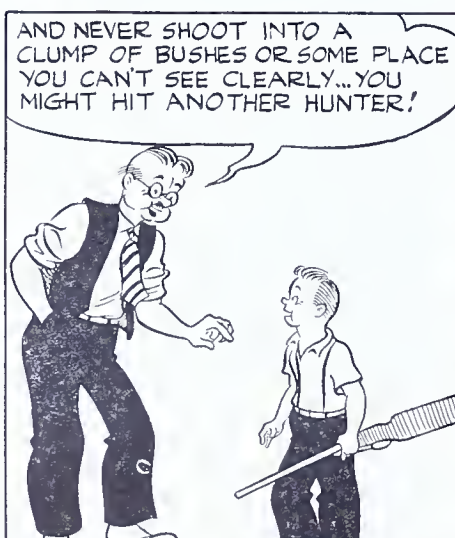
Franz, Gerald, Jr., R. D. No. 2, Dalton. Training dog on game while carrying rifle	10.00
Grose, Rexford W., Laceyville. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Rosencrance, Francis, North Mehoopany. Possessing rifle, not securely wrapped in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Sipper, John, 349 W. 6th St., W. Wyoming. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Sipper, Michael, 247 W. 6th St., W. Wyoming. Hunting waterfowl after closing hour	15.00
Stage, Robert LeRoy, R. D. No. 2, Dalton. Training dog on game while carrying shotgun	10.00

NON-RESIDENT

Albright, William G., R. D. No. 2, Frostburg, Md., Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Bercume, Andrew A., Hillsville St., Spencer, Mass. Hunting without non-resident license; killing ringneck pheasant hen; killing two rabbits in close season	95.00
Bryce, Donald D., 421 Helen St., Syracuse, N. Y. Hunting without non-resident license; hunting game on Sunday	75.00
Bryce, Raymond D., Jr., 64 Louise St., Binghamton, N. Y. Hunting without non-resident license; hunting game on Sunday	75.00
Gaines, Oscar E., 257 A. St., Tonawanda, New York. Hunting without non-resident hunter's license	50.00
Gussman, Henry G., 1416 Saratoga Avenue, N. E. Giving false information to obtain a resident hunting license	20.00
Harp, Elden, Camp Ritchie, Cascade, Md. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Karnes, Paul James, Short Road, Rio Grande, New Jersey. Hunting without non-resident license; hunting on Sunday; hunting game with automatic firearm	85.00
McKinney, Desmond C., R. D. No. 1, Endicott, N. Y. Possessing unloaded rifle not securely wrapped in motor vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Mason, Louis Jay, Allentown Road, Yardville, New Jersey. Hunting without non-resident license; hunting protected birds on Sunday	75.00
Price, Charles J., Route No. 1, Barnes Tourist Home, Decatur, Ill. Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
Swartwood, V. Wayne, Wellsburg, N. Y., Killing one wood duck in excess of daily limit	10.00
Turner, John, 207 Lafayette St., Bordentown, New Jersey. Hunting without non-resident license	50.00
VanHorn, James A., 252 Miller St., Elmira, New York. Making false statement to secure hunter's license	20.00
Wastler, Morris Alan, E. Main St., Emmitsburg, Md. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

THE LIFE OF ARCHIE HUNTER

By Carroll



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WHAT DO PENNSYLVANIA HUNTERS WANT ?

THE INFORMATION BELOW SHOULD HELP ANSWER THAT QUESTION

\$2 = \$1

Two Dollars paid for a Resident Hunter's License this year will buy just about as much as One Dollar bought Ten or Fifteen years ago --- or in 1927 when the \$2.00 Fee was first charged

THIS YEAR'S EFFORTS - MOST EXTENSIVE IN HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE COST THIS YEAR FOR WORK NOW BEING PERFORMED..... \$3,200,000
FINANCED BY LICENSE FEES (RESIDENT \$2.00; NONRESIDENT \$15.00), FINES, PENALTIES,
SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS, FEDERAL AID, ETC., AND MONEY SAVED DURING THE WAR.

CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT
PROGRAM WOULD COST AT LEAST
\$3,200,000 ANNUALLY.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE? NEXT YEAR'S GAME PROGRAM WOULD BE SERIOUSLY CURTAILED. (Do you want less Game?)

1

ESTIMATED FUNDS WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE NEXT YEAR FROM ALL SOURCES, INCLUDING FEDERAL AID, AT PRESENT LICENSE FEE RATES
(RESIDENT \$2.00; NONRESIDENT \$15.00)..... \$2,450,000

REDUCTION

NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAM MUST BE CURTAILED AT LEAST \$750,000 UNLESS LICENSE FEES ARE INCREASED.

NEXT YEAR'S GAME PROGRAM WITHOUT MUCH CHANGE (WOULD YOU BE SATISFIED WITH ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT OF GAME?)

2

ESTIMATED FUNDS WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES NEXT YEAR IF FEDERATION'S FEBRUARY 1948 LICENSE FEE RECOMMENDATIONS BECAME LAW. (RESIDENT \$3.15; NONRESIDENT \$10.25; BIG GAME \$20.25)

WILL FINANCE PRESENT PROGRAM OF..... \$3,200,000
AND LEAVE FOR INCREASING COSTS AND EXPANSION, IF ANY, ONLY..... 75,000

MORE MONEY

NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAM, IF FEDERATION'S FEBRUARY 1948 RESOLUTION (REPLACED BY OCTOBER RESOLUTION) IS ENACTED INTO LAW, WILL PROVIDE ONLY \$75,000 OR PRACTICALLY NO MONEY FOR MORE GAME AND BETTER HUNTING CONDITIONS.

NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAM SOMEWHAT IMPROVED OVER PRESENT PROGRAM (DO YOU DESIRE MORE GAME AND BETTER HUNTING CONDITIONS?)

3

ESTIMATED FUNDS WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES NEXT YEAR IF FEDERATION'S OCTOBER 1948 LICENSE FEE RECOMMENDATIONS BECAME LAW. (RESIDENT \$3.65; NONRESIDENT \$25.00)

WILL FINANCE PRESENT PROGRAM OF..... \$3,200,000
AND LEAVE FOR INCREASING COSTS AND EXPANSION ABOUT..... 500,000

MORE MONEY

NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAM, IF FEDERATION'S OCTOBER 1948 RESOLUTION IS ENACTED INTO LAW, WILL PROVIDE ABOUT \$500,000 MORE THAN PRESENT TO PAY INCREASING COSTS, AND TO HAVE MORE GAME AND BETTER HUNTING CONDITIONS.

WHAT DO PENNSYLVANIA'S SPORTSMEN WANT THEIR GAME COMMISSION TO DO ?

1. Curtail the present program? --- or,
2. Do just about the same work now being done? --- or,
3. Continue as at present, and expand its work somewhat to provide better hunting?

? THE ANSWER is up to SPORTSMEN

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION CAN DO FOR SPORTSMEN THE FUTURE DEPENDS UPON WHAT SPORTSMEN AND THE 1949 LEGISLATURE DO REGARDING AN INCREASE IN LICENSE FEES.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED TO PAY INCREASING COSTS AND TO PROVIDE BETTER HUNTING
Better hunting requires more food, cover, protection and game stocked.

If You Want Good Hunting - It's Like Everything Else

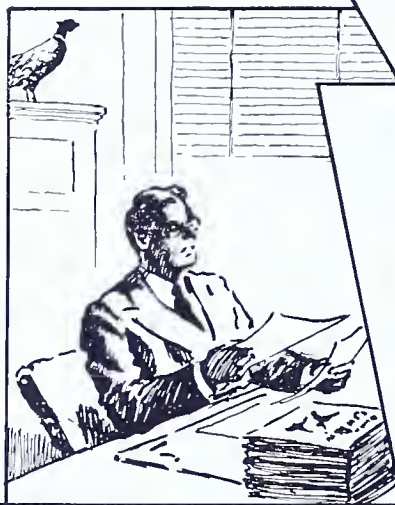
IT WILL COST MORE

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FEBRUARY 1949 TEN CENTS



The GAME NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



JAMES H. DUFF, GOVERNOR

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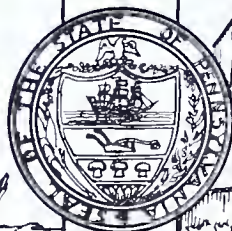
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THE SPORTSMAN FOR THE JOB

See that man over there—the one talking from the floor at the club meeting last night, the one walking carefully through that cornfield last fall, the man reading this magazine tonight?

Not much different in appearance from millions of other Americans, is he? Or is he?

That man appears before many people in many parts of this land. Last November a farmer saw him putting back the rails in the fence on the "back forty" that someone else had knocked down. Eight weeks ago people saw him hold fire on an eight point buck because the laurel bushes in those mountains prevented him from seeing the deer clearly. Other men saw him smile as the buck bounded over the ridge and they were puzzled, perhaps, because there was no regret in his face.

People in all walks of life, in all classes of society, and in all corners of the country have seen that man. He is known to the farmer; the sporting goods store owner recognizes him when he first comes through the door. Even the Game Protector can tell who he is by watching him carry his gun safely through the fields or woods.

He is the man who watches more wild birds and animals than he aims at. He's the fellow who lost three hours sleep one night last summer because he had seen a light flashing along a country road, had heard shots fired, had watched a deer being stuffed into the trunk of a car. Those three hours were spent in following the car until it had been parked in a garage and there was time to telephone another real friend of wildlife like himself.

This man is the man who sweated hard and long one day last summer helping a farmer friend plant a multiflora rose hedge along a hayfield in the country. He is the man who argued long and earnestly one night recently against stocking more rabbits in his favorite hunting ground because he knew from personal observation that the land was reasonably well supplied with seed stock for the next season.

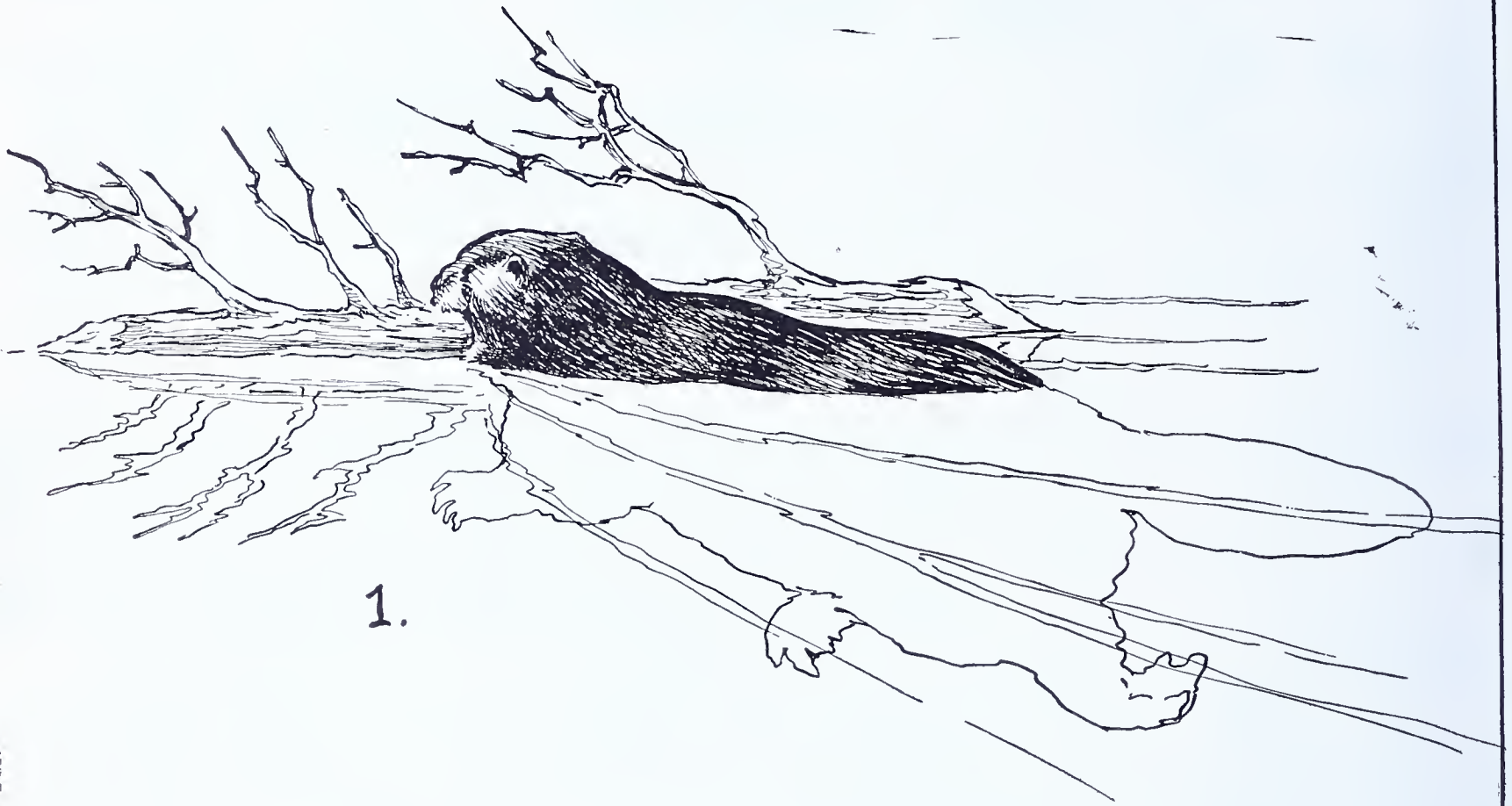
He is the man, too, who will hike miles back into the mountains, if the snows of late winter become too deep or any time when there is a scarcity of food, to carry a pack-basket of corn to a flock of wild turkeys and other game. And he is the human being who will think enough to spend a Saturday next spring and summer helping a friend with his farm work.

This, then, is the man for the job—the job of saving the wildlife of Pennsylvania, of continuing the American style of hunting and sport afield. This is a real lover of God's great outdoors—not just a hunter—

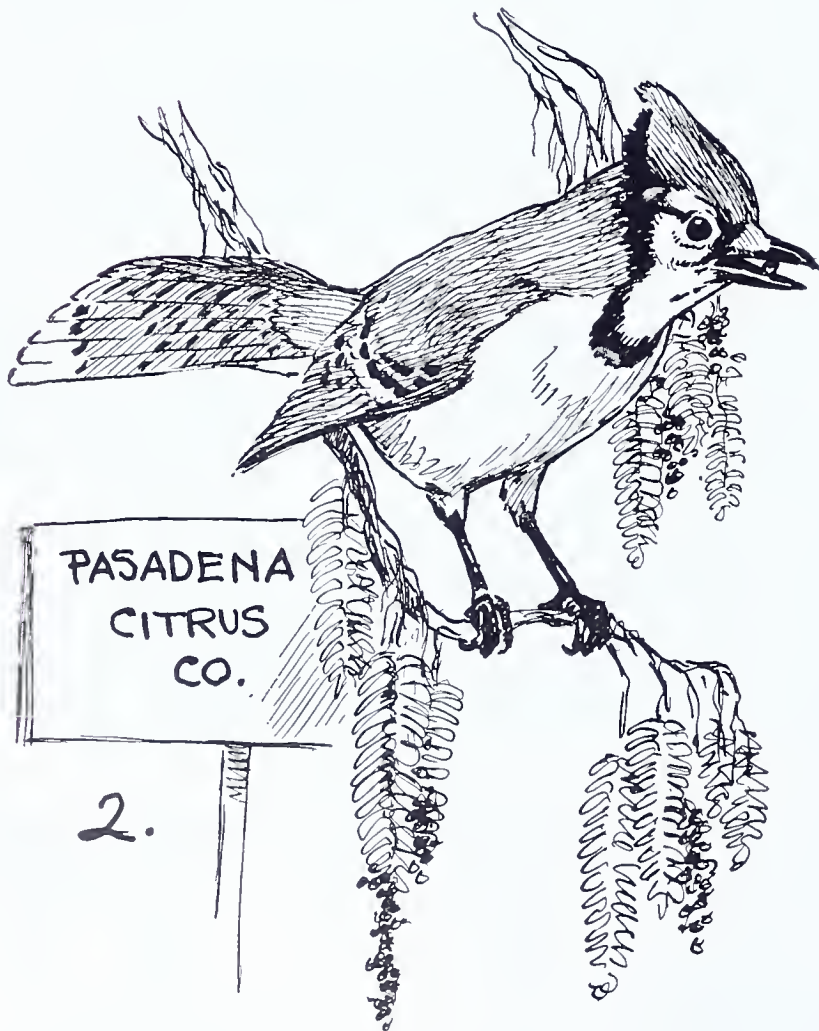
A SPORTSMAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

WELL, WHAT'S WRONG?

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2.



3.

JACOB
BATES
ABBOTT

A JOB FOR SPORTSMEN

By TED TRUEBLOOD

Reprinted by special permission from "Field & Stream," October, 1948

SINCE the end of the war I have become increasingly concerned over the future of hunting and fishing in America. It is safe to say that both deteriorated during the period when millions of men were in the armed services and unable to hunt or fish and millions more were prevented from getting out as often as customary because of gasoline rationing, overtime work and other factors.

Despite rosy promises to the contrary, the returning GI found less game and fish than when he went away. At that time I felt that the answer lay in giving our conservation agencies adequate funds to meet increased costs and to hire competent men under today's higher wage scale. I believed we had the know-how to produce more game and fish, and that the only requirement was to furnish our game men enough money to meet the increased demands on wildlife which everyone expected.

During the past two years I have changed my mind. The future of free hunting and fishing as we knew them between the two world wars is in jeopardy. I would not bet even odds that they can survive at all. I firmly believe that only one thing can save them, and I propose to set forth in this article what that thing is. Whether it can be done is another matter. I believe there is a chance, although a slim one, for success.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, 12,066,763 hunting licenses and 12,620,464 fishing licenses were sold. This represents a gigantic army—engaged in the relentless pursuit of our remaining wildlife resources. At the same time, many other, more sinister, forces were operating to cut down the available supply of fish and game.

Streams were being dammed to end forever the runs of salmon, steelhead and other anadromous fish. Our valuable topsoil was being eroded away at the rate of thousands of acres a year, and with it were going the food and cover that game must have to survive. Marshes were being drained or flooded with salt water, thereby reducing still further the critical wintering areas for our waterfowl.

Forest fires cut into our big-game range. Increased clean farming made less cover available for upland birds and small game. Fresh, war-born sources of stream pollution continued unabated. More thousands of acres of prairie grass land were plowed up and put into wheat, increasing the chances for another dust bowl and causing additional erosion and more muddy streams.

Many of these things seem too big and too remote for the average sportsman to do anything about. Possibly they are, on a national scale. Locally, however, there is something that each of us can do. Unless we do it, we might as well plan to hang up our rods and guns.

Our American view toward all natural resources always has been to take what we can and "the hell with the other guy." Most men who hunt and fish have that attitude. Until it is replaced with the feeling on the part of each of us that "this is my game and I must preserve it," the combined efforts of all our conservation agencies will be as futile as shoveling snow with a pitchfork.

It is not enough to ask for increased appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service and all the other agencies engaged in conservation work. Nor will increasing the price of the duck stamp and our state hunting and fishing licenses solve the problem. True, more money is needed for conservation work in many places, but it alone cannot accomplish everything, as we have discovered to our sorrow in our foreign relations.

In England good hunting and fishing have been maintained for hundreds of years, despite a dense population, because the game and fish belong to the landowners. They have a personal interest in it, and they care for it. The streams are not overfished and the game is not overshot.

In the United States we believe that the game belongs to all the people. As the result of belonging to everybody, it, in effect, belongs to nobody. On many carefully managed, productive English trout

streams, privately owned and fished by only a limited number of anglers, the daily limit is a brace of fish. On most of our public streams, fished by an endless procession from the beginning of the season to the end, the limit is 10, 15 or 20 trout—a ridiculous figure that could not be produced by any river in the world.

I certainly don't advocate the adoption of the English system. There soon would be no hunting or fishing for the average individual who cannot afford, either singly or through club membership, to own his own trout stream, bass water or pheasant cover.

What I do advocate, and what I believe with all sincerity, is that those sportsmen who are aware of the direction in which our free sport is moving must somehow instill in the majority of men who hunt and fish a feeling of possession, a realization that the game and fish are theirs to cherish and preserve—not something to which they merely must beat the other fellow.

Most sportsmen adhere to the common misconception that the majority of men who hunt and fish are decent, law-abiding, square-shooting individuals. I only wish that were the case.

I have had a far better opportunity than most to observe the thoughts and actions of all types of individuals in the field and on the stream. First as a farm boy and later as a sportsman, newspaper reporter, conservation officer and staff member of *Field & Stream*, I have hunted and fished in all sections of the country. Because of my interest in conservation, I have many friends who are employed by the Fish and Wildlife Service and by various state fish and game departments throughout the country.

I say with regret that the overwhelming majority of men and women who hunt and fish are interested solely in killing more game and catching more fish. Nearly all of them either are deliberate game-law violators or else are restrained from violation only by the fear that they will get caught. This applies everywhere, regardless of race, creed, color or financial status.

I know a great many hunters and fishermen. Among them all, I can almost count on my fingers the men who would not exceed the limit or take game and fish out of season if they were sure they would not be arrested.

In addition to being game-law violators or potential violators, many of these individuals regard the landowners, on whose property they hunt and fish, solely as stupid pests whose wishes are to be flouted in every way. Gates are left open, fences cut, growing crops trampled, poultry stolen and stock shot. These things are not rare occurrences. They happen every day right in my own community during the hunting season.

You may think I exaggerate. The specific examples I could give you would fill a book, but the following are typical.

When I worked for the Idaho Game Department, another officer and I checked a car which contained two freshly killed turkeys. They had been shot, but the driver told us he had bought them on foot and had shot them because the owner couldn't catch them. A day's investigation revealed that they were stolen.

Last fall a valuable bull, owned by a farmer in Malheur County, Oregon, was killed by a party of hunters from Portland, who had been told where he was and asked not to enter that field. Another farmer and his son, sitting on a wagon in their front yard, were shot by a pheasant hunter who then ran away. A doctor had to pick out the shot.

A group of six hunters was welcomed to hunt my father's farm, with the sole provision that they not walk through a four-acre field of ripe clover seed. Within 30 minutes they were marching through it, the valuable seed being shattered to the ground. It is no wonder that more and more land is being posted each year.

A man of my acquaintance bragged of coming home from Nevada with the back of his car full of sage hens—at a time when there was no open season. Another told of getting into a flock of deer and killing seven. Still another boasted of catching 300 trout in a week and putting them down in brine, although the possession limit at that time was 50, which certainly should have been enough for anybody.

(Continued on Page 18)



THE SAGA OF THE BULLET-PROOF BUCK

By RICHARD ALDEN KNIGHT

FOR over seven years my parents and I have lived in the heart of the deer country of central Pennsylvania. Rarely do we drive into the country that we do not see deer. They graze along the roadways and add extra hazards to our motoring. They feed in the clearings and along the edges of the woodlots, and we see them while we are fishing. We are constantly routing them out ahead of us while we are bird hunting.

Each year we see the parade of defunct deer draped over the fenders of automobiles, when the hunters break camp and drive home with their quarry, usually of a Sunday. Our house is on the main highway which leads to a large section of deer territory. We talk to deer hunters and listen to tall tales of long shots and running bucks. Our newspaper runs feature stories of deer kills and publishes pictures to prove them. By and large we live intimately with deer 12 months of the year. Yet, until this past season, we have been singularly unimpressed.

Last fall was my undoing. Unannounced came an invitation to join a party at a deer camp. I declined politely, but my potential host was insistent.

"Have you ever shot a buck?" he inquired. I said I hadn't.

"Then how do you know whether or not you like deer hunting? A man ought to try everything at least once."

I had to concede that he had something there. He went on, painting beautiful word pictures of the great outdoors as it looks in the deer season, of the fun at camp, of the food, of the bang I'd get out of lining up a lordly buck in my sights. Before I knew it, I was committed. Now I'm a deer hunter. No, it isn't as simple as all that. I happen to be a stubborn, hard-headed guy who believes in doing things well. Things happened at that deer camp—things I don't understand. They happened to other people and they

happened to me. Let me tell you about them.

The camp was set well back in the mountains, about six miles from the main road. Owned and operated by 10 members, it usually swelled its opening-day roster with the addition of four or five guests. This made quite an assemblage, but there were bunks for all, plenty of blankets, and the building was snug, warm, and weathertight. Moreover, as this was the only venture afield for several of these men throughout the course of each year, no expense was spared to make the outing a pleasant one. A typical back-country cook had been hired, one who had cooked for many a logging camp in his day and who understood the appetites of hungry men. As a basis for his operations, a truly staggering supply of food had been carted into camp. He was a wizened little Scotch-Irish mountaineer and he knew all about the inner workings of old wood stoves. What that flapjack tosser could do with an ordinary ham was beyond belief.

Topping off all else was the department of liquid refreshment. This appeared, in varying quantity and variety, from hip pockets, duffle bags, blanket rolls, suitcases, gun cases, and car pockets and was stacked, side by side, on a shelf where it stood in imposing array to serve in medicinal capacity as the occasion demanded. At least my host had not exaggerated matters in his flowery description of the camp. As to the glories of the great frozen outdoors and the sport that it had to offer—that remained to be seen.

Prior to my departure for camp, I gathered and packed all the warm clothes I owned. I also borrowed a deer rifle which I took over to the quarry and targeted to make sure it was true. Before standing this masterpiece in the rack with the other guns at camp, I decided to check it one last time, so I filled a quart can with water and set it on top of a

(Continued on Page 19)

SMARTER THAN A CROW

By N. R. CASILLO



IT WAS Henry Ward Beecher who once remarked that if men wore feathers and wings a very few of them would be smart enough to be crows. And that singularly sage observation struck home rather forcibly after George Short and I had sat in our blind on Sky Hill for scarcely more than an hour.

On the previous day we had driven to Sky Hill in Mahoning Township to do a bit of reconnoitering. What we saw in the little while we were there filled us with an anticipation so eager that we could scarcely contain ourselves.

"We'll slaughter them tomorrow," enthused George, as he peered into the sky above the hollow.

"And how," I bubbled. "Did you ever see so many of them before?" I asked, marveling at the numbers of incoming birds.

My companion either did not hear me or, like myself, forgot everything except the unparalleled scene unfolding before us.

We had arrived at Sky Hill that afternoon at four and parked on a little-used dirt road a couple of rods in from the main thoroughfare, if the latter could be designated as such. We were preparing to leave the machine and make for the scrub oaks lying below us when my companion suggested that we remain in the car.

"Those few birds coming in now may give the alarm and upset our plans," he observed.

I agreed with him. "Sounds like good sense," I said.

In ten minutes the few stragglers were augmented by scores of new arrivals, some of which circled high overhead before settling into the oaks, others winging on over the river to the tract of hemlocks gleaming on the hillside.

By exactly 4:40 we gazed spellbound on a spectacle almost too fantastic and exaggerated for belief. The crows were beginning to arrive in earnest.

From out of the western haze of the Ohio line, from the adjoining hills, from both ends of the valley, the birds literally poured in. The air above the hollow was black with their bodies and shattered by the confusion of calls.

Even then we had seen but a part of battalions yet to come. By 5:15 the countless horde would stagger the imagination. It was the heaviest concentration of birds that I had ever seen, excepting perhaps, the vast rafts of waterfowl in certain favored spots on the coast.

Shortly after dusk, when the black legions had settled for the night, we departed homeward. En route we made plans for the morrow.

As Sky Hill is only six miles or so from town, the next day George and I had time enough to slip out during lunch hour and find a suitable blind. The spot selected for this important adjunct to the proposed shoot was an ancient cellar hole effectively camouflaged by a thick screen of flaming sumachs.

After work that day we returned to the hill. Parking the car a little farther in on

the dirt road we walked the remaining few hundred feet to the blind. There were no crows in sight.

Our position commanded a magnificent view of the valley stretching before us. Behind us and to one side, a narrow field, apparently the site of a long departed apple orchard as attested by the few remaining stumps, separated us from the east and north sides of the scrub area where the crows roosted.

"You know," philosophized George, as he made himself comfortable on an improvised seat behind the north wall, "the crow certainly knows its onions."

"It surely does," I agreed.

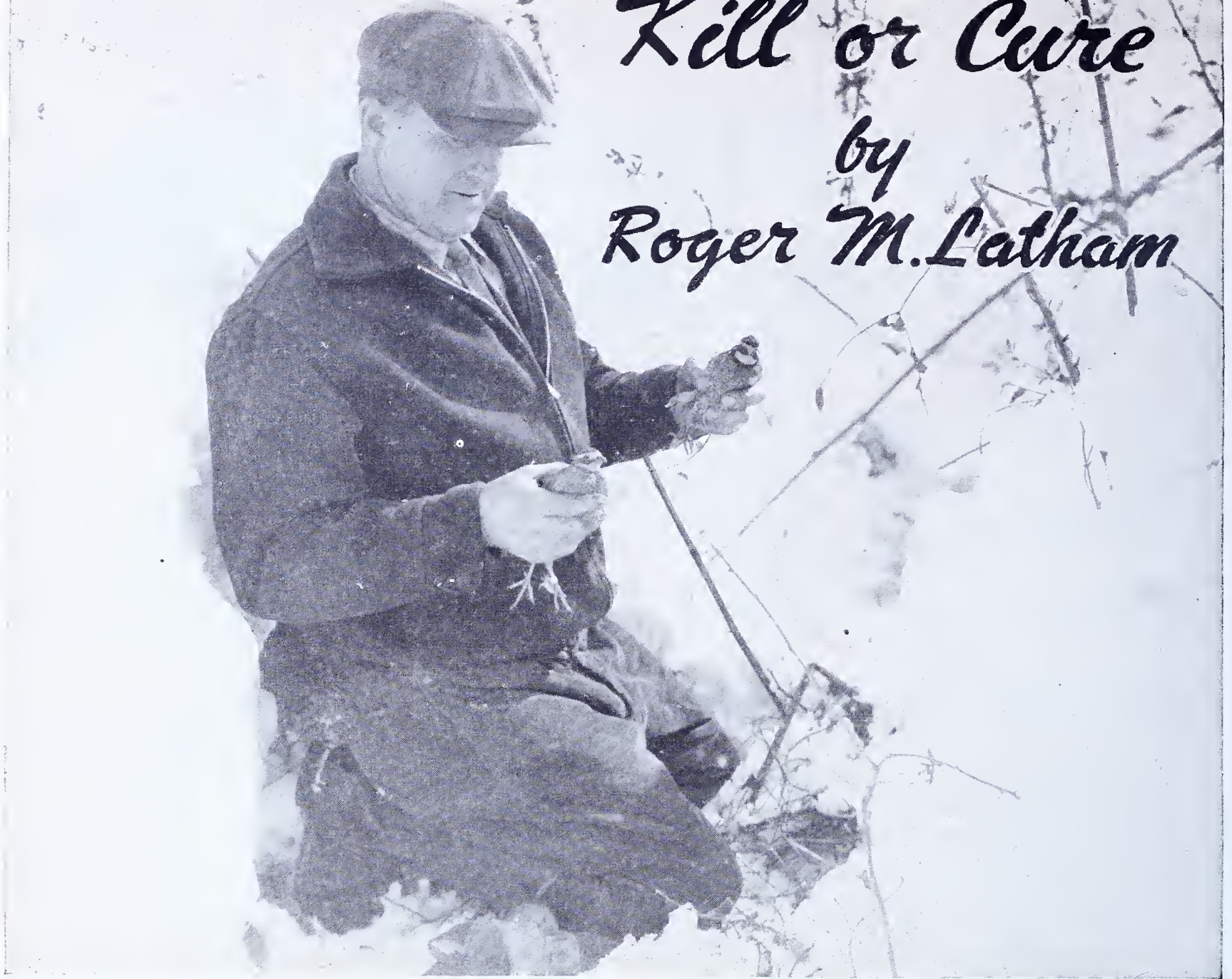
"I mean," he continued, "you don't see crows struggling along in places where food is scarce and the weather excessively uncomfortable." He paused to light a cigaret.

(Continued on Page 20)



Kill or Cure

by
Roger M. Latham



Reprinted by Special Permission from Field & Stream, January, 1949

Contrary to general editorial policy, two articles "A Job for Sportsmen" and "Kill or Cure" are being reprinted in this issue of the GAME NEWS through the courtesy of the original publishers. Deviation from policy denotes the unusual importance of the subject material and merits consideration of every true sportsman. The articles are worthy of critical analysis and are submitted to our readers as a public service. There is little doubt that much betterment in wildlife conditions can be realized if these articles are read and taken to heart, and if every true sportsman does a share toward the improvement of sports afield.

THIS will probably be a hard dose for most hunters to swallow, but it now looks as though the reason we have so few bobwhite quail on the northern part of its range is because **we've been overzealous in our efforts** to help this bird in its struggle against the harsh climate of the Northern States. We've been coddling and comforting bobwhite every winter for the past twenty-five to forty years, and during that time they have gone steadily downhill. Today many of the states in the Northeast have almost no bobwhites, and others have many, many less than they had when they started their program to "save the quail." What happened? What did we do wrong? Several things, one in particular. But before we go into a discussion of our mismanagement and our conservation blindness, let's look at the quail and the conditions that existed before the decline occurred.

At the time of the colonization of the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, bobwhite quail were not abundant in that region. The vast stretches of nearly unbroken

forests were not conducive to the well-being of this bird, and the scattered coveys which did exist were almost entirely confined to open grasslands found in some of the valleys. In Pennsylvania they were closely associated with the large buffalo herds which occupied these wide, flat valleys of waist high grass. In this habitat they were able to find the insects and seeds so necessary for their existence.

With the opening up of the forests and the establishment of many thousands of small farms on the rich, uneroded soil overlying the region, all of the desirable range essentials for the bird were produced. On these farms they had a nearly perfect interspersion of good food and cover plants, the first to provide adequate nutrition and the second to supply protection from the elements and their natural enemies. Thus the bobwhite followed the farmer, farther and farther west, until it had occupied the entire eastern half of the United States and had extended its range across the St. Lawrence into southern Ontario.

The peak of abundance in the United States was reached during the early and middle 1800's. In 1830 live quail were selling for a cent apiece in the markets of Pennsylvania, Maryland and other surrounding states. Slaves in Maryland complained that they were fed quail so often that they became sick. Even as late as 1875 all the quail one wanted could be bought for about fifty cents a dozen, alive or dead, in Philadelphia and New York.

In Wisconsin the bobwhite reached its greatest abundance about 1850, and as many as 500,000 were shipped from Milwaukee and Chicago in a single year. At this time they were so plentiful that they were often used instead of wild pigeons for trapshooting. In the vicinity of Madison a good shot could bag fifty to seventy-five in a day. Most of the market quail were trapped or netted, and during the season of 1854-55 twelve tons, or 55,000 birds, were shipped from Beloit alone. This rise to fabulous abundance was typical of nearly all of the states from Wisconsin eastward.

But beginning about 1890 the constant persecution—the same methods which had exterminated the passenger pigeon—began to show its ill effects, and quail everywhere declined in numbers. And along with the original cause of decline came other, less obvious factors which hastened the reduction of the quail population and contributed toward the shrinkage of the occupied range. At present there are practically no native wild quail in the New England States or southern Canada, and even in the Middle Atlantic and Lake States they have become so depleted that some of these states do not have an open season. On the northern part of its range the bobwhite is at present at the lowest level in over one hundred years.

It was not until the winter of 1935-36, when the ground was deeply covered with snow for weeks and the temperature remained at zero and below for days at a time, that the men employed in the wildlife profession realized that something had gone wrong. Over this single winter as many as 90 per cent, or more, of the quail were lost in some Northern States, and after twelve years there has been almost no recovery in many of these states. What could have caused this unprecedented winter mortality and slow recovery?

In the past, winters of equal severity to that of 1935-36 caused some loss among quail populations, but the recovery was rapid and complete in one to three years. It is to be expected that if a reasonable number of quail survives a hard winter the return to normal population levels should be achieved in one to two seasons.

The records for Pennsylvania showed that, after eight years (1936-1944), there were only about one-third as many quail in the state as there had been in the fall of 1935. And then the harsh winter of 1944-45 reduced the numbers of bobwhite to a new all-time low. Two successive nesting seasons have resulted in little or no increase, in spite of the fact that more artificially propagated quail were liberated during these years than ever before! That is the gloomy picture of the precarious position the bobwhite holds on parts of its northern range today.

A review of the history of the period prior to the 1935 disaster showed that only one major management practice had been adopted to increase the numbers of bobwhites. This was a restocking program. For many, many years the quail had withstood pro-



If quail can get plenty of the right kind of food, they will ingest all of the vitamin A they need daily.

nounced winter losses and had bounced back during one or two breeding seasons and became as numerous as ever. This process undoubtedly increased the strength and resistant qualities of the species, for only the stronger, healthier birds survived these tests.

Someone was not content with nature's way, however, and one year, just after the turn of the century when quail appeared to have suffered badly during a severe winter, he suggested that the remaining stock be supplemented with bobwhites from the South or Mexico, where winters were extremely mild. The idea was immediately accepted and caught like wildfire. Private individuals, sportsmen's clubs and conservation agencies imported these warm-climate bobwhites by the tens of thousands. And when the native bobwhite population was particularly low, greater numbers were bought and planted. Since the two types readily cross-mated in the wild, the native quail in these states soon became a hybrid cross of these two varieties.

As the supply of Southern and Mexican quail was depleted, artificial propagation came in vogue, and even greater numbers of bobwhites of unproven quality were released to mix with the native birds. This program appeared to be accomplishing its intended purpose, because by 1935 quail had become quite abundant in some of the Northern States, but this was mainly because a series of average-to-mild winters had permitted them to increase.

Then came the crash—over 90 per cent mortality during one winter. This had never happened before, and there had been winters just as bad. And then the recovery—by the fall of 1936 there were no more than there had been in the spring, and by 1937 there was still no noticeable gain. (It has been found that there is practically no reproduction for two years following severe winter losses with the present hybrid stock). All of this time thousands of game-farm birds were being released to assist in the job, but without apparent effect.

It was noticed that now there was an appreciable and serious loss even during average winters. The wildlife managers began to suspect that the restocking program was not an effective means of producing large quail populations, but more thousands were released anyway. When the 1944-45 winter struck in all its fury, the quail had just nicely started on the road to recovery in spite of the fact that most of the eight intervening winters had been comparatively mild. This time the bottom fell out, and considerably less than 10 per cent survived. The past three years have shown no increase in numbers, and in at least one Northeastern State the hunting-season kill has been less than half the number of quail stocked for the same year.

This pollution of the native stock through the introduction of birds of inferior quality has affected the winter survival of bobwhite in three ways. First, they can no longer withstand the cold temperatures and prolonged periods of partial fast during deep snows because they have undergone physiological and anatomical changes. One of the Fish and Wildlife Service's research men discovered recently that bobwhites cannot live more than a few days without a supply of vitamin A.

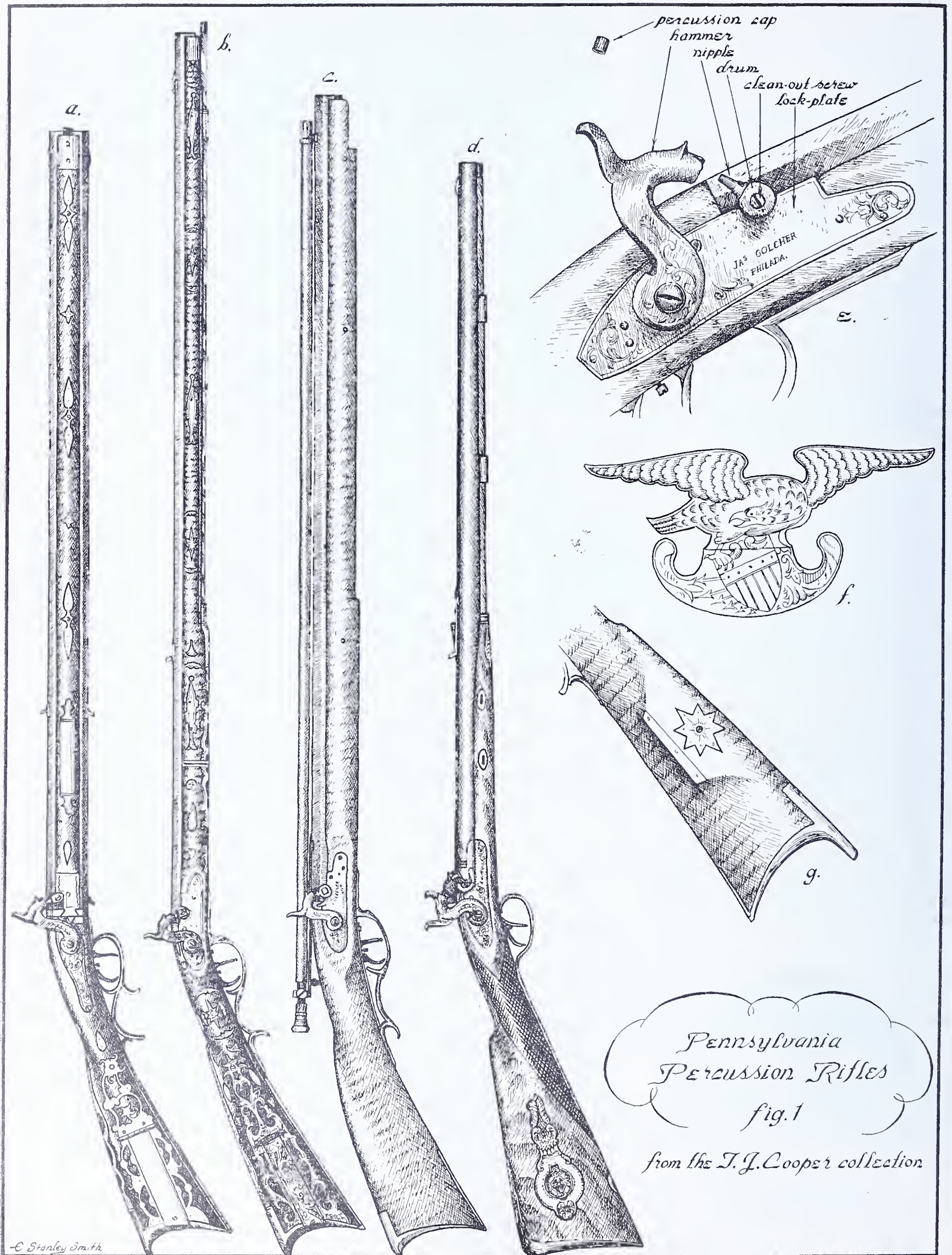
If they can get plenty of the right kind of food, they will ingest all of the vitamin A they need daily, but during periods of deep snow they may have to go for ten days to three weeks without enough food or vitamin A to fill their needs. However, nature has attempted to insure against such exigencies by permitting the bobwhite to store this vital substance in its liver. And in times past the hardy Northern bobwhite were able to store large quantities of vitamin A and could survive fasting periods of reasonable length.

But what happened to this vitamin A storage ability when the Northern birds were crossed with Southern and Mexican quail?

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It has been found that there is practically no reproduction for two years following severe winter losses with the present hybrid stock.



Black Powder Rifles in Pennsylvania

by E. Stanley Smith

Part II: The Percussion

IT IS almost unbelievable that one simple invention could render obsolete the fire-arm that had reigned supreme in America for nearly two hundred years, the far-famed flintlock, but the invention of the percussion gunlock by James Alexander Forsythe, an English clergyman, did just that. Completed in 1805 and patented two years later Forsythe's lock utilized a fulminate as a detonator and was known in England as the detonating lock and in America as the cap-lock or percussion. On his original model a steel plunger mounted above the pan crushed and exploded a deposit of fulminate in the pan when struck by the hammer, the resulting flash igniting the powder charge in the bore.

Of the innumerable improvements attempted on this new development the most noteworthy was the invention of the copper percussion cap (fig. 1e), and the lock on which it was used. The cap was a small copper cup containing a bit of fulminate of mercury sealed in place by a foil lining. One of these was slipped over the nipple of the rifle after loading. The falling hammer crushed the fulminate on the edge of the nipple, the flash entering the small hole in the nipple and firing the powder charge through the hollow drum.

Easily carried and more moisture resistant than the priming powder of the flintlock these caps had the additional significant advantages of speed and certainty of fire. Causes of flintlock misfires were numerous. Damp weather was particularly troublesome, as moisture eventually penetrated to the priming in the pan. Another common cause of misfires was a too-full flash pan, which resulted in the frizzen packing the priming powder too tightly, making ignition difficult. Then, too, the flint often refused to strike a spark and required sharpening or replacing. Small wonder that the shooting public welcomed an ignition system that eliminated these faults. Two other advantages of the percussion system were the stronger flash and the decidedly quicker ignition, both of which contributed greatly to accuracy.

The new system was not immediately adopted in this country, but by about 1830 the manufacture of cap-lock rifles was in full swing, although the flintlock died hard and a few were still being fabricated around the middle of the 19th century. One popular feature of the new ignition system was the ease with which a flintlock rifle could be converted to percussion. The flint cock was replaced by a hammer, and the frizzen, feather spring, and pan removed. The touch-hole was then enlarged and threaded to accommodate the drum and the operation completed by plugging the empty screw

holes. The very simplicity of this change-over resulted in innumerable flintlocks being converted, so that today few survive in their original condition.

Early Pennsylvania percussion rifles were virtually identical to the latest flintlocks for the extreme barrel length of the "Kentucky" flintlocks persisted in the early percussion period, as did the lines of the butt-stocks, the large ornate patch-boxes and other early features. Due to some gunmakers' practice of converting the locks they had on hand before using them it is often impossible to determine whether an arm was a percussion built with a converted lock or a flintlock, later converted.

In general the vintage of a rifle can be roughly determined by the degree to which certain trends have been followed. For instance, buttplates attained their greatest size on early flintlocks and gradually diminished in length and breadth until late in the percussion era, at the same time developing the long heel projection shown in fig. 1g. Immediately preceding the breech-loader's advent the absurdly small, ill-proportioned butt-stocks reverted to a size and form suggestive of the early flintlocks and strikingly similar to those found on modern arms. Likewise barrel lengths were noticeably reduced and trigger guards gradually narrowed until the late percussion period found them only about one-half their former width. Patch boxes also changed from the large rectangular type invariably found on the early percussions to the small round or oval type. Another late percussion characteristic was the half-stock design which subsequently replaced the full-length fore-end. After 1830 few muzzle loaders were built without double-set triggers, and the furniture on higher grade guns was often

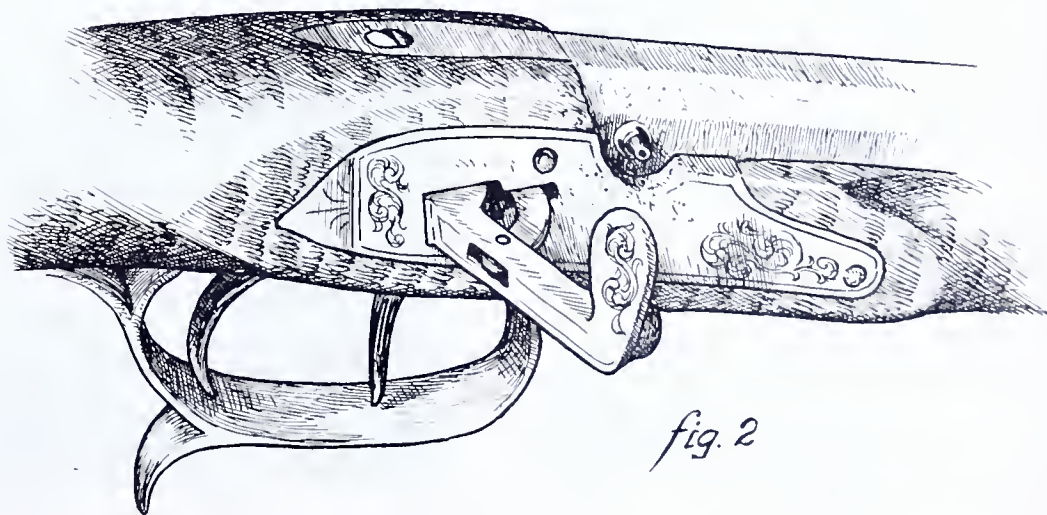
made of German silver instead of the usual brass. As with the late flintlocks the majority of the locks were of British manufacture, but in later years a greater percentage of domestic factory-made locks were utilized.

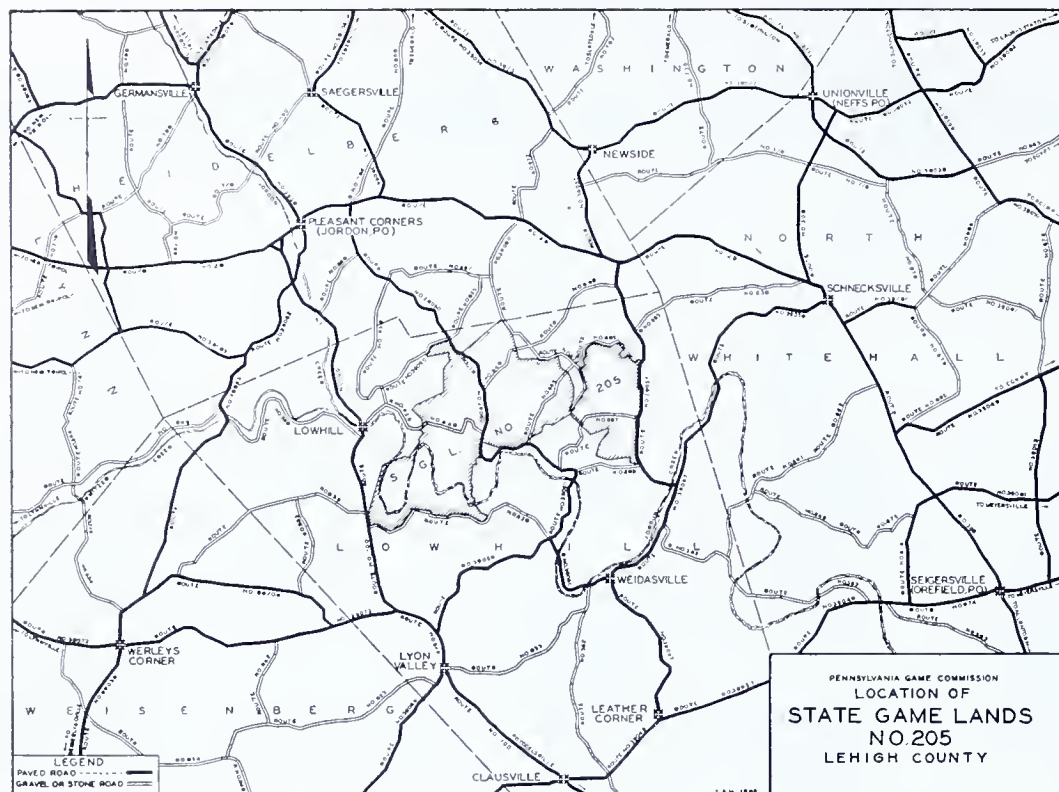
Generally speaking the percussions of the middle 1800's were inferior in workmanship, design and materials to the earlier rifles. The stocks, for instance were often fashioned of straight-grained wood and cross-striped grain simulated by staining with acid or by scorching. The chief difference in ornamentation was the extensive use of metallic inlays in the wood of the average percussion. Few were found on most flintlocks, but these were usually enhanced by neatly executed engraving, whereas those of the percussion rifles were severely plain, poorly designed and employed without restraint or good taste. Naturally some rifles do not fall in this category, but these are the inevitable exceptions.

A completely hand-built percussion is the swivel-breech shown in fig. 1a, built lock, stock and barrel by Joe Long of Middle Creek, Snyder County, Pennsylvania. The numerous plain inlays, comparatively short barrels and narrow trigger guard with finger spur are characteristic of the period.

One of the finest Pennsylvania percussion rifles in existence is the striking example built by a Huntingdon County maker, B. J. Koughe (fig. 1b). Studded with silver inlays from buttplate to fore-end cap this rifle is indeed a show-piece, and contrary to the reigning fashion of its time these inlays are beautifully engraved. Unfortunately, due to the small size of the drawing only a hint of this work can be shown. However the drawing of the cheekpiece inlay (fig. 1f) shows the type workmanship found on this

(Continued on Page 21)





contours comprise approximately 700 acres. This year 300 acres have been sharecropped. We anticipate a yield of 3,000 bushels of ear corn as our share, which will be distributed for winter feeding. Any portion over and above the feeding requirements will be shipped to the Game Farms. Since the Commission has adopted a more modern type of cultivation, it is very simple to interest local farmers in the share-cropping proposition. Last year there were seven tractors working the fields at one time.

A beautiful orchard was in operation when the lands were acquired. At the time it was not realized how well this area would fit into our program. This 18 acre orchard is also share-cropped and no expenses are incurred for pruning or spraying. Our share of the apples is used in connection with our Live Game Trapping and Transfer Program. Apples were always an expensive, and at times a very scarce item. Now our quarter share provides a greater portion of the important bait in trapping at least 12,000 rabbits annually in Division "A".

At the very beginning, it was realized that this area was actually a wildlife desert. In

Progress and Development on State Game Lands No. 205

Prepared for the Field Management Bureau by Ray W. Trexler,
Special Services Assistant, Division "A"

SEVERAL Counties in Pennsylvania have always professed to be traditionally Pennsylvania Dutch. The methods, dress, language, cooking and over-all farm practices readily designate each Community as a Dutch settlement. One Dutch County is noted for beef cattle, another for apples and still another county has record potato crops. Regardless of what each one is noted for, the people have one pastime in general—They love to hunt. This wonderful hunting spirit has been handed down through generations and today we have an enormous problem to provide sufficient hunting territory in our over-populated State. One of the solutions to our problem was the purchase of State Game Lands. In the Southeast, these lands are a blessing to the hunter. Let us consider the tract of land which the Commission bought in Lehigh County, Lowhill Township, known as State Game Lands No. 205.

The original purchase was made in September 1943, consisting of 549 acres. This territory was known as the Trexler Sheep Ranch and adjoins the Trexler-Lehigh Game Preserve. Each year thousands of motorists pass through the Preserve in hopes of seeing a few of the fascinating elk and buffalo, which are now practically extinct. The Game Lands adjoin Route No. 100 and are located within five miles of Schnecksville. Drainage, for the area, is provided by the large Jordan Creek, which also provides fair bass fishing. The tract was used as a sheep pasture by the former owners and all open areas are covered with a mixture of orchard and Kentucky blue grass. The intense grazing had stripped the land of all game producing shrubs. An unusual feature about the soil is the fact that it is definitely alkaline or sweet. This provides excellent stands of clover.

In October of 1946, the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association presented the Game Commission with a tract of 17 additional acres. Commissioner Biddle was on hand to accept this generous donation. The Association set up this most appropriate Living Memorial to members of the organization killed in action while serving in the Armed Forces during World War II.

Shortly after the Commission acquired this land, a Management Plan was prepared. This was done principally to improve the environmental conditions for the small game species namely: ringnecks, rabbits, squirrel and quail. During the few short years, approximately 125 contour strips have been established. The shaley soil absorbs the rain water and very little erosion is in evidence, despite the fact that the entire area is covered with steep slopes and hillsides. The

the winter there was very little food or cover for wildlife. Approximately 80,000 conifers and 15,000 food producing shrubs have been planted to date. Six plots of shrubby Lespedeza were planted in 1945 and each year these plants are providing more food and cover. The former owners had planted 30 acres of pines in hill fields. However, only 15 acres provided game food and cover, the remaining acreage contains older pines wherein the understory has died out. The area is not suitable for timbering operations. Most of the higher ground has small wood lots of oak, maple and ash. Hemlock, white pine, hickory, birch, walnut and poplar are scattered throughout the entire tract.

Realizing that the hunters would cover the area very thoroughly, two small refuges of 20 acres each were put into operation.

(Continued on Page 15)



Approximately 125 contour strips have been established.



Mexico's Waterfowl Kill Less Than 5% of U. S. Take, F. W. S. Director Says

Mexico's annual waterfowl kill is probably less than five percent of the total yearly take in the United States, according to Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Day returned recently from Mexico, after conferring with Mexican wildlife conservation officials and visiting many of the country's important waterfowl areas. He said the Mexican officials are striving to improve enforcement of laws issued under the U.S.-Mexican treaty of 1936, protecting migratory birds and game mammals.

The Service's Director found that the bulk of the birds taken in the Valley of Mexico are killed by Indians using antiquated, muzzle-loaded shotguns and spears. The birds are used primarily for food, like the ducks and geese taken on northern Canada's and Alaska's breeding grounds by Eskimos and Indians. Mr. Day said coots comprise a major portion of the Mexican waterfowl kill.

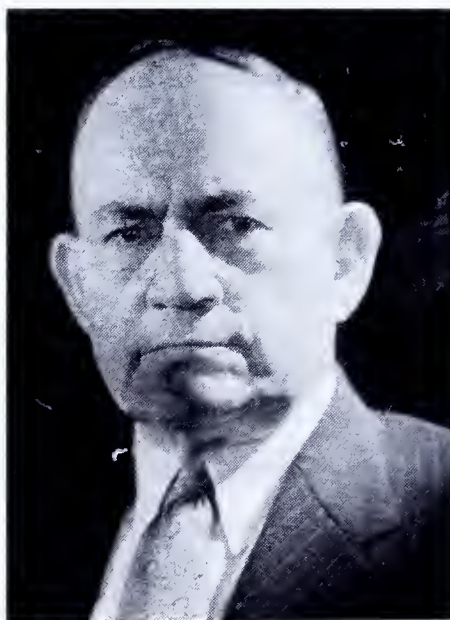
Waterfowl hunting is not a popular sport in Mexico, as it is in the United States, he said. But considerable hunting is done near the international border by U. S. citizens. Most of Mexico's best waterfowl wintering grounds are so inaccessible to hunters, he stated, that they constitute excellent natural refuges for the birds.

As a result of the conference between the U. S. and Mexican wildlife conservation officials, plans are being made for another meeting of the two countries and Canada, before the 1949 waterfowl hunting regulations are issued, to develop more uniform laws.

Plans are also being made for joint participation between the United States and Mexico in the Fish and Wildlife Service's forthcoming aerial and ground surveys of wintering waterfowl in the Latin American republic.

Mud-dauber wasps build many-celled mud tubes in which spiders, paralyzed by the sting of the female wasp, are stored. In each cell one wasp egg is laid and, after hatching, the larva feeds upon the paralyzed victims.

IN MEMORIAM



HENRY VAN CLEVE
1870—1948

Although almost eight months have passed since the death of Harry Van Cleve in May, memory of him and his great contribution to wildlife conservation will be carried to all parts of Pennsylvania as the trapping season reaches its peak this winter. Mr. Van Cleve was one of the best informed men in America on trapping problems and for almost a quarter century served Pennsylvania trappers while he was with the Game Commission and later the Animal Trap Company of America. A native of Coudersport, he joined the Commission in 1916 as a refuge keeper and later was placed in charge of bounty claims. He recently co-authored a book on trapping which has gained nation-wide recognition.

Shortage of Seed Slows Habitat-Restoration Work

So great is the current demand by farmers for seedlings of multiflora rose and seed and seedlings of bicolor lespedeza that the progress of many state game habitat-restoration projects is limited by the short supply of such material, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

30 Million Fur Skins Produced Yearly in U. S., F. W. S. Estimates

American fur trappers and fur farmers produce about 30 million pelts each year, the Fish and Wildlife Service estimated recently.

Frank G. Ashbrook, in charge of the Service's wild fur animal investigations, explained that the figure represents a five-year average of the annual fur catch in the United States. Lack of statistics from some of the states and differences in state methods of obtaining production reports from fur trappers make it impossible to release specific, nation-wide figures, he said.

Muskrat rates highest in wild fur production. The average yearly take ranges from 18 million to 20 million pelts. Opossum is next highest, with an average yearly take ranging from 2½ million to 3 million. Other important fur-bearing species: skunk 2 million to 2½ million pelts; raccoon, 1 million to 1½ million; foxes 900,000 to 1 million; mink, 700,000 to 800,000.

About one-sixth of total U. S. fur production is obtained from animals raised in captivity. Almost 425,000 pelts are harvested yearly by fur farmers from minks and their mutations, and almost 250,000 from silver foxes and their mutations.

The average annual raw fur crop is worth almost \$125 million to the country's trappers and farmers, the Service said. It yields an average annual income of about \$500 million to the retail fur trade.

Most recent statistics on total fur-animal catches indicate that Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota are the country's leading fur producing states.

Although the United States is one of the chief fur-producing countries in the world, it does not produce enough furs to meet more than half its own demand.

Some lizards incubate their eggs beneath the bark of rotting logs. Because a reptile's body temperature approximates its surroundings, the female leaves her nest periodically to bask in the sun—returning to transmit the warmth to her eggs.



One day during small game season, Fish Warden Close and I were patrolling the West Branch of Hicks Run and decided to take a look at some apple trees along the creek bottom for bear signs. As we walked along the stream we came upon signs where a bear had killed and dragged some animal from along the creek bottom to some tall grass where we found some intestines filled with the evidence that the animal had been eating corn. On further investigation we found the bear had caught and killed a coon that would have weighed about 12 lbs. All the bear had eaten was the mid-section of the coon. This, of course, is typical bear fashion but I never before saw or knew a bear to get close enough to a coon to kill one.

During September I caught five or six rattle snakes alive and put them into a box along with a large water snake and a garter snake. I kept the snakes in this box for several weeks and left them under our corn crib at Hicks Run. One day I thought I would see how they were reacting to the cold nights. To my surprise I found that the box was over running with young reptiles. Upon counting them I found a total of six rattler, 35 garter and 24 water snakes.—Game Protector N. L. Erickson, Emporium.

Proof that deer season needn't be restricted to killing only deer was given by Boyd Doverspike, of Apollo, who killed a three-foot rattlesnake Friday, December 3. Mr. Doverspike killed the snake on upper Clear Creek near Sigel about 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of that day and to prove his story, returned with the fresh-out rattles.—From the "Jefferson Democrat."

Recently a six point buck invaded the heart of downtown New Castle. Becoming somewhat confused by the surroundings it ran through an open doorway leading into the grease room of a local service station. Not being satisfied with the grease rack as a place of refuge it then accomplished the unbelievable feat so often attempted, but in vain, by motorists who have also been known to be confused. In short, it went out the back way through a 14x20 inch window. From here it crossed an alley plunged through the rear door of a motor car com-

pany, ran through the garage section and into the office department. Attaches quickly closed the doors leading into the auto display room, extinguished the lights and called for help. By the time deputies and city police arrived, the deer was on the floor exhausted, but not until he had brought down most of the office equipment with him.—Game Protector Samuel B. Shade, New Castle.

When I received a call from the farmer that he wanted me to come right over that he had a deer in his silo pit I thought that it was probably dead or crippled and that we would have to shoot it. At least, I thought, some of the hospitals would be provided with meat. When I reached the farm, low and behold I discovered that a large doe had stepped into a 12 foot concrete pit and had not apparently hurt herself in any way. Unharmed she was released by way of the feed chute. Then she took off across the county.—Game Protector Ralph L. Shank, Uwchland.

While driving along a back road in my district during the latter part of September I noticed about a dozen crows raising quite a fuss. Taking shotgun in hand I walked for almost one-half mile approaching the area as closely as I could. The crows and a Coopers hawk were attempting to attack a barred owl who was putting up a good fight while taking advantage of the heavy foliage of the tree in which he had evidently been sleeping.

My approach was too soon sensed by the ever alert crows, and as they started to take to flight I managed to kill the hawk. The owl escaped, but I was satisfied that I had bagged the most destructive of the lot.—Game Protector L. L. Logan, Latrobe.

At a meeting of a local game association held recently, one of the members of the organization, who happens to be an insurance agent and travels over most of the country made the claim that he is an ardent small game hunter. Every time he observes a ring-neck pheasant in the field he stops his auto. With a piece of chalk he marks the location on the road. Now if Mr. Ringneck cooperates this fall, this hunter hopes to shoot his limit.

—Game Protector Jackson S. Kepner, York Haven.

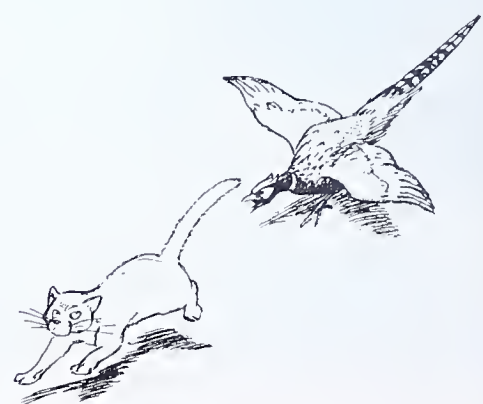
On the morning of October 11 a large male ringneck pheasant flew through a picture window into the second floor apartment of Mrs. Hamilton, Uniontown. Upon hearing the crash of breaking glass Mrs. Hamilton walked into the living room to discover the bird, uninjured except for a slight scratch on one leg. It was pacing nervously back and forth beneath the window, apparently not even dazed by the terrific impact. Mrs. Hamilton transferred the bird to the cellar where it could do no further damage. It was later released in the country.—Game Protector T. W. Meehan, Jr., Uniontown.

On the opening day of deer season, while patrolling in the Hemlock section, I noticed a hunter hobbling along. He seemed to be having a hard time of it and thinking he might be hurt I hurried over to him to offer some assistance. It was then that I noticed he was using a cane. Curiosity having got the best of me and from experience having known some men to be as sensitive about their age as women, I checked this fellow's license to get the answer. I found out that the old timer was 82 years old. He hunted deer ever since there had been a season and if it weren't for his d— rheumatism, as he puts it, he could still walk with the best of them.—Game Protector William T. Campbell, Franklin.

William Bowden and a friend were waiting for the opening hour while they looked out of the car window. They saw two cock birds walking around. Off to another side they saw a house cat sneaking up to what they thought a pheasant breakfast. All of a sudden one of the birds saw the cat and immediately rushed at the four legged animal. The cat, in turn, reversed his field and the last thing the men saw was a cat in full flight and a bird in full pursuit. Whoever said the ringneck is unable to take care of himself?

Is the raccoon still a nocturnal animal? So far three were reported to have been killed by rabbit hunters during daylight hours. Bob Neighley killed one in November and upon examining the animal found it to be minus a tail.

As in past years, there have been many hunters killing foxes when they were hunting small game. So far, I have had reports of eight being shot in the district.—Game Protector H. E. Greenwald, Jr., Vandergrift.





POPULAR BREEDS OF HOUNDS

By HERBERT KENDRICK

THE methodical, keen-scented, noisy, hard working and very interesting hound plays a highly important part in our sport of modern gunning. Although we think of hounds as our hunters of furred game, they are often trained and used successfully for finding, flushing, and retrieving several types of game birds. This sad-eyed loyal companion is definitely a specialist, therefore it is necessary for an individual to have some knowledge of the different breeds and the work each breed is best adapted to perform. Here again is a brief description of each of the most popular breeds used in this country. If you are interested in the hound as a gun dog, select the breed you feel will be most suited to your particular needs and then obtain detailed information before you buy.

The Beagle Hound is perhaps the smallest of the lot of hounds and to me he is the most interesting. I love his attractive markings of patchy black and white, tan and white, black and tan, or lemon and white. He is from about ten to fifteen inches in height, weighs around twenty-five pounds, possesses long wide nostrils and ears that hang long and loosely. His chief love is slowly and surely following the fox, deer, bear, and cottontail rabbit. Many learned dog men say he has no equal in hunting rabbits because he is slow and persistent enough to keep on the trail despite the various tricks a bunny may use to divert him. This lovable little feller is affectionate, well-mannered with people and dogs, modest, an efficient worker, and very easy to keep and feed.

The Basset Hound is a beautiful little animal that may take a little time to become accustomed to you or warm up to you, but once he gives you his heart he is your obedient and loyal slave until the day he dies. His markings are somewhat like that of the Beagle. He has a merry bell-toned voice that thrills the hunter if he is alone or with a "pack." His heavy boned body is built on powerful, short crooked legs, and his courage and endurance sends him into the heaviest and roughest of covers. This fine dog is used primarily on rabbits, however he can be used on larger game, and often on pheasants and grouse. He is highly intelligent, possesses a good nose, is easily trained, and as little trouble to keep as a dog could possibly be.

The Plott Hound is bred for rough hunting and does not show up well on the bench. He is medium sized, rangy, long legs, brindle, or brindle and black in color. This mountain bred dog is built for speed and fighting, therefore he is used for bigger game. He gained his great popularity through his superlative work on the Russian boar in the Smoky mountains, and since then he has been used successfully on mountain lions, bobcats, jaguar, bears, and has made an enviable record on coon.

The Fox Hound is made up of different strains, the most popular being the Walker, the Birdsong, the Trigg, and the Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. There has, perhaps, been more hunting

GUNS, LOADS AND PATTERNS

By TED TRUEBLOOD

I HAVE often wondered whether the British, with their light 12-gauge guns designed for ounce loads, weren't on the right track, while the much more powerful American loads and heavier guns might not be sheer foolishness. Our standard 20-gauge load is an ounce of shot, but our average twenty weights as much as a light British twelve—slightly over six pounds.

It seemed to me that an ounce of shot should perform better from the larger bore. The column of shot is shorter—about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch compared to $\frac{7}{8}$ in the twenty—and, consequently, roughly a sixth less shot is in contact with the barrel. This should mean fewer deformed pellets and a better pattern.

Having some 3-1-6 loads (three drams equivalent of powder and an ounce of No. 6 shot) in 12 gauge, I recently decided to pattern them for comparison with heavy 20-gauge loads of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -1-6. I selected two new standard grade guns with full-choke barrels and spent the greater part of a day shooting various loads. The results were far from what I expected.

I fired the first shot from the twelve at 40 yards and discovered to my surprise that the pattern was so poor it was worthless for comparison. I then moved up to 30 yards and did all of my shooting with ounce loads at that distance.

The twelve put an average of 127 shot inside a 20-inch circle. The twenty averaged 176 in the same area at the same range. This was the exact opposite of what I had expected, so I began shooting a variety of other loads from both guns to see whether I could discover the reason.

I found, about two dozen patterns later, that the particular twelve I had chosen either would not handle ounce loads or that my shells of that loading were defective. While those I shot at 40 yards made an average of only 41 percent, the same gun averaged 73 per cent with 3-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ loads in the standard 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

While it made its best patterns with No. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ shot, it handled the faster 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -6 loads much better than it did the lighter ones. Patterns with the 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -ounce, No. 6 shot loads average 69 per cent.

Unfortunately, I didn't have any maximum loads with me, so I was unable to determine what kind of patterns it would have made with 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ equivalent drams of powder and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of shot. I suspect that this gun was bored for heavy loads and that I would have obtained better patterns with them.

Further testing at 40 yards with the 20-gauge showed that it made its best patterns with No. 6 shot, regardless of brand of ammunition used. The average of several shots with that size was 65 per cent, while the average for No. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ was only 57 per cent. Shooting the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 loads of No. 8 shot, it fell away off, making only 44 per cent, and the patterns actually were denser and more uniform with the 345 No. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ shot in the ounce loads than they were with the 409 eights.

Except for the ounce loads, the twelve likewise made its poorest

(Continued on Page 32)

(Continued on Page 32)

KILL OR CURE—from Page 7



It appears that habitat improvement might be the better method of restoration.

Just what you might suspect! Because there is little or no snow in the South and food is available throughout the year in large quantities, there is no need for a large storage of vitamins, and these birds do not possess this ability.

Last year bobwhites were collected from various states from Florida to the northern fringe of the range and the liver size and vitamin A storage compared for the different states. It was found that good Northern stock had livers nearly four times as large as those from Florida, and those from states lying between these two extremes represented an almost perfect gradient from north to south. And then a check of game-farm quail revealed that only a portion of them possessed livers comparable in size to those from wild Northern birds.

So there you have the story: a quail with a liver weighing five to six grams is crossed with an introduced quail whose liver weighs as little as one to two grams, and the hybrid progeny have livers weighing somewhere near half-way between. These offspring should never venture farther north than North Carolina or Virginia because they just won't be able to take it. Repeated additions of large numbers of small-livered birds, particularly following hard winters when the native stock is nearly wiped out, means an ever-decreasing vitamin A storage capacity in the wild stock. Little wonder that a severe winter takes 90 per cent.

One or two states in the East and Middle West have never planted Southern or pen-reared quail, and the bobwhites there have retained most of their original vigor. To find out whether these uncontaminated quail were actually superior to the hybrid stock in other states, wild-trapped quail from two of these states were compared with wild-trapped hybrid birds and with pen-reared birds. All of these different groups and different types were fasted and exposed to the

weather side by side to see which would live longest.

The hardy, non-polluted stock outlived the other groups by a wide margin, and lasted nearly twice as long as the pen-reared birds. Think what this difference might mean during a severe winter. Would 90 per cent of one variety succumb, while only 30 or 40 per cent of the superior variety died? Isn't it conceivable that this poorer quality stock might easily mean a decided reduction in numbers and a shrinking of the range in the North?

Then there is the second ill effect of the

restocking program, especially when pen-reared birds are released. Even though the original breeders were wild-trapped or from eggs gathered in the wild, within one to two generations much of the inherent wildness is lost and the progeny lack the capacity for eluding their natural enemies and caring for themselves. This, in part, accounts for the exceedingly high mortality of the first few weeks which most often follows a planting of these hand-reared quail. If they are successful in hatching chicks, the chances for survival of these youngsters without proper parental training and care is much poorer than that of chicks reared by truly wild birds.

A third possible detriment to native quail from these releases is that of introduced diseases. Quail farms have regular and disastrous outbreaks of communicable disease which may kill high percentages of the birds on hand. Many carriers are released each year, and these quickly unite with existing wild coveys or mate with wild birds. The chance for the spread of some devastating disease to wild quail is more than good, and, once started, it could mean the extirpation of bobwhites over large areas.

Up to this point the future of the bobwhite may appear pretty gloomy, but, on the contrary, there is no reason why this bird should not regain much it has lost if it is managed wisely and full use is made of the information available concerning the species. Future management appears to be a matter of adjusting the environment to suit the present poor quality stock, or to improve the present stock so that the birds can survive in the environment as it exists now, or, better yet, do some of both.

For instance, it is known that even the hybrid birds or the pen-reared birds will not suffer serious mortality from climatic stresses if they are provided with adequate nutrition. Therefore, a good supply of food,



The author, while working as a research technician for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, releasing a crate of pen-reared bobwhites.

available above the snow, would probably accomplish wonders in rehabilitating this bird. **To supply this food artificially—that is, by winter feeding or by planting food patches—is an expensive and difficult task.**

The best approach, although a comparatively slow one, is a general improvement of soil fertility through a plan of soil-erosion control as sponsored by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Increased fertility means more and better food on higher, sturdier plants which are much more likely to remain standing above the snow. Increased fertility means more cover as well as more food, protection from the elements and predators during the winter months. **Erosion control and soil building are a No. 1 management practice in the restoration or increase of any farm-game species.**

If the vigor or hardiness of the bobwhite can be improved at the same time that the bird's habitat is receiving attention, the combination should certainly produce results. **There appear to be two principal ways for improving the quality of the bird.** The first is the slow but sure way—nature's way. If no more pen-reared quail were released, the wild stock would gradually increase its vigor by a natural process of elimination—the survival of the fittest. Each winter the weaker birds would die off, and leave only the best and strongest for reproduction. Over a period of a few years and a few generations the wild quail should be as hardy and as well able to care for himself as his forebears of fifty or a hundred years ago.

If sportsmen or states are unwilling to abandon their propagation of quail in pens, then they should be bred for large livers and vitamin A storage capacity. These factors are inherited, so that breeders selected for these qualities would be likely to produce chicks with good capacity. Careful selection over a few seasons should produce a pen-reared bird capable of withstanding periods of food scarcity as well as native-born quail.

Breeders are selected by placing all of the potential breeding stock on a vitamin A-free diet for from three to five weeks. Wheat, fed alone as a whole grain, is highly satisfactory for this purpose. Those birds which begin to show ruffled feathers, droopiness, eye disorders, lack of appetite, etc., should be eliminated as fast as these symptoms of avitaminosis appear. **Birds which remain healthy after three to five weeks of this diet have proved their capacity for vitamin A storage and should make excellent breeders.** Continued selection over three or four generations should nearly eliminate any birds showing a tendency toward limited storage ability.

But there is a catch. In spite of this selective breeding for resistance factors, there is no reason to believe that there will be any improvement in the wildness trait, and the pen-reared stock may still fall easy prey to the great variety of winged and four-footed predators which harass the bobwhite constantly.

And, last but not least, **breeding for large livers will not eliminate the disease factor,** and even this improved stock may carry death to the precious few surviving native birds. **It would appear that habitat improvement might be the better method of restoration,** because restocking with pen-reared



There is no reason why this bird should not regain much it has lost if it is managed wisely.

birds is still a hazardous and fruitless undertaking in the North.

Bobwhite's return won't be accomplished with miraculous suddenness, but there is considerable hope that the day will come,

in the not too distant future, when it will again assume its rightful place in the New England countryside and provide excellent sport for bird hunters over all of the more Northern states of its range.

HELP CURE THE BOBWHITE QUAIL!

DO: Place WHOLE or CRACKED YELLOW CORN in areas known to contain coveys of quail this winter . . .

BUT

DON'T: Feed wheat, buckwheat, oats, rye, barley, white corn, or even mixed scratch grains. These grains are deficient in Vitamin A and will do no good—may possibly do much harm!

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 205—from Page 10

The Game Lands are located only a few miles from the well known Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Due to the abundance of food on the area, hawks put in their appearance especially during the Migration Period. Last season several Great-horned Owls were removed. Through the Predator Control Program, quite a few foxes and weasels are removed annually.

The sloping hillsides, mentioned before in this article, provide some of the best "Chuck" hunting for miles around. The hunters in and around Lehigh County have long been recognized as some of the better small-bore riflemen in the country.

The Jordan Creek provides an ideal supply of food for raccoon. The old-timers have known this for a long time and during the open season you can hear the "coon" hounds quite frequently.

Crow hunting has been real sport for years. During the daytime, the crows feed over an extensive area. At dusk they fly to their roost and you may experience some wonderful shooting if you conceal yourself along one of the flyways. Calling, during the nesting season, is even greater sport.

While nesting, the adults will attack ferociously and their power dives will afford the finest wing shooting.

During the open season of 1947, there were 14 buck and 30 does shot in the vicinity of the Game Lands. This particular area is not being managed for big game animals. It is primarily a small game field. However, the remarkable condition of these deer substantiates the Commission's point that the deer found in highly agricultural sections are generally in top-notch physical condition and usually possess a fine set of antlers.

Field Trials have become very popular in the Southeast. The Game Lands in Lehigh County are ideal for bird dog and beagle trials. One of the features is a Fun Trial held prior to November 1, by the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association.

With our present day farming, so much of our ideal hunting territory has been destroyed. The small game hunters will appreciate the efforts of the Commission after the present plan shows gratifying results. Through good sound management, this is sure to come about.

ROUSE TRIAL

ASSEMBLY CENTER



Above: Among the dignitaries at the trials were Robert A. Wells, Secretary of the New York State Conservation Department, left, and Tom Frye, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Below: Sam R. Light, Punxsutawney, with his setter bitch, Flora Sky, a second series dog.



THE 1948 GRAND NATIONAL

A Photo-Story

THE little town of Marienville, Penna., was host in November to a great sporting fraternity of grouse dog field trailers. The Fourth Grouse Futurity and the sixth running of the Grand National Grouse Championship brought to this Forest County town the nation's top-flight owners, handlers, trainers, officials and enthusiastic followers to watch setter and pointer dogs vie with the wary ruffed grouse, Pennsylvania's official state bird.

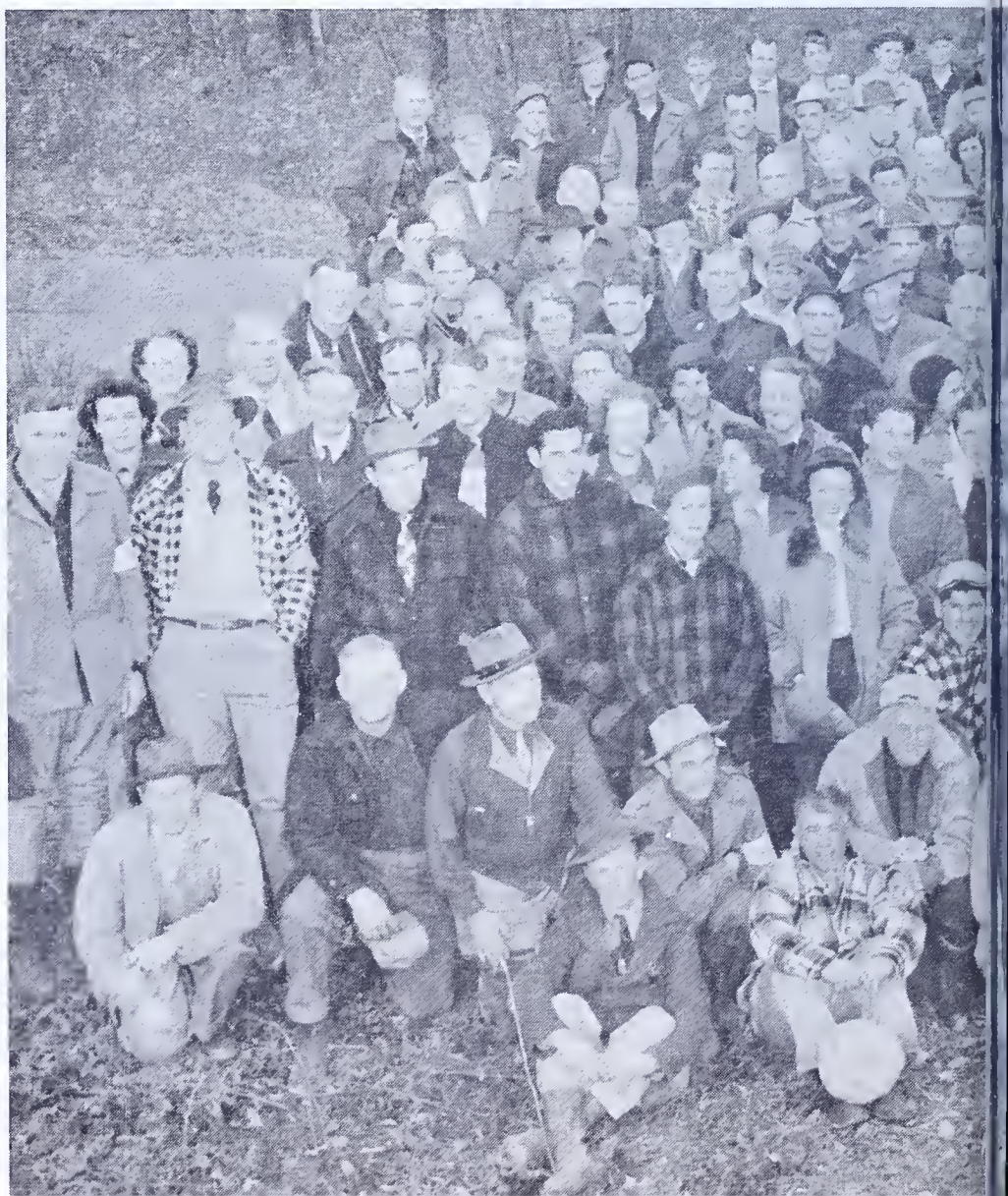
The championship running ended disappointingly when the judges called the meet off after three days of keen competition among the nation's best grouse dogs. Among the 35 entrants, the officials failed to find a dog whose performance measured up to the rigid standards for the championship. Only once before, in 1945, did this occur.

A hint of which dogs performed best came at the end of the third day of the trial when three dogs were called back for second brace work. They were: Burton's Fleetfoot Ginger, the 1946 Grand National Champion, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Burton, Pittsburgh, and handled by Rich Tuttle, Johnsonburg; Chief General, owned by W. Lee White, Norwalk, Conn., and handled by Mike Deminatore; and Flora Sky, owned by Sam R. Light, Punxsutawney, and handled by Larry Tuttle, Johnsonburg.

Ginger was carried right into second series work at the end of his first brace when he performed beautifully on a cover of five sitting grouse. After thirty minutes of the second hour, Ginger was ordered up by the judges.

Chief General and Flora Sky were braced together for an intended two-hour second series heat, but neither dog finished. Flora was unruly to handling and was ordered up. The General started strong and kept his pace until he entered the second hour. When his casts became increasingly shorter and shorter, the judges ended the running.

Apparently none of the other 32 dogs turned in acceptable work, and one may wonder how it is possible for so many high-ranking dogs to meet in competition without a single one turning in a championship performance. The answer is in the strict, hard and fast regulations that govern the judging of a championship. As far as the average gallery spectator was concerned, quite a few dogs



GROUSE CHAMPIONSHIP

L HARRISON

handled themselves in great style. And so they did, if one bases their work on rules that govern ordinary trials. But this was a championship, not an ordinary trial, and to be named a national champion, a dog must make no mistakes.

Grouse trialers will take heart, however, in the brilliant running of the Fourth Grouse Futurity. Here a field of 38 youngsters ran their hearts out in 30-minute braces that brought forth qualities that indicated many all-age wins to come.

First place in the futurity went to Skyrocket Pride's Hank, an English setter dog owned by E. G. Smith, Pittsburgh, and handled by Gene Galloway, Marienville. Mr. Smith also had a third place winner in Skyrocket Bonnie, also handled by Gene Galloway. Second place went to Masterman's Countess, a setter bitch owned by E. E. Simmons, Roanoke, Va., and handled by C. Rippey. Fourth place dog was Sam L's Dina, owned by Sam R. Light, Punxsutawney, and handled by Larry Tuttle, Johnsonburg.

Judges for the championship were: William T. McCarty, Ford City, Pa., Dr. C. W. Harrigan, Millinocket, Me., and E. S. (Ted) Blodget, Grand Rapids, Mich. Stake manager was Frank D. Fair, Sharon, Pa.

Judges for the futurity were: Frank D. Fair, Sharon, Pa., Dr. C. W. Harrigan, Millinocket, Me., and Del Todd, Grand Rapids, Mich. Stake manager was Alex D. Deemer II, Brookville, Pa.

While the championship running ended disappointingly, all the glamour and excitement that attends a national classic were enjoyed during the two days of the futurity running and the three days of the championship. Gay parties, dinners, meetings with speeches by important persons in the wild-life and sporting fields, the formalities of brace drawings and cup and pin presentations made the event a memorable one.

No one offered lack of birds as an excuse for any of the poor performances turned in by dogs that should have done better. Never in recent years did a grouse trial uncover so many native birds. Hardly a brace went down without finding grouse, and as many as nine on a single heat was not rare. For once, the ruffed grouse gave a great performance. It was unfortunate that so many of the nation's best dogs did not do likewise.



Above: Mrs. E. G. Smith, Pittsburgh, leads her husband's two Grouse Futurity winners, Skyrocket Pride's Hank, first place winner, right, and Skyrocket Bonnie, third place winner, left. Below: A breakaway in the second brace of the Championship finds Chief General leading Tulagi Chief. Both are New England dogs.



A JOB FOR SPORTSMEN—from Page 3

I have seen fishermen jerk undersized trout from the hook and disgustedly throw them back into the brush, instead of returning them carefully to the water. An acquaintance was telling me recently about his wonderful duck-hunting spot on Snake River. "Most of them fall into the willows at the head of the island," he said, "but when one drops into the current we just let him go. It's too much work to go after him with the boat."

A friend of mine, a waterfowl refuge manager for the Fish and Wildlife Service, told me that every day during the open season dozens of hunters line the boundary and shoot buckshot at geese passing over 80 to 120 yards high. "Nine-tenths of the birds hit are crippled and lost," he said, "but there's nothing we can do about it."

These are only the most obvious violations of the rules of good sportsmanship. How many hunters do you know who devote a few days each year to improving game habitat in the areas where they hunt? How many anglers who spend at least some time working at stream improvement?

Don't write me a letter. I can tell you. Outside the organized sportsmen's groups, which contain virtually all of the conservation-conscious outdoorsmen in the country, but whose membership is pitifully small compared with the total who hunt and fish, there aren't enough to flag a handcar if they were all painted red.

I make a sharp distinction between sportsmen and all the others who hunt and fish. A sportsman obeys the law. His catches of fish and bags of game are always conservative. He makes some contribution toward conservation beyond the purchase of a hunting or fishing license, which is compulsory. He is considerate of the landowner on whose property he hunts and fishes. If he uses the public domain, he is careful not to leave it a blackened waste.

As long as the majority of hunters and anglers are indifferent to the future of their sport, the rest of us, no matter how efficient our public agencies may be, haven't a chance to save it. I think that is our basic trouble at present. Too many hunters and fishermen don't give a damn about anything but killing more game and catching more fish.

Before the war a friend of mine was a banker in Trieste. He and his friends leased the hunting rights on several thousand acres. Every spring they paid the farmers a fee for each partridge nest that was found and flagged. Later, if the nesting attempt was successful and the brood came off all right, they paid another sum. He assured me they always had plenty of birds.

How many sportsmen's clubs in this country flag pheasant nests before the hay is mowed? Not many. But this simple task, which would require only a few days each year, would save hundreds of thousands of pheasants. Most farmers would be willing to cooperate by mowing around the marked nests.

There are many things which all of us could do, but I'm afraid too many of us spend our energy beefing about the conservation departments or the Fish and Wildlife Service rather than doing something constructive.

Not long ago a young friend who is learning to be a writer came to me for advice. The editor of an outdoor magazine had encouraged him to write an article "taking the hide off" the state game departments and the Fish and Wildlife Service. "The sportsmen have had the same old tripe handed them too many times," the editor wrote, in effect. "Let's start by taking the conservation agencies to task for doing a lousy job and then go on from there."

My friend, lacking the background necessary to do such a job intelligently, came to me. I told him I was not qualified to advise him.

Admittedly the Fish and Wildlife Service has made mistakes, and some of our state conservation departments are horrible, but I believe our conservation agencies, on the whole, are simply a reflection of the people who put them into office and keep them there.

The poorest fish and game department with which I ever was associated in the capacity of a reporter was in a state where I saw a hunter standing in the road shooting meadowlarks and where most of the fishermen I met openly flouted the game laws. Who was to blame, the department for not enforcing the law, or the sportsmen for not demanding law enforcement and securing men who would do the job? As long as most of the men who hunt and fish are determined not to play fair, we could have a game warden for every acre of land and we still couldn't enforce the laws.

Law observance, of course, is only part of the answer. Respect for the rights of the property owners on whose land we hunt and

fish is another part. The important idea which we must somehow get across to the hunting and fishing public is that the game belongs to each of us. This ownership involves not only the right to pursue it during open season, but the obligation to protect it at all times. Privilege entails responsibility, and most of us have failed to accept our responsibility toward the sports we love.

I am convinced that most hunters and anglers regard the game and fish solely as something to kill, not as their own property to be taken wisely and preserved for future use. If they did, there would not be hunters who allow dead ducks to float away without making an effort to retrieve them. A man who kills eight ducks in order to take home four is doing more than robbing other hunters. He is depriving himself of sport next year, and he is stealing from today's children who will be the hunters of tomorrow.

What we need more than anything else if we are to preserve our free hunting and fishing for future generations is more sportsmen and fewer persons who merely hunt and fish. All of our progress in conservation so far has been made by sportsmen. They set up and support the state fish and game departments. They have backed every worthwhile piece of conservation legislation that has ever been passed.

Now, as I see it, a bigger, more vital and much more difficult job is ahead of them. They are the only ones who can do it. It is a tremendous task in public relations.

Unfortunately few men who should read this article will do so. The readers of *Field & Stream*, as a whole, are sportsmen. It is the great army of those who hunt and fish, but who are not sportsmen, who must be reached. All writers, particularly those who conduct newspaper columns can help, but they can't approach the millions who must somehow be educated along the right lines if we are to succeed.

The job must be done at the grassroots level, as the politicians say. The first step is for every sportsman to conduct himself as a model of good behavior. Always obey the game laws. Always take less than the limit. Do some work each year toward improving habitat for game or fish, controlling predators, preventing erosion, or other worthwhile activity.

Belong to a sportsmen's organization and encourage others to do so. I know that all of us sometimes think club meetings with their endless arguing and discussion, are futile. Actually, through the years, a great deal of good is accomplished. They are the only means of reaching vast numbers of hunters and fishermen who are badly in need of education along conservation lines.

Try to instil something of the precepts of sportsmanship into at least one hunter or fisherman a year. This can be a very pleasant task if it is approached properly. Boys, particularly, learn rapidly from example, but even older men can be taught.

I have a friend who is an excellent angler, but for many years he bordered on being a fish-hog. He never exceeded the limit, but weekend after weekend he brought in all the trout the law allowed. His catch for a year, all taken legally, was tremendous.

After he had fished with me for a while and discovered that I had just as much fun turning trout loose as he did keeping them, he finally tried it. Now he keeps three or four nice ones to eat and returns the others to the water unharmed.

I know another man whose wife does not hunt. Each year, however, he buys her a license and takes her along so that he can shoot her limit of birds. He is a good hunter and a good shot, and he has a good dog. He habitually shoots two limits, instead of one, each time he goes out. A violator of that kind never can be caught by a conservation officer. Somehow I hope to convince him that this practice is just as dishonorable as any other form of stealing.

There is much to be done, and the time is growing short. The survival of free hunting and fishing in America depends upon each individual's acceptance of his responsibility toward maintaining it. It is not enough to demand the stocking of more trout and bass, pheasants and quail, and all the others. It is not enough to find fault with the conservation departments and the Fish and Wildlife Service. All the state and Federal agencies combined can't do the job alone.

Without the help of every individual angler and hunter, the free sport that this country has known will eventually be a thing of the past. We can look forward to posted fields and private streams, available only to the few; or every one of us can do his part.

The responsibility is on our shoulders—the answer depends on us.

BULLET-PROOF BUCK—from Page 4

stump about 75 yards from the camp door. Standing in front of the camp, I lined the can in my sights and pressed the trigger, whereupon the can disintegrated. Then I stood the gun in the rack beside the others.

At dinner that evening came the annual formality of electing the Captains of the Hunt. The two older and more seasoned members were duly elected Captain of the Drive and Captain of the Watch. This done, we settled down for a pleasant evening of relaxation.

It was an even zero at dawn and the ground was covered with about three inches of snow; cold, dry, powdery snow that sent a chill through my hunting boots before I had walked 10 yards. In the lottery, I had drawn a watch on the first drive. As we walked down the log road to take our positions as watchers, I began to have some misgivings as to the wisdom of my decision to pursue the wily buck. My watching station, fortunately, was second from the bottom of the mountain. At that, it was quite a climb. As I leaned against a tree, regaining my breath, I watched those middle-aged, once-a-year hunters lope up the mountain face as though it weren't there. I remembered that each deer season our local paper lists fatalities caused by heart failure, and I understood why so many deer hunters had heart attacks.

After 20 minutes of waiting, the tip of my nose was numb. My feet had stopped aching from cold and completely divorced themselves from the rest of my shaking anatomy. The sky had grayed off into dawn and, lacking something better to do, I looked at my watch. Twenty more minutes until the season was legally open. Then, from behind me and quartering up the mountain towards the drive, came two deer. One stopped about 30 yards from me and looked back. It was then that I noticed his rack. Now I have heard tales of big bucks and I've seen some big ones—all dead. But this buck had all of them stopped. His antlers welled over his head in perfect formation and he looked just one size smaller than a large horse. In the half-minute or more that he stood there, I estimated him at over 200 pounds with at least a 16-point rack, if not more. With him was a pint-sized doe that pawed nervously at the snow while she waited. After thoroughly giving me the once over, he turned

and leisurely picked his way up the slope, the doe trotting at his heels.

My heart was pounding and I found that I had been holding my breath. Suddenly I felt warm and a strange symptom crept over me. The bug had bitten me! I was a deer hunter before I even fired a shot. Anticipation mounted in me as I waited impatiently for the drive to start. At last it came, rolling down the mountain and up through the valley.

"Yahoo—Yah! Yah! Yah!"

About a minute later, the watchers on the top cast loose and I counted the shots—first five—steady, measured, aimed shots. Then silence for a second and then five more shots, these much faster and sounding more desperate. Then nothing—in large amounts. I waited and watched and got cold again. Then the drivers came up to me. Together we walked up the trail to find Jack, the top watcher, walking down the trail, dragging his rifle butt in the snow and talking to himself.

As he approached, we could see him shaking his head in apparent disbelief. Suddenly he stopped, threw up his rifle and put five slugs in a four-inch sapling about a hundred yards from him. Then he dropped his gun, took off his hat, threw it in the snow and began jumping on it. We ran up to him and, quieting him down, learned the sad, sad, story. The biggest damn deer he'd ever seen—looked like an elephant—had at least 20 points—had walked, not run, but walked past him on the bench below him. Jack fired and missed on the first shot. The buck, confused, milled around in a 20-foot circle long enough for Jack to empty his rifle twice before he took out for parts unknown.

As we stood there listening to this tale of woe, a veritable barrage began below us—nine shots and then silence. We turned as one man and stormed down the mountain to the log-road. There we found the road watcher and one of the drivers taking turns kicking each other in the backside. We calmed this down and heard their stories. Biggest damn buck they ever saw—big as a cow—at least 24 points—crossed the road walking and they had missed him nine times. The more it was discussed, the bigger the deer got and the more heated the accusations became. It was a sad party that went back to camp for coffee.

We were just finishing up the last of the sandwiches the cook had made when the door opened and Dick, the lone wolf hunter of the camp, walked in. He ignored us and took off his jacket. Then he took off his outer shirt and pulling out his knife, methodically cut off the tail. The story was the same, but the execution worse. Dick had climbed the Nob—a high laurel-covered outcropping of mountain behind the cabin. He had been there since dawn and was standing in the shelter of three saplings. In front of him was a quarter mile square patch of laurel covering the flat. Suddenly he saw the head and shoulders of a huge buck (biggest damn buck—big as a house—at least 25 points, etc.) coming through the laurel directly at him. He raised his rifle slowly and covering the buck, waited for him to get close. The deer walked up and stopped. "So



help me, I paced it off—30 feet from me!" Dick, who is a seasoned deer hunter and a good shot, aimed at the neck and missed! Then he threw five more frantic, and from the way he told it, demoralizing, shots at the deer as it bounded away. It was still going when last seen.

We figured it out—25 rounds had been fired at that buck by reasonably good shots. The shots were not difficult, but so easy that it seemed implausible that anyone could miss them. Yet there was the buck making monkeys out of the gang of us. We declared war!

After besieging the over-worked cook for sandwiches to carry us for the remainder of the day, we separated and took off in all directions. I labored my way up the mountain in back of camp and worked slowly toward the last bench before the top. After about a 45-minute climb, I reached the bench and picked out a spot where I could see for about 200 yards around me. And there I sat—my nose refroze itself, my feet quit being feet again, and I felt normal. So this was deer hunting. Just let that buck come by me again—I can see their faces when I drag it in—"Oh, it wasn't too hard a shot; just about 200 yards running through brush."

Two does crossed below me as I day-dreamed and scared the pants off me. I watched them as they picked their way down the mountain and waited. What made me look behind me I don't know. Maybe I heard a noise or it might have been the same feeling you get when there is someone watching you. But look I did and there he was. Biggest damn deer—but you know the rest. He was standing about 50 feet from me, looking at me. Very slowly I raised the rifle and turned. I put the bead on his shoulder and took a deep breath. Still he didn't move; this wasn't right! Exhaling slowly, I squeezed the trigger.

"CLICK"

The buck looked at me in deer-like disdain and stood not on ceremony in his leaving. Frantically, I levered open the gun. The primer of the cartridge wasn't even dented! The last of those carefully practiced shots with a borrowed rifle had broken the firing pin!

I laid the rifle in the snow and stood up. Then I took off my cap and throwing it down, began jumping on it. It didn't help—but you see—Now I'm a deer hunter!



SMARTER THAN A CROW—from Page 5

"Go on," I urged, wondering what he was leading up to.

"Did you ever see any crows in real wild country, in the Canadian wilds, for instance?"

I pondered a moment before admitting that the crow was scarce or entirely lacking in such places. "What are you driving at?" I asked in turn.

"Take a look at the valley down there," he directed with a grand sweep of his arm. "What do you see?" And before I could rejoin he answered the question himself. "Farms in all directions, fertile fields and their attendant insects—crow food and plenty of it. Yes, sir," he concluded, "that black rascal lives on the fat of the land. No life in the frigid north or in inhospitable country for him."

"What's that little speech to do with the present situation?" I asked with a tinge of sarcasm.

"That explains it exactly. That's why we're—whoops, duck! Here they come!"

But the small flock gave us a wide berth. They had come up over a shoulder of the hill, appearing for the moment to be headed directly for our blind. However, they swung westward and disappeared over the treetops without so much as uttering a single caw.

In the ensuing hour we discussed crows, the Russian situation, and more crows. We could hear the flocks squabbling far down the hillside but nary an individual ventured within gunshot.

"Something's screwy," George finally exploded. "They come up both sides of the hill and then swing west out of sight instead of coming over. I don't get it."

"Maybe they're roosting later today," I hopefully suggested.

"If the rumpus they're raising is any indication, I would say that most of them are already bedded down for the night. It's not early. Take a look at your watch."

I did. It was exactly five o'clock. At that time on the previous evening the sky over the cellar hole was black with them.

"Whoops, there's a bunch coming in back of you," my companion suddenly warned. "Quick, try your call."

It was useless even if they could have heard it in the bedlam that prevailed. The birds flared and winged westward to join their fellows.

"Well, I'll be a raven's uncle," suddenly cried George. "Of all the dumb crow strategists—." And he swung earnestly into a tirade universally familiar to all gunners. He finally stopped and glared at me.

"What did I do?" I innocently enquired.

"Not what you've done, but what we've done. Take a look at the car."

I did. "It's still there," I said, still in the dark as to what he was driving at.

"Yah," he blared, "and visible from three directions—north, east, and south," he pointed out. "Let's go home. We won't get any shooting tonight."

"But, cars," I began, "crows are used to them."

"Not an empty car—at least not parked there," he amended. "I'm leaving. Coming?"

On the following afternoon I learned that crows are car conscious.

At four P.M., on that memorable day, George called around for me. Singularly, his wife accompanied him.

"Are you too going to try your hand at some crow shooting?" I asked in no little surprise.

Her husband beat her to the draw. "She's coming along," he retorted.

Mary smiled. "Sounds mysterious, doesn't it? But you know that I don't go in for this sort of thing."

"Get in, you'll find out what this is all about later," said George with a mysterious smile as I meekly climbed into the vehicle.

"Yes, sir," he opened up as soon as we

had gotten underway, "in order to outsmart a crow a fellow has gotta be smarter than a crow." He paused for emphasis or something.

"What do you propose to do?" I finally enquired.

"To use Mary as a decoy," he bluntly replied.

"Huh?" I whirled about. "She'd make a poor decoy—I mean, she doesn't look like one."

They both laughed at my confusion.

"So, you see, I have gotten to the place where my husband uses me for crow bait," sadly sighed Mary. "But, I'll sue," she added with mock severity.

Crows were dismissed from our conversation until we reached the environs of our destination. The flight was already underway.

George drove up to the very edge of the cellar hole and set the brakes. "Here's where we get out," he announced.

"Good," I came back, "I thought for a moment you were driving right in."

"No, Mary is taking the car back to town."

"So, that's your little game!" I exclaimed, suddenly tumbling to his plan.

Mary remained in the dark until we jointly explained that while we were getting set in the blind, she was to stroll about in the vicinity. In a few minutes she was to return, nonchalantly get into the car and drive off. "The idea is to divert attention until we get set in the blind," her husband emphatically concluded.

Mary's eyes twinkled mischievously. "And I suppose you'll both walk back in for the exercise?"

George nearly swallowed his cigaret. "Of course, you'll go home, but return for us around seven. We'll be waiting for you on the main road. Now, do your stuff while we get set."

"I understand all this foolishness now. You must be smarter than a crow to outsmart one," she mocked. "Here's wishing you lots of luck," were her parting words as she got out of the car.

In the meanwhile we had been gathering up our guns and shells preparatory to making a dash for the blind. "Let's get going before she returns," said George as he tripped out through the door and fell flat on his face.

"Bah!" he exploded. "No running boards. I'd like to get my hands on the guy who thought up that idea. Good thing my wife didn't see me," he added less vehemently as he hurriedly got to his feet.

With George still smarting from his undignified nosedive and me with my ribs taxed to the breaking point, we made the cellar without further mishap.

After Mary moved out with the car the widely separated lines of birds slowly converged until they passed overhead in more or less of a steady stream. For some time, however, their altitude was too high for any effective shooting.

According to most of the local authorities who knew of our location, our blind was considered to be ideally situated. We were close enough to the roost to take advantage of the terrific din and yet far enough away

(Continued on Page 22)



PERCUSSION RIFLE—

from Page 9

gun. The proportions of the buttstock and other features are characteristically percussion. Dark, closely cross-striped maple forms the stock, while the ramrod is shaped from the usual hickory, spirally striped in the best Pennsylvania German tradition. Beautifully designed and faultlessly engraved, the patchbox is a real work of art. However, the most striking feature of this rifle is the unbelievably meticulous workmanship displayed in the fitting of the various parts. All inlays seem to have grown in the wood with no discernable interstices between wood and metal—the mark of a master craftsman. Lock, buttplate, fore-end cap, and trigger guard are all inletted in an equally flawless manner.

Other than the conversion to percussion other forms of mutilation were commonly practiced on old flintlocks in the name of practicality. One, an outgrowth of the preference for shorter barrels, was the amputation of many a rifle's muzzle. On an old gun this practice served the added purpose of removing that portion of the barrel in which the rifling was badly worn. Another fashion encouraged by the disappearance of large game was that of removing the rifling and enlarging the bore so that shot could be used more effectively.

Match shooting was a popular pastime in the percussion days, and heavy match rifles of the type shown in fig. 1c are not too uncommon. This gun, built in 1855 by J. Lord, has a comparatively light barrel for a match rifle, this part measuring only $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches while many were $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and some even exceeded $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The majority were equipped with peep sights enclosed in a long brass tube similar to the one illustrated. This particular sight, however, is more elaborate than the average, being fitted with a bone eye-cup and windage adjustment. A slender post surmounted by a bead forms the front sight while the rear sight is simply a very small aperture in the metal disc that closes the end of the tube. This rifle was built with a converted lock, which is doubly interesting because the screw holes were not plugged. As patching was usually carried in a separate box along with powder, balls and accessories few match rifles were fitted with patchboxes.

The nickname "beef guns" was often applied to these heavyweights due to the custom of offering a fattened steer as a prize at the old-time matches.

Quite different from modern rifle competition, these matches were fired at wooden targets six or seven inches square with one face blackened. Scores were computed by "string measurement," which is the perimeter of the group of bullet holes as measured on a piece of string. Naturally the lowest score took first prize.

While a few rifles of this period were comparable with the ancient flintlocks on the basis of exterior beauty, the percussion match rifles were at least unsurpassed in accuracy. By this time most barrels were bored from solid bars of good quality steel in contrast to the earlier iron barrels that were forged in tubular form around a man-

drel. Rifling was done on all-metal machines, eliminating the imperfections formerly attributed to badly worn and ill-fitting wooden parts.

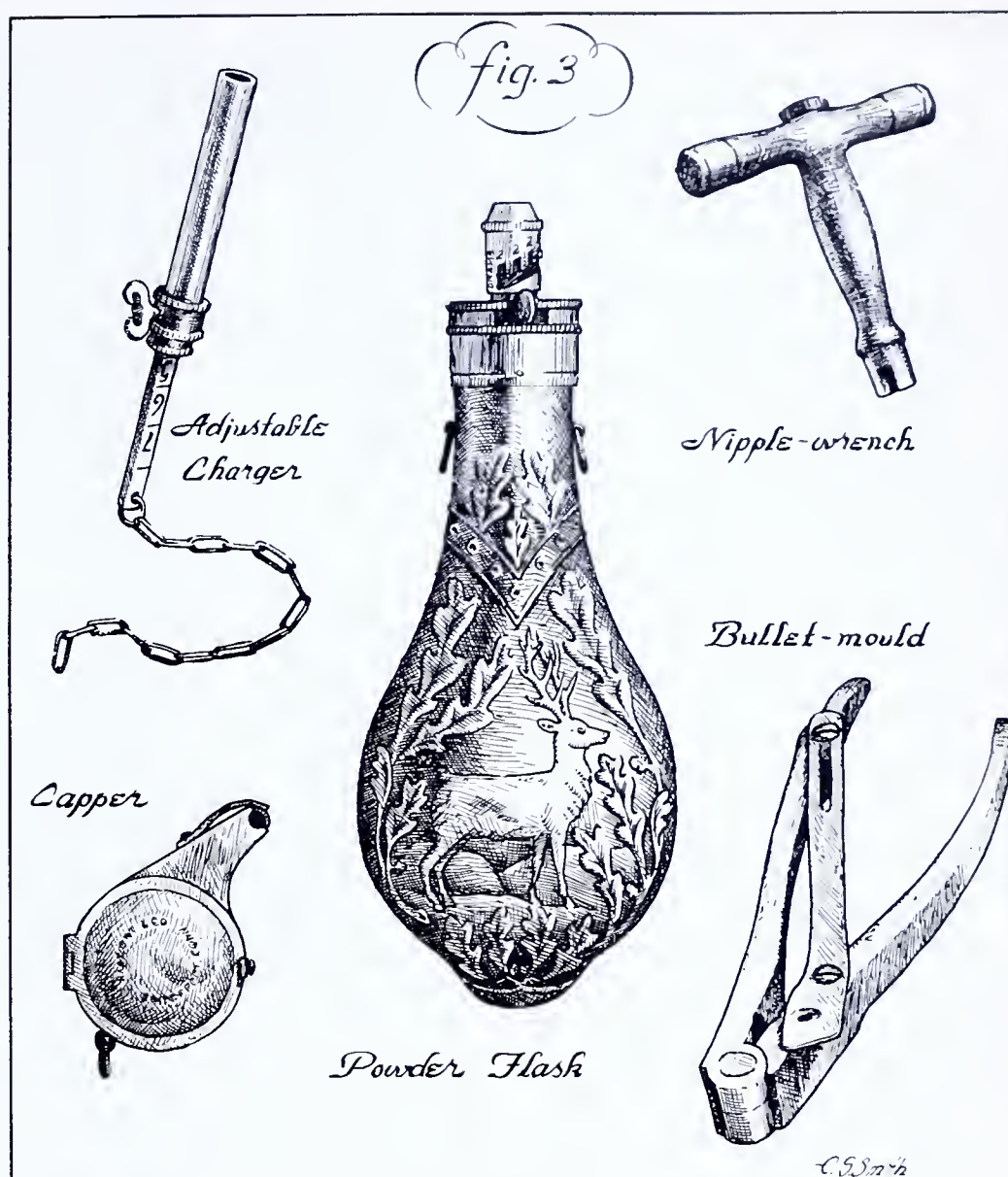
During the percussion period a superbly accurate arm was introduced to American shooters, and it promptly proved its superiority over all other types. This was the slug gun, a rifle using a conical bullet instead of the usual round ball. The missile was patched with paper by placing two strips of this material over the muzzle in the form of an "X" and starting the bullet in the center of these strips. As it entered the bore it was encircled by the paper to form a gas-tight patch. Due to the difficulty of starting a flat-based bullet a false muzzle was usually employed, which was nothing more than a piece of barrel steel having a slightly larger bore than the rifle proper, that could be slipped on the muzzle, enabling the shooter to easily start the bullet in perfect alignment with the bore. Then a plunger arrangement called a bullet starter was placed over the false muzzle and the plunger struck with the hand, forcing the bullet well into the bore. From there it was driven home with the ramrod and the false muzzle removed.

It is interesting to note the great pains taken by the old-time match shooters in loading their rifles, for with the muzzle-loaders the prime requisite in good shooting was accurate and unvarying loading. When

pouring powder into the chargers (powder measures) every precaution was taken to avoid jarring the charger and causing the powder to settle as this would naturally result in an excessive load. The charger was filled to an identical degree each time and not a grain was lost in transferring the powder to the bore. Some shooters went so far as to use ramrods with chargers on one end so that the filled charger could be inserted into the bottom of the barrel and the load then poured out, precluding the possibility of any powder clinging to the rifling. The ends of all bullet starters and ramrods were cupped to conform with the shape of the bullet in order to assure perfect alignment and prevent damage to the missile, and all bullets were forced home with equal pressure.

During the percussion period significant changes occurred in the equipment of the hunter as well as the match shooter. For one thing, the picturesque powder horn gave way to the metal powder flask such as the one in fig. 3 which has an adjustable "nozzle" that can be set to throw a charge of $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ drams. For those preferring a separate charger numerous adjustable brass models were available, instead of the fixed-capacity tin, horn or pewter types formerly used. The round brass device in the illustration is a capper, used to carry and dispense caps. A coil spring fed a fresh

(Continued on Next Page)



PERCUSSION RIFLE—from Page 21

cap into place each time one was removed. For unscrewing damaged nipples the husky nipple-wrench was used. Its hollow shank contained a needle-like instrument called a pick with which fouling was cleaned from nipples and drums. The bullet mould shown is a brass "nutcracker" type with an automatic sprue cut-off for removing excess lead as the mould is opened.

A major development wrought in the firearm industry during the 1800's was the gradual disappearance of the one-man shops and the establishment of small factories. Lancaster, generally accepted as the birthplace of the Kentucky rifle, retained its importance in rifle production chiefly through the fame of its gun works. Those of the Lemans, Dreppards and Fordneys were among the best-known and most productive in the country. Although the Lemans had been riflemakers since flintlock days they are best known for the vast number of Indian rifles and plains rifles turned out by them in the latter half of the 19th century. The Dreppards, who in pre-revolutionary days fabricated flintlocks under the name of Drepert, continued to build splendid rifles of every description. The Fordney firm, however, probably built the finest of all percussion rifles made in Lancaster. The higher grades were invariably stocked with fine, oil-finished, handsomely checkered walnut and the metal parts embellished with flawless scroll engraving and inlays of gold and silver. Undoubtedly these Fordney products did much to preserve Lancaster's gunmaking reputation during the last years of this local industry.

Another famous firearm factory was the Boulton Gun Works at Boulton, Pa. Under the ownership of John Joseph Henry this firm did a brisk business during the first

half of the 19th century, building arms of every description, from hunting rifles to government muskets.

J. H. Johnson's "Great Western Gun Works" located at Pittsburgh was one of the better-known late percussion factories.

Philadelphia, too, was liberally supplied with gun-making plants. Ample evidence of their skill can be found in the splendid Wurfflein rifle shown in fig. 1d proving beyond a doubt that not all late percussions were poor in quality. Many of these most recent muzzle-loaders were built with perfection seldom equalled and never surpassed by later American gunmakers. This particular rifle is a side-by-side double, its 32½ inch barrels neatly browned and decorated with scroll engraving and inlaid gold bands. The trigger guard, patch-box, butt-plate, tail-pipe, standing breech and locks are fashioned of steel and pleasingly engraved. Made of superb European walnut the stock is beautifully checkered and finished and in shape and proportions closely approaches those on modern arms. The barrels are attached by means of the so-called "hook-on breech" mechanism, in which a hook on each breech-plug fits into a corresponding recess in the standing breech. To remove the barrels it is necessary to merely withdraw the ramrod and barrel keys and raise the barrels from their channel in the fore-end, this action unhooking them from the standing breech.

Next to the standard single-barrel rifle the swivel breech was possibly the most common type. Many other styles were made, however. For instance, there was the superposed rifle with a separate lock for each barrel, and the side-by-side, or juxtaposed double described above. A queer lock type was the "mule ear" shown in

fig. 2. On this rifle the nipple was screwed directly into the side of the barrel and hammer so attached that it swung in a horizontal instead of a vertical arc. The under-hammer rifle, on which the hammer and nipple were located on the underside of the breech, utilized its trigger-guard as a main-spring, its forward end being hooked into a notch in the hammer.

In spite of all these improvements and developments, however, it was only a matter of time until all percussion rifles were to pass into obscurity, for the various breech-loaders were enjoying ever-increasing popularity. Although in the cap lock the muzzle-loader had reached a hitherto unknown degree of perfection, loading it was still a slow, difficult operation, and its doom was hastened by the perfection of a rifle that used a single cartridge containing all the necessary components.

Without a doubt the percussion rifle is not steeped in the wealth of historical interest and romance that enhances the flintlock, and its design, in some cases tainted by foreign influence, is not as typical of the locality of its origin as was that of the earlier gun. Nevertheless, it was a superb arm, and played a tremendously important part in our country's history in both the Civil War and the Indian conflicts on our western frontiers. Likewise its use on big game in the West spurred the settlement of those untamed regions. At all times the superior accuracy of the Pennsylvania percussion rifle was its chief attribute, surpassing even that of the famous "Kentucky rifle" and the comparatively modern early breechloaders. A truthful appraisal of this old-time rifle's virtues can be summed up in one short sentence. It was the **best** of the muzzle-loaders.

SMARTER THAN A CROW—from Page 20

to eliminate any possibility of disturbing too many of the birds at one time.

Contrary to general beliefs and descriptions, crows do not fly to the roost in mass formation. They come from distances probably as far away as fifty miles in singles and in small flocks. The new arrivals usually alight in adjoining fields or in the larger trees until they are ready to settle down for the night.

Naturally, there is a heavy concentration of birds immediately over the roosting area, the massing being especially heavy as dusk approaches. At its height we estimated fifty birds a second coming in to what we could see of the roost.

At the psychological moment George gave the word. That moment, I might explain, is when the noise is loudest and the flight thickest, assuming, of course, that at the same time there are birds in range.

A sizable group swung in over the trees at our right. "Let 'em have it!" yelled George at the top of his lungs.

We poured four shots into the birds and had the satisfaction of seeing three of them

tumble to the ground. Another slanted onward with an injured wing.

Not so long ago I read a statement made by quite an authority on shooting. To wit: "that the crow is not nearly as smart as he has been painted, so that at times, especially about the roost, individuals can be picked

off without so much as even creating a suspicion among their fellows."

Our observations and experimentation have proven to our satisfaction that when unusually excited it is practically impossible for a crow to locate a blind or ambush unless it spies the gunners. The sound of the shooting seems to give them no clue as to its whereabouts.

Take, for example, the second bunch that we shot into. The birds were coming head-on to our fire and three had already dropped. Of course, we expected them to scatter. But, no, they continued right on over so that we had time to reload and let them have it again as they were going away. Let it be said, however, that on the getaway we brought down but one bird.

Conclusively, a crow's natural wariness is undoubtedly somewhat suspended during the high tide of excitement incident to settling down in the roost. However, that is no criteria for judging all crows under all conditions. In the opinion of those who have studied it closely, it is plenty smart even under extraordinary conditions.

Answers to What's Wrong

1. Beavers, when swimming, habitually carry a log with the branches pointing away from the direction in which they are going. In the case of the log in the drawing, the small branches would probably have been trimmed off by the beaver before conveying it by water.

2. The blue jay, as we know it, does not occur in California. They have jays out there which are blue, but of quite different appearance: California jays, blue-fronted jays, Stellar jays, to name several.

3. The bird looks alright, but acorns do NOT grow on a maple branch.

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

Cases Settled During the Month of November, 1948

(All persons listed by county of residence; not necessarily by county in which violation occurred)

ADAMS—\$150.00		
Asper, Richard D., R. D. 1, Aspers. Killing squirrel between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	\$ 10.00	
Elcholtz, Fred G., R. D. 1, Biglerville. Staking out muskrat traps before season	10.00	
Kauffman, Earl H., R. D. 2, Gardners. Hunting game prior to opening hour on first day	15.00	
Kauffman, Junior R., R. D. 2, Gardners. By force, menace and threats resist inspection and arrest for hunting game prior to opening hour first day; hunting prior to opening hour on first day	115.00	
Kint, Bryon, R. D. 1, Iron Springs. Attempting to kill one rabbit over the daily limit	10.00	
Taylor, Ralph H., R. D. 1, Aspers. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00	
ALLEGHENY—\$826.00		
Adams, J. Vern, 1419 Freeport Rd., Cheswick. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Barati, Richard J., Box 30, Willock. Failure to tag bear before moving it	10.00	
Barnhart, Robert E., 128 Grove St., Pittsburgh. Failure to carry hunters license	20.00	
Beck, Robert J., 4120 Grizella St., N. S. Pgh., 14. Hunting without resident license	20.00	
Benn, Rudolph, 1611 Elm St., New Kensington. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	10.00	
Berry, Burl, 7404 Tioga St., Pittsburgh. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Berry, Elmer, 7404 Tioga St., Pittsburgh. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Buntin, Harry E., 636 4th St., Coraopolis. Hunting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	
Cerminara, Albert W., 1548 Methyl St., Pittsburgh. Shooting target during big game season more than 200 yards from headquarters	10.00	
Davis, John K., 535 Beaver Rd., Leetsdale. Killing cub bear in closed season	100.00	
Devic, Louis J., R. D. 1, Third St., Rosedale. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Ferri, Armando, Box 249, Bridgeville. Failure to tag big game animal before moving same	10.00	
Grimes, Gilbert E., Blaines Hills, Elizabeth. Hunting rabbits after closing hour	15.00	
Harking, Edward P., 230 Delaware Ave., East McKeesport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Hillgartner, William W., 1808 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh. Failure to maintain roster of party hunting big game	25.00	
Lockay, George J., Hampton St., Wall. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
McCullough, Delbert V., 1722 Jancey St., Pittsburgh 6. Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00	
Miller, William E., R. D. 1, Homestead Rd., Verona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Mitterer, Charles W., 544 Becks Run, Pittsburgh. Failure to sign hunters license	1.00	
Nauman, William C., 1600 Evergreen Ave., Millvale. Entering auxiliary State game refuge with firearm	25.00	
Pierrard, Charles, 311 Kearsarge St., Pittsburgh 11. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Phillips, Melvin A., 904 Anahiem, Pittsburgh 19. Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	
Prettyman, Sam J., 1207 Resaca Pl., Pittsburgh 12. Entering a State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00	
Pratezk, William, Parnessus. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	10.00	
Richardson, Faye D., 601 Amity St., Homestead. Setting 10 traps for muskrats in close season; trapping one day after rights had been denied; possessing 7 muskrat pelts in closed season	210.00	
Ripper, Laverne G., Painter Ave., Natrona Heights. Hunting in Safety Zone	25.00	
Ruyak, Robert F., 1826 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh 12. Entering State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00	
Savinello, Joseph, 1706 Commercial St., Pittsburgh. Transporting untagged deer	10.00	
Smith, Kirk E., R. D. 1, Tarentum. Hunting in Safety Zone	25.00	
Smouse, Harold, 514 Middle Ave., Wilmerding. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season	10.00	
Stephen, Bernard W., 108 Logan St., Pittsburgh. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	10.00	
Sarazinskas, Paul A., 2108 Carson St., Pittsburgh. Possessing a protected bird	10.00	
Shaffer, Charles L., 314 E. Evaline St., Pittsburgh. Hunting without resident license	20.00	
Wojnar, Charles, 770 Caldwell Ave., New Kensington. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	10.00	
Zarneski, Joseph, Box 623, Imperial. Transporting parts of untagged big game animal	25.00	
Zimmerman, William R., 629 6th Ave., Laurel Gardens. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00	
ARMSTRONG COUNTY—\$180.00		
Ament, Dick E., R. D. 2, Leechburg. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	
Bowser, Roger L., R. D. 1, Worthington. Possessing loaded firearm in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Kowalik, Nicholas J., R. D. 2, Leechburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	
Lyscas, Billy J., R. D. 2, Leechburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	
Patch, LeRoy L., R. D. 1, Cowansville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Renquest, Charles L., Jr., Box 185, Worthington. Possessing loaded firearm in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	
Russick, Irvin, R. D. 5, Kittanning. Killing bear less than one year old	100.00	
Shaffer, George P., R. D. 2, Kittanning. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season	10.00	
Shudack, Joseph, Yatesboro. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00	
BEAVER COUNTY—\$790.00		
Baughman, Nelson M., R. D. 1, Renfrew. Possessing rabbit unlawfully taken	10.00	
Beck, Raymond J., R. D. 2, Knox. Possessing one muskrat pelt in closed season	10.00	
Benninger, Raymond W., Knox. Hunting without resident license	20.00	
Burd, C. William, R. D. 2, Cabot. Hunting without resident license	20.00	
Carson, Charles H., Fairmont City. Hunting before opening hour on first day	15.00	
Ditty, Arnold E., Fairmont City. Hunting before opening hour on first day	15.00	
Ditty, Clifton W., Heuy. Hunting before opening hour on first day	15.00	
Ditty, Irwin L., Fairmont City. Hunting before opening hour on first day	15.00	
Douthett, Claire B., Conoquenessing. Hunting rabbits after closing hour	15.00	
Downing, James W., R. D. 2, Lucinda. Possessing deer unlawfully killed	100.00	
Dunlap, Thomas, Box 255, Chicora. Hunting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	
Funkhouser, Morris N., R. D. 6, Butler. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	
Galisin, Michael, 129 Homewood Ave., Butler. Shooting at wild ducks after closing hour	15.00	
Gebel, Paul, R. D. 3, Butler. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	
Gates, William L., R. D. 6, Butler. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	
Heeter, Floyd R., R. D. 2, Lucinda. Transporting deer unlawfully killed	100.00	
Kemery, Walter W., Rimersburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Kochanowski, Samuel A., Aliquippa. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	50.00	
Lechner, George E., R. D. 1, Portersville. Possessing deer more than 60 days after close of season	50.00	
Miller, John E., R. D. 3, Beaver Falls. Shooting into live tree in big game season	10.00	
Molinaro Joe, R. D. 2, Valencia. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	
Murdick, Dale E., R. D. 1, Fenelon. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00	
Radaker, Robert G., Fairmont City. Hunting before opening hour of first day	15.00	
Reader, James M., 1111 Allegheny St., New Brighton. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00	
Snyder, Richard M., Hawthorn. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00	
Steff, Walter L., R. D. 1, Smiths Ferry. Failure to carry hunters license	20.00	
Stevenson, Mayne B., Conoquenessing. Hunting without non-resident license	50.00	
Tritch, Delmont B., Karns City. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	
Winters, Richard J., R. D. 6, Butler. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	
BEDFORD COUNTY—\$835.00		
Clites, Earl C., R. D. 1, Hyndman. Possessing parts of a deer killed in closed season	100.00	
Evans, Herbert H., Bedford. Hunting rabbits prior to opening hour first day	15.00	
Figart, George H., Defiance. Hunting rabbits prior to opening hour first day	15.00	
Hott, Bruce R., 236 West St., Everett. Possessing parts of doe deer killed in closed season	100.00	
Hott, Charles F., 236 West St., Everett. Possessing parts of doe deer taken in closed season	100.00	
Hott, Earl F., 818 West St., Everett. Possessing parts of doe deer killed in closed season	100.00	
Hull, Clay E., Jr., New Enterprise. Hunting without resident license; killing a ringneck pheasant from tractor	45.00	
Ickes, Shannon R., R. D. 1, Imbler. Shooting upon lands of Park James, David H., R. D. 4, Bedford. Hunting rabbits prior to opening hour first day	15.00	
Karns, Walter A., Box 317, Bedford. Possessing parts of a deer killed in closed season	100.00	
Lidig, Charles E., R. D. 1, Hyndman. Possessing parts of a deer killed in closed season	100.00	
Lute, Edward D., Box 320, Bedford. Possessing parts of a deer killed in closed season	100.00	
Reighard, Donald, Martinsburg. Killing a ringneck hen	25.00	
Shipley, John S., R. D. 4, Bedford. Lending hunting license to another	20.00	
Smith, Dennis E., R. D. 4, Bedford. Hunting pheasants prior to opening hour first day	15.00	
BERKS COUNTY—\$610.00		
Beam, Harvey, 106 Newholland Ave., Shillington. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Bechtel, John Monroe, Jr., R. D. 3, Hamburg. Possessing furbearing animal in closed season	10.00	
Bennett, Carroll Olle, R. D. 1, Myerstown. Staking out traps for muskrats prior to the opening hour	10.00	
Bitler, Paul Fry, R. D. 1, Birdsboro. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00	
Blessing, George Raymond, R. D. 1, Temple. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00	

Buck, Harold Henry, R. D. 1, Lenbartsville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Cittadini, Frank, 1512 N. 9th St., Reading. Shooting at random in big game season 10.00
 Degler, Paul Adam, Jr., R. D. 1, Sinking Spring. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Dierolf, George Thomas, R. D. 2, Boyertown. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Folk, George Franklin, R. D. 1, Hamburg. Possessing skins of two muskrats unlawfully taken 20.00
 Fox, Edwin Lewis, Berkshire Heights. Lending hunting license to another 20.00
 Fox, Russell Seren Palm, 337 Greenwich St., Berkshire Heights. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Francis, Merritt David, 115 N. Walnut St., Birdsboro. Failure to tag trap 10.00
 Gechter, Harry Warren, 1136 Commonwealth Boulevard, Reading. Hunting game after closing hour 15.00
 Hartman, Jacob Daniel, R. D. 2, Kutztown. Possessing ringneck pheasant hen taken in closed season 25.00
 Heintzelman, Norman Charles, R. D. 2, Kempton. Killing doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Hoffman, Willard Russel, 223 E. Walnut Street, Shillington. Transporting rabbit unaccompanied by owner 10.00
 Hoppman, Donald Joseph, R. D. 3, Wernersville. Hunting pheasants after closing hour 15.00
 Keefel, Kendrick, R. D. 1, Birdsboro. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Kline, John, 221 Upland Avenue, Reading. Shooting within 150 yards of an occupied building 25.00
 Kramer, Roy Winfield, R. D. 2, Reading. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Mertz, Ernest R., R. D. 2, Kutztown. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant hen 25.00
 Miller, Harold Stephen, R. D. 2, Hamburg. Killing skunk from automobile 10.00
 Miller, Haroce A., R. D. 2, Hamburg. Killing skunk from automobile 10.00
 Morganti, Joseph Etoli, 4250 8th Ave., Temple. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Moser, James S., Bally. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Moyer, Charles A., R. D. 1, Birdsboro. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Reinert, David H., R. D. 1, Mertztown. Failure to show hunter's license on demand 20.00
 Sell, Richard D., 31 White Oak St., Kutztown. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Seiverling, Eugene R., Bethel. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Shenk, Robert B., R. D. 2, Hamburg. Killing skunk from automobile 10.00
 Stewart, Eugene J., 1329 N. 5th St., Reading. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Wagner, James W., R. D. 1, Hamburg. Setting trap closer than five feet from hole 10.00
 Wertz, Edward Richard, 321 Wyomissing Boulevard, Berkshire Heights. Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to another person 25.00

BLAIR COUNTY—\$645.00

Auker, Charles A., 1106 26th Ave., Altoona. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells 10.00
 Black, James M., 932 Penna. Ave., Tyrone. Hunting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Corl, Melville W., 715 Hudson Ave., Altoona. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Davis, Newton C., 2118 8th Ave., Altoona. Possessing 3 grouse taken in closed season 75.00
 Dorman, Robert C., 407 Crawford Ave., Altoona. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Dysart, Bruce, R. D. 3, Huntingdon. Hunting without resident hunters license 20.00
 Earnest, Frank, R. D. 2, Altoona. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Gray, John S., 1509 18th Ave., Altoona. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Harpster, George C., 711 2nd Ave., Altoona. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Henderson, John C., Claysburg. Hunting rabbits prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 Hileman, Andrew F., Kettle Rd., Altoona. Killing ringneck hen pheasant 25.00
 Hughes, George D., 404½ 2nd Ave., Altoona. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Jaggard, William A., 5209 5th Ave., Altoona. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Hummel, Fred P., 136 Bedford St., Hollidaysburg. Hunting on Special Dog Training Area; Resisting inspection and arrest 125.00
 Markley, William I., R. D. 2, Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Piper, Robert W., 1127 5th Ave., Duncansville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Poulos, Peter, R. D. 2, Tyrone. Possessing deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Smith, John E., Bellwood. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Swab, William B., R. D. 2, Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Swandler, Donald L., Box 850, Altoona. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00

BUCKS COUNTY—\$235.00

Durns, Russell D., Riegelsville. Possessing muskrat in closed season 10.00
 Egner, Walter L., 134 Park Avenue, Quakertown. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Elethorp, Reid Pratt, R. D. 1, East Greenville. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Fanini, Gene, 215 Cleveland St., Bristol. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 Fritz, Elwood, 76 Harrison Ave., Morrisville, Pa. Killing bear less than year old by mistake 25.00
 Godown, Harry Samuel, Edison. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Hoagland, Henry Palmer, 34 Shumacher Drive, Bristol Terrace. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Jones, Elwood, 19 S. 3rd St., Perkasio. Destroying shrubs on State Game Lands 25.00

Facenski, Joseph John, Richlieu Rd., Bristol. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway 10.00
 Stewart, Lawrence F., Rodgers Road, Bristol. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 Transue, Elmer E., R. D. 1, Bristol. Taking two muskrats in closed season 20.00
 Vogt, Roy E., 29 N. 9th St. Perkasio. Shooting across highway at game (deer) 25.00
 Wackerman, Victor, R. D. 1, Sellersville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 White, Stanlick H., Canada Hill Road, Lahaska. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00

BUTLER COUNTY—\$70.00

Caminite, Sam, 328½ E. Jefferson St., Butler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Macefe, Stephen A., 139 Standard Ave., Butler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 McLaughlin, Gary G., R. D. 1, Saxonburg. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Moser, James W., Box 123, Cabat. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00

CAMBRIA COUNTY—\$325.00

Batovich, Ralph V., 1433 Cardiff Rd., Nanty Glo. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Bender, Hayden E., Carrolltown. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Coughlin, Thomas H., 677 Highland Ave., Revloc. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Grove, Garrett J., R. D. 1, Ashville. Shooting across highway while hunting game 25.00
 Hill, Levi, Belsano. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 25.00
 Hite, Irwin M., Carrolltown. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Ickes, George R., Elton. Hunting squirrels between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. 15.00
 Knapp, Robert G., Main St., Ramey. Possessing loaded gun in car standing along highway 10.00
 McDonnell, Donald, Belsano. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 25.00
 Morock, Henry P., Box 109, Beaverdale. Shooting upon lands of Park 25.00
 Prosky, John A., Box 144, Emeigh. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Raymond, Charles F., Box 413, Clover. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Saline, Carl, Fallentimber. Possessing bear less than one year old 100.00
 Vajdish, Carl, 662 Fairfield Ave., Johnstown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

CAMERON COUNTY—\$10.00

Hackett, Harry L., R. D. 2, Emporium. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season 10.00

CARBON COUNTY—\$385.00

Bartholomew, Stuart, Lincoln Ave., Bowmantown, Pa. Failure to tag bear within one hour after killing 10.00
 Cressley, Robert Elmer, R. D. 3, Lehighon. Possessing parts of a deer unlawfully killed 100.00
 Gasker, Frank Carl, Jr., R. D. 2, Lehighon. Possessing deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Green, Kenneth Herbert, 581 Hazard Rd., Palmerton. Killing male deer in closed season 100.00
 Knappenberger, Harvey D., Star-Route, Mauch Chunk. Entering Auxiliary State Game Refuge in open game season 25.00
 Schaeffer, Clair Victor, R. D. 2, Lehighon. Smoking live game (rabbit) out of place of refuge 10.00
 Serfass, Stanley Alfred, R. D. 3, Lehighon. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building 25.00
 Soraka, Ignatz, 918 Edgemont Ave., Palmerton. Alien possessing a dog 15.00

CENTRE COUNTY—\$730.00

Brooks, G. W., R. D. 1, Spring Mills. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Brown, Paul E., Box 157, Centre Hall. Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of rifle 100.00
 Campbell, Paul R., R. D. 1, State College. Killing ringneck hen pheasant 25.00
 Confer, Clarence D., Centre Hall. Throwing artificial light on deer while in possession of rifle 100.00
 Eminhizer, Louis B., R. D. 2, Bellefonte. Shooting at and wounding a human being in mistake for wild turkey. Serve 1 year in jail; license revoked for 5 years by Court decision; pay \$200.00 to victim. 25.00
 Engle, Harry E., Jr., Sigma Nu House, State College. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Freeburg, Betty A., 802 Alton St., Philipsburg. Hunting squirrels with automatic firearm 10.00
 Granite, Joe, Clarence. Shooting at target more than 200 yards from headquarters during big game season 10.00
 Heckingberry, Harold D., 5th Ave., Bellefonte. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Kinnerman, John E., Hanover. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Kinzie, Allen E., Pennsylvania Furnace. Hunting without non-resident license 50.00
 Kunes, George C., 500 W. Beaver Ave., State College. Hunting rabbits prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 McKinley, Clyde E., Milesburg. Hunting game prior to opening hour on first day 15.00
 Moyer, Stearl B., 508 E. Beaver Ave., State College. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Patishneck, George, Clarence. Shooting at target more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season 10.00
 Persia, Dominic, 105 E. Nittany Ave., State College. Hunting rabbits prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 Sager, William J., Wingate. Hunting game prior to opening hour on first day 15.00
 Seltis, John, Clarence. Hunting deer when hunting rights have been denied 40.00
 Thompson, Sheldon E., Howard. Hunting turkeys between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. 15.00
 Wettstin, Rudolf E., Julian. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

CHESTER COUNTY—\$1345.00

Bailey, Walker, P. O. Box 65, Coatesville. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway 10.00

Barnes, Edward Jerome, 532 S. Matlack St., West Chester. Possessing one rabbit over daily limit	10.00
Blechman, Paul, 621 E. Main St., Coatesville. Possessing parts of deer in closed season	100.00
Bostic, Richard Frank, R. D. 1, Coatesville. Hunting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00
Bucher, Kermit L., R. D. 1, Phoenixville. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Canale, Amato, R. D. 1, Coatesville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00
Christie, Baynard L., 17 W. Bernard St., West Chester. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Christie, Gilbert W., Quarry Road, Avondale. Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Cheek, John C., R. D. 1, Oxford. Possessing hen pheasant	25.00
Darlington, Charles S., 22½ King St., Malvern. Possessing spike buck killed in closed season	100.00
Day, Robert J., Box 203 A, R. D. 2, Pottstown. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Faust, Victor, R. D. 1, Elverson. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway and throwing artificial light upon deer while in possession of firearm	125.00
Fillman Paul J., R. D. 2, Downingtown. Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Gentry, Hayes, Nottingham. Shooting across highway at game (deer)	25.00
Johnson, Lorenzo, 11 S. Adams St., West Chester. Failure to produce hunting license on demand of landowner	20.00
Holman, Riley Jesse, R. D. 2, Oxford. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Kinsey, Howard, Honey Brook. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Kohn, Alfred E., 226 First Ave., Phoenixville. Failure to show hunter's license on demand of landowner	20.00
Levenson, Bernard G., Alias Kohn, George Bernard, 226 First Ave., Phoenixville. Failure to show hunter's license on demand of landowner	20.00
Lewis, Robert Nathan, R. D. 1, Phoenixville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00
Matheson, Howard Luther, Mortonville. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Moday, Howard, 47 S. 4th St., Coatesville. Possessing parts of deer taken in close season	100.00
Moday, Joseph, 35 S. 4th St., Coatesville. Killing deer in close season	100.00
Ortlip, Robert, Glen Moore. Hunting game birds on State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Pechin, Robert N., RD 2, Pottstown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Quinn, James T., 220 South St., Phoenixville. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Romeo, Anthony, RD 2, Coatesville. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Rowe, Sewell M., 389 Jefferson Ave., Downingtown. Setting 4 traps for muskrats prior to opening hour	40.00
Smith, William F., 613 W. 1st St., Parkesburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings	25.00
Stanley, Ralph 621 E. Main St., Coatesville. Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00
Stanley, William, Exton. Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00
Steele, Clarence J., RD 3, Coatesville. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Stoltzfus, Samuel J., R. D. 1, Honey Brook. Possessing game unlawfully taken	10.00
Storms, John R., 132½ Brandywine Ave., Downingtown. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Swift, James L., R. D. 1, Downingtown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Waddell, Harry D., 221 Brandywine Ave., Downingtown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Williams, Alonzo, R. D. 1, Berwyn. Shooting within 150 yds of occupied building	25.00

CLARION COUNTY—\$10.00

Adams, William J., New Bethlehem. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
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CLEARFIELD COUNTY—\$1,151.00

Brobst, Earnest, 5 Prospect Ave., DuBois. Hunting squirrels between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Bruce William, Mahaffey. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Graffius, Millard E., R. D. 1, Woodland. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Gallo, John M., Smith Mills. Shooting within 150 yds of occupied building	25.00
Gross, George L., Karthaus. Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	23.00
Grove, Charles H., Rockton. Possessing deer taken in closed season	100.00
Hatch, Ralph L., Karthaus. Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season	100.00
Hensel, Edward A., Munson. Hunting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Houck, Howard R., 1131 5th Ave., Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Kephart, Leonard Wallacetown. Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Kirk, Lawrence H., Rockton. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Kolivoski, Mike, Karthaus. Possessing parts of two deer taken in closed season	200.00
Kolivoski, Robert Karthaus. Possessing grouse taken in closed season; possessing parts of two deer taken in closed season	225.00
Koudisko, Andy P., Allport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Lawhead, Glenn C., Hyde. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Lee, Philip B., Mahaffey. Hunting squirrels between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
McGonigal, Raymond R., Karthaus. Possessing parts of a deer taken in closed season	100.00
Miller, Duane, Drifting. Possessing parts of a deer taken in closed season	100.00

Mullen, Paul A., Clearfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Moore, Lester I., Karthaus. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Munn, James R., Penfield. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	23.00
Quick, Charles B., Morrisdale. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Snyder, Arthur, R. D. 2, Mahaffey. Assisting to conceal deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Tokash, Jack J., 116 McCullough St., DuBois. Killing ringneck hen pheasant	25.00
Wisor, Gerald D., West Decatur. Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00

CLINTON COUNTY—\$245.00

Beck, Nevin A., R. D. 1, Mill Hall. Attempting to kill deer in closed season	100.00
Caffas, John L., R. D. 1, Mill Hall. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway; attempting to kill deer in close season	125.00
Caprio, Joseph C., Central Ave. Avis. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Condo, Samuel, R. D., Mill Hall. Possessing two wild turkeys taken in closed season	50.00
Mondell, James, Avis. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Sachetti, Vito A., Avis. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00

CRAWFORD COUNTY—\$170.00

Dilleuth, Herbert R., Hydetown. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Koziara, Bruno J., R. D. 7, Meadville. Shooting rabbit in safety zone	25.00
Miller, Mendal B., R. D. 2, Cochranston. Killing pheasant in closed season	25.00
Platt, Frank, Spartanburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Ritenburg, James J., 109 Center St., Titusville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Sterling, Ralph H., Hydetown. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Slozat, Stephen, No. Geneva. Staking out traps for muskrats prior to opening hour; failure to tag trap properly	20.00
Wemer, Frank S., Sr., Meadville. Hunting rabbits after closing hour	15.00

COLUMBIA COUNTY—\$25.00

Laubach, Kester C., 301 Raseley St., Berwick. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY—\$400.00

Barnes, Chilton J., 313 2nd St., West Fairview. Setting steel traps closer than 5 ft. from hole	10.00
Barnes, Chilton L., 313 2nd St., West Fairview. Setting steel traps closer than 5 ft. from hole	10.00
Bigler, Paul, R. D. 3, Mechanicsburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Cooper, Herbert E., 145 Columbia Rd., Enola. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Drum, Thomas F., 261 Gibson St., Carlisle. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Gardner, Quay W., 153 N. East St., Carlisle. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Hart, Kenneth S., R. D. 3, Mechanicsburg. Killing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Hoeover, Harold L. R. D. 2, Newville. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building; killing pheasant hen in closed season	50.00
Johnston, Robert W., Shippensburg. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Lyter, Harry E., 135 N. 21st St., Camp Hill. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Motter, Lester W., Newville. Possessing loaded 22 cal. rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Murray, David R., 315 Market St., New Cumberland. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Reeder Garnet I., R. D. 1, Shippensburg. Possessing parts of 7 wild rabbits taken in closed season	70.00
Robbins, James E., R. D. 4, Mechanicsburg. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Sanderson, Maurice V., R. D. 4, Mechanicsburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Shields, Otho O., R. D. 3, Mechanicsburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Showaker, Paul L., R. D. 2, Newville. Killing male ringneck pheasant during closed season	25.00

DAUPHIN COUNTY—\$385.00

Acri, Armand V., 1163 Derry St., Harrisburg. Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Albert, Melancthon F., 111 Fisher Ave., Middletown. Lending license to another	20.00
Clesnolizev, Anthony, Pottsville St., Wiconisco. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Coleman, Gilbert, R. D. 2, Hummelstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Derr, Charles W., 19 N. Hanover St., Hummelstown. Setting steel trap closer than 5 feet from hole	10.00
Engle, Floyd, R. D. 1, Halifax. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Etnoyer, Warren W., 3950 Linden, Colonial Park. Killing male ringneck pheasant after closing hour	15.00
Fetrow, Frank W., 2725 Booser Ave., Harrisburg. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Grimwood, Stanley H., 503 Muench St., Harrisburg. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Hoffman, John A., R. D. 1, Halifax. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Hoover, Cedric L., 64 N. 17th St., Harrisburg. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Koffenheffer, Welmont D., R. D. 1, Halifax. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Martz, Sebastian, 349 N. Front St., Steelton. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00

Morgan, Robert I., 1828 Regna St., Harrisburg. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Peffley, Richard C., Chestnut St., Hummelstown. Setting steel trap closer than 5 feet from hole 10.00
 Pottelger, Calvin C., R. D. 3, Harrisburg. Shooting across a highway while hunting rabbits 25.00
 Sipe, Roy L., 14 Tioga St., Rutherford. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings 25.00
 Stamm, Henry L., Sr., Box 69, Harrisburg. Killing game in close season 25.00
 Sweigard, Alvin E., R. D. 2, Halifax. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Webster Eugene W., R. D. 1, Halifax. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Williard, Roy, Oak St., Wiconisco. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings 25.00
 Wise, Ralph F., 36 S. 3rd St., Halifax. Hunting prior to opening hour first day 15.00

DELAWARE COUNTY—\$470.00

Abrusi, John B., 1217 Jefferson Ave., Woodlyn. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings 25.00
 Basner, Ernest L., 425 Fernwood Ave., Folsom. Possessing hen pheasant in closed season 25.00
 Clinger, Albert T., 500 11th Ave., Prospect Park. Hunting game after closing hour 15.00
 Derosa, James V., 13 W. 3rd St., Media. Killing a protected bird 10.00
 Devore, Frank E., Jr., 1003 Anderson Ave., Trainer. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Disabato, William N., 1113 W. 2nd St., Chester. Killing a protected bird 10.00
 Erbe, Reinhart D., 280 E. Winola Ave., Norwood. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Forbes, Harry M., Jr., Wallingford. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Granger, Richard R., 226 Flower St., Chester. Lending hunting license to another 20.00
 Gutschall, Calvin G., 7226 W. Chester Pike, Upper Darby. Possessing a protected bird 10.00
 Losch, Nevin C., 10 Dovista Ave., Ridley Park. Hunting rabbits with more than 3 shells in gun 10.00
 Lytle, William D., Jr., 500 Pine Street, Darby. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Melcher, George W., 615 Edgmont Ave., Drexel Hill. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Michael, George W., 41 Bunting Lane, Green Ridge. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season 25.00
 Miller, William J., 1409 E. 12th St., Eddystone. Killing ringneck pheasant hen out of season 25.00
 Orner, Lance V., 135 Tasker Ave., Folsom. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Paganelli, Richard G., 1403 Melrose Ave., Sharon Hill. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Perugino, Giuseppe, 1210 E. 3rd St., Chester. Making false statement to secure hunting license; alien hunting and possessing firearm 70.00
 Pierce, Burton A., 19 Race St., Upland. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Wagner, Albert H., 335 E. 12th St., Chester. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Welsh, Harry W., 729 Stockton Circle, Ridley Park. Hunting game after closing hour 15.00
 Williams, Russell L., 220 N. Springfield Rd., Clifton Heights. Hunting game after closing hour 15.00

ELK COUNTY—\$200.00

Blondl, Frederick A., Benezette. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Fannin, George A., 438 So. Michael St., St. Marys. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Fledderman, Herbert A., 127 Arch St., St. Marys. Possessing loaded rifle standing on highway 10.00
 Orlan, Haley, Jr., Benezette. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Rollich, Victor M., 4885 So. Michael St., St. Marys. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Tenaski, Joseph M., 156 Terra Cotta, Johnsonburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Tyler, William R., Byrnedale. Possessing deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Yale, Eli R. D., Brockport. Possessing raccoon pelt in close season 25.00
 Zileoski, Joseph F., Ridgeway Rd., Johnsonburg. Parking vehicle so as to block gate to State Game Lands road 25.00

ERIE COUNTY—\$510.00

Bender, Ray M., 748 E. 9th St., Erie. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Bennett, Gary B., 670 W. Smith St., Corry. Buying skins of three furbearing animals unlawfully taken 30.00
 Brock, Carlisle O., 2607 Bird Drive, Wesleyville. Transporting untagged deer 25.00
 Burckart, George E., 510 W. 10th St., Erie. Possessing muskrat pelt in close season 10.00
 Davenport, William E., 836 E. 28th St., Erie. Possessing untagged deer at hunting camp 25.00
 Davis, Richard J., 147½ Mott St., Corry. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Dylewski, John M., R. D. 3, Erie. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 10.00
 Frontera, Mike J., 3001 Buffalo Rd., Wesleyville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Hearn, Chester G., 519 Shenley Dr., Erie. Possessing muskrat pelt in closed season 10.00
 Harned, Wallace R., R. D. 4, Erie. Setting traps for furbearer, other than beaver or otter, prior to opening hour 10.00
 Hand, Robert L., 433 W. Church St., Corry. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant hen in close season 25.00
 Izbicki, Charles F., 822 E. 5th St., Erie. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Kasper, Frank, R. D. 1, Corry. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
 Kovaly, Randolph S., R. D. 1, North Girard. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Lawrence, Theodore E., R. D. 5, Erie. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Lonergan, James P., 421 E. 10th St., Erie. Hunting without resident license 20.00

Lomax, Joe, 202 Wayne St., Erie. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
 Lomax, Robert, 1113 W. 18th St., Erie. Hunting game on Sunday 25.00
 Lucas, Robert W., Fairview. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 McGaughney, John F., Shore Acres, Erie. Failure to display hunting license while hunting 20.00
 Minor, Zerl B., 2313 Taggart St., Wesleyville. Transporting untagged deer 25.00
 Mioduszewski, Chester, 502 E. 2nd St., Erie. Using firearm improperly plugged to hunt waterfowl 10.00
 Nedresky, Andrew J., 543½ E. 4th St., Erie. Using firearm improperly plugged to hunt waterfowl 10.00
 Nollinger, Arthur N., 976 E. South St., Corry. Hunting rabbits after closing hour 15.00
 Parkhurst, Charles W., 318 E. Smith St., Corry. Hunting ringneck pheasant after closing hour 15.00
 Paver, Thomas A., Jr., 63 E. Pleasant St., Corry. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant hen after close of season 25.00
 Raymond, Fred M., 152 Mott St., Corry. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Rounds, Clifford H., 2525 Pearl St., Erie. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Sauers, Fred J., Waterford. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Zdunski, Edward J., 2415 German St., Erie. Attempting to kill ducks from a motor boat 10.00

FAYETTE COUNTY—\$95.00

Cole, Harold L., 513 Morrell Ave., Connellsville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Cole, Ruby R., 513 Morrell Ave., Connellsville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Fell, Anthony, F., Box 170, Masontown. Transporting untagged deer 25.00
 Lowe, VanBuren, 5 E. Church St., Masontown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Pierce, Harry E., South Connellsville. Possessing 4 gray squirrels over daily limit 40.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY—\$485.00

Beegle, Colin S., 412 S. Washington St., Greencastle. Setting steel trap closer than 5 ft. from hole 10.00
 Burkey, John W., Mercersburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Frey, John M., Chambersburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 10.00
 Goodhard, Wilbur E., 615 W. King St., Shippensburg. Using a motor vehicle to kill rabbits 50.00
 Gordon, Thomas E., Fort Loudon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Hepfer, John, 238 E. King St., Shippensburg. Concealing part of a deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Hepfer, William D., 12 W. Catherine St., Chambersburg. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells 10.00
 Hummer, Luther R., Tyrone St., Greencastle. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 Miller, Paul J., Fannettsburg. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Monn, Harry W., Waynesboro. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day 15.00
 Mowen, Joseph C., Greencastle. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Paxton, Jesse A., Chambersburg. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells 10.00
 Pilgrim, Joseph B., Marion. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Price, Jack E., 22 S. Fayette St., Mercersburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Price, Richard N., Mercersburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Price, Theodore N., 22 S. Fayette St., Mercersburg. Hunting with firearm not properly accompanied when under 16 years of age.. 20.00
 Pine, Russell, Mercersburg. Failure to tag trap 10.00
 Reitzel, David F., 161 Harrison Ave., Chambersburg. Hunting squirrels between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m. 15.00
 Robinson, Bentley R., Mercersburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons 5.00
 Sheaffer, John W., 163 Harrison Ave., Chambersburg. Hunting squirrels between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m. 15.00
 Shelly, Robert E., 524 Poplar St., Chambersburg. Transporting a deer unlawfully taken 100.00
 Yeager, Marlin S., R. D. 6, Chambersburg. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day 15.00

FULTON COUNTY—\$165.00

Barnhard, Lewis D., R. D. 1, McConnellsburg. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Gress, Lester A., McConnellsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Hemsy, Robert, R. D. 1, Amaranth. Failure to render assistance after shooting human being 100.00
 Myers, Lee, Needmore. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway 10.00
 Seiders, Elmer J., Cito. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Schultz, Harold M., Amaranth. Possessing ruffed grouse taken in closed season 25.00

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—\$260.00

Atkins, Edwin N., 400 2nd St., Huntingdon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Brindle, Harry F., R. D. 1, Aitch. Possessing loaded gun in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Dean, Lester, Pennsylvania Furnace. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building 25.00
 Lininger, L. Herbert, 1529 Moore St., Huntingdon. Using blind to hunt for wild turkey 25.00
 McDaniel, William W., Alexandria. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00
 Piper, Robert C., R. D. 1, Shade Gap. Possessing a protected bird (skunk) from trap of another 10.00
 Wagner, Chester, Mapleton Depot. Taking a furbearing animal (skunk) from trap of another 25.00
 Wilson, Sharron R., Shade Gap. Attempting to kill a deer in closed season 100.00

INDIANA COUNTY—\$125.00

Hurd, Jack S., Marchand. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Runco, Louis E., Ernest. Possessing bear less than one year old ..	100.00

JEFFERSON COUNTY—\$350.00

Bell, Murel M., 726 Jackson St., Reynoldsville. Hunting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Boviard, Charles L., Brockway. Possessing part of a deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Caporale, Joseph T., 11 Sykes St., Sykesville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Caporale, Vincent R., 11 Sykes St., Sykesville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Carlson, Ranie E., 111 Wasson Ave., DuBois. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Compton, Charles E., 223 Front St., Punxsutawney. Killing bear less than one year old	100.00
Dubensky, Alexander S., Delancy. Hunting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Dubensky, Mike, Delancy. Huting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Lynn, Joseph G., 201 S. Finley St., Punxsutawney. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Perry, Frank J., 527 Jackson St., Reynoldsville. Hunting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Petrucchi, Tony M., 238 Highland Ave., Sykesville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Reasinger, Charles W., Reynoldsville. Failure to display hunters license tag while hunting	20.00
Rosman, Wassil, 53 Sykes St., Sykesville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Young, Donald L., Stump Creek. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00

FOREST COUNTY—\$20.00

Schwabenbauer, William, Tionesta. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	10.00
Summerville, Wilbur E., Tionesta. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	10.00

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—\$315.00

Bambara, Edward A., 723 Morse Ave., Simpson. Attempting to transport one raobit out of the Commonwealth	10.00
Belin, Henry, Waverly. Transporting one grouse out of state illegally	25.00
Calvert, Walter J., Jr., 1010 5th St., Moosic. Possessing doe deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Compton, Elmer, R. D. 1, Clarks Summit. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Compton, Theodore, 121 Zimmerman St., Clarks Summit. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Forconi, John, 227 S. Irving St., Scranton. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Jakubos, Joseph, R. D. 1, Dalton. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Leiber, Stanley B., R. D. 1, Dalton. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Morgan, David, 124 Railroad St., Taylor. Possessing doe deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Profero, Joseph, 1109 Stafford Ave., Scranton. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

LANCASTER COUNTY—\$1710.00

Adams, Samuel A., Ephrata. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Armstrong, David L., 329 Chestnut St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Barley, Robert G., 125 E. Main St., Strasburg. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Batzer, Charles R., 318 Pleasure Rd., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Bear, Parker C., 415 E. Mary St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Bender, Roy S., Lancaster. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Bennett, Henry O., 335 North St., Lancaster. Hunting game in safety zone	25.00
Betrone, John W., 6th & Locust St., Columbia. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Blough, Charles L., R. D. 3, Elizabethtown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Boyer, John F., 227 Chester St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Breitigan, Robert C., R. D. 1, Lititz. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Brimmer, Lloyd S., 61 S. Franklin St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Caterbone, Samuel P., Jr., 20 W. James St., Lancaster. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Collins, Harlan W., R. D. 1, Bareville. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Cramer, Eugene, 525 W. King St., Lancaster. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Dolan, George J., 13th St., Columbia. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Dunbar, Kenneth L., R. D. 2, Columbia. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Faus, Jay L., R. D. 2, Manheim. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Fenstermacher, Christ, R. D. 1, Ephrata. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Flowers, George D., Jr., R. D. 3, Manheim. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season	25.00
Fox, Clarence S., R. D. 3, Ephrata. Possessing 2 ringneck cock pheasants over daily limit	50.00
Frederick, Horace G., R. D. 1, Manheim. Hunting game after closing hour	15.00
Fryberger, William R., R. D. 2, Narvon. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Gallagher, James W., 515 W. Market St., Marietta. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Ginder, Lloyd B., R. D. 2, Manheim. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

Greenly, Landis, R. D. 1, Stevens. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Grossman, John C., 830 5th St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Harden, Lawrence D., 518 E. Orange St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Hawk, George E., 269 Church Ave., Ephrata. Hunting pheasants with pumpgun containing more than 3 shells	25.00
Henne, Ray K., 31 S. Charlotte St., Manheim. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Hires, Paul N., 507 State St., Lancaster. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Hoover, Lloyd L., 308 Reservoir St., Lancaster. Hunting for game in safety zone	25.00
Horst, Aaron M., R. D. 3, Ephrata. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Hurst, Titus M., R. D. 3, Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Kahler, Thomas W., Rohrerstown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Keener, Ammon F., 259 Charlotte St., Manheim. Transporting small game unaccompanied by owner	10.00
Kensinger, Lawrence E., 331 N. Mulberry St., Lancaster. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Killian, Ferman R., Hunting and pursuing game in safety zone ..	25.00
Landis, Paul R., R. D. 5, Lancaster. Killing doe deer in close season	100.00
Lauer, Guy N., 1425 E. King St., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Lorah, George L., 421 N. Queen St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Lorah, Raymond P., 423 N. Queen St., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Lutchkus, Anthony M., 32 N. Broad St., Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Lutz, Lemon K., R. D. 1, Manheim. Transporting small game unaccompanied by owner	10.00
McClune, Clarence D., R. D. 7, Lancaster. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Miller, James R., 728 E. End Ave., Lancaster. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Miller, Irvin N., R. D. 1, Mt. Joy. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Miller, Richard R., R. D. 7, Lancaster. Hunting and pursuing game in safety zone	25.00
Moyer, Frank, R. D. 1, Reinholds. Hunting rabbits after closing hour	15.00
Murry, Emanuel E., R. D. 4, Lancaster. Hunting and pursuing game in safety zone	25.00
Musser, John H., 215 Howard Ave., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Myers, Enos D., 403 W. James St., Lancaster. Hunting without resident license; possessing hen pheasant in closed season	45.00
Ortman, John W., R. D. 1, Washington. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Ortman, Paul V., Washington. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Overly, Ralph G., 138 E. Locust St., Ephrata. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Peacock, Melvin R., 217 Howard Ave., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Plank, Walter V., Jr., Conestoga. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Rank, Howard H., Diller Ave., New Holland. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Resch, John C., 1015 Clark St., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Rothfus, Fred K., R. D. 3, Lancaster. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Sheaffer, Gerald E., R. D. 3, Lititz. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Shenk, Benjamin E., R. D. 1, Manheim. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Shiffer, Harold A., 221 N. Market St., Lancaster. Hunting for game in safety zone	25.00
Shillow, James L., 431 N. Mulberry St., Lancaster. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Shimp, Clair K., R. D. 1, Strasburg. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant from tractor	25.00
Smith, Giles W., 445 N. Queen St., Lancaster. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Snyder, Raymond E., 29 Clark St., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Stauffer, Willard B., R. D. 1, Lititz. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Stoe, Andy F., R. D. 3, Lancaster. Hunting rabbits with more than 3 shells in pumpgun	10.00
Stover, Leighton L., 529 E. End Ave., Lancaster. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Sweigart, Norman H., R. D. 1, Ephrata. Killing one squirrel after closing hour	15.00
Sweitzer, Harry K., R. D. 2, Mohnton. Transporting one rabbit unaccompanied by owner	10.00
Wenger, Ralph B., R. D. 2, Manheim. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Wenzel, John D., R. D. 1, Washington. Possessing one male pheasant over daily limit	25.00
Zug, John C., 1003 Lititz Ave., Lancaster. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

LAWRENCE COUNTY—\$390.00

Bloise, James S., R. D. 3, New Castle. Attempting to take pheasant in closed season	25.00
Dorus, John J., 708 N. Water Ave., Sharon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Wilcox, Clarence E., 115 N. Ray St., New Castle. Possessing ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
DeRoso, James V., 1131 Dewey Ave., New Castle. Resisting arrest by a State officer	100.00
English, Nelson, R. D. 3, New Castle. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Foht, Wilbur A., New Castle. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Klepter, Harold W., R. D. 2, Enon Valley. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00

Jones, Clarence C., R. D. 6, New Castle. Hunting without resident license
 Johnson, Francis E., 825 E. Washington St. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 McKelvey, John H., R. D. 6, New Castle. Hunting without resident license
 Memo, Samuel, 1137 E. Brook St., New Castle. Lending hunting license to another
 Milton, Stanley L., New Bedford. Hunting game prior to opening hour of first day
 Milton, Vincent P., Pulaski. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day
 Patrizi, Albert, Pulaski. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Valentci, Samuel, 1210 Croton Ave., New Castle. Hunting without resident license
 Watkins, Loring J., Mt. Rt. 7, Ellwood City. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings
 Watkins, Alice E., Ellwood City. Hunting within 150 yds. of occupied building

LEBANON COUNTY—\$370.00

Anniballi, Mario J., 136 Lingle Ave., Palmyra. Disturbing game within 150 yds. of occupied building; hunting without resident license
 Anniballi, Joseph R., 136 Lingle Ave., Palmyra. Lending license to another
 Curtin, Richard T., 32 N. 16th St., Lebanon. Lending license to another
 Deck, Clarence R., R. D. 3, Myerstown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway
 Ehrhorn, Grover C., R. D. 2, Lebanon. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway
 Ensminger, Joseph C., 940 W. Main St., Palmyra. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway
 Freeman, Elvin H., 206 S. 11th St., Lebanon. Hunting game after closing hour
 Horst, Gene R., R. D. 4, Lebanon. Hunting without resident license
 Houtz, Ammon K., Myerstown. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season
 McConnell, George H., 413 Weidman St., Lebanon. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway
 Pennypacker Harry E., Richland. Hunter injuring livestock
 Rahn, Richard D., 812 Federal St., Lebanon. Hunting without resident license
 Schultz, Amos W., Cornwall. Hunting rabbits on Sunday
 Sullo, Fred., 130 Lingle Ave., Palmyra. Lending hunting license to another
 Sullo, Louis J., 130 Lingle Ave., Palmyra. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building; hunting without resident license
 Weaver, Richard E., Richland. Hunter injuring livestock
 Young, David G., 314 N. 9th St., Lebanon. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Zimmerman, Eli W., R. D. 1, Richland. Setting trap for furbearer prior to opening hour

LEHIGH COUNTY—\$515.00

Angstadt, Warren, R. D. 1, Breinigsville. Setting two steel traps closer than 5 feet from hole
 Clouser, Charles, R. D. 6, Allentown. Failure to display license tag while hunting
 Dewalt, Lewis A., R. D. 4, Allentown. Hunting without resident license
 Eck, Herbert, Jr., 1129 Lehigh Ave., Fullerton. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Eck, Herbert L., 1131 Lehigh Ave., Fullerton. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Eck, William H., East Main St., Emmaus. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Gackenbach, Ronald R., Stetlersville. Using steel trap to take and kill a rabbit
 Geiger, Robert H., 112 E. Church St., Slatington. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Gollie, George R., 5 E. Emmaus Ave., Allentown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Groller, Rudolph, R. D. 1, Wescosville. Hunting without resident license
 Gruber, Charles H., 1270 Penna. Ave., Emmaus. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Hari, Joseph, Route 60, Allentown. Hunting without resident license
 Hoffman, Harry H., 1129 Union St., Allentown. Possessing one male pheasant over daily limit
 Jones, Howard R., 238 N. 10th St., Allentown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Koenig, Homer P., R. D. 1, Slatington. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Koppenhaver, Ernest F., 427 Oswego St., Allentown. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season
 Lilly, Ernest B., 1021 Lawrence St., Allentown. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway
 Miller, Stanley J., 1127 Calypso Ave., Bethlehem. Possessing doe deer in closed season
 Roth, Clarence A., R. D. 1, Slatington. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway
 Scheffler, Irvin J., R. D. 1, Schnecksville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Smith, David L., 844 Chestnut St., Emmaus. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Smith, Herbert H., 120 S. Front St., Cementon. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing on highway
 Staub, Paul, Jr., R. D. 1, Breinigsville. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Stein, Lester M., 2405 4th St., Allentown. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway
 Tiwold, John E., 725 N. 4th St., Allentown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle parked on highway
 Wendling, Fred F., R. D. 1, Wescosville. Disturbing traps of another; setting five steel traps closer than 5 feet from hole
 Yesenofski, Anthony B., 1474 Liberator Ave., Allentown. Failure to display license tag while hunting

LUZERNE COUNTY—\$785.00
 Alberigi, Victor H., R. D. 2, Avoca. Possessing protected bird (long eared owl)
 Barron, Michael, Stockton. Hunting on State Game Propagation Area
 Bartoletti, Primo., 1068 Exeter Ave., Exeter. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Davis, Ralph A., Alderson. Failure to display license tag while hunting
 Deutsch, Sandor A., 385 Miller St., Luzerne. Possessing part of deer in closed season
 DuKett, Aiken J., 229 Pierce St., Kingston. Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing
 Ebert, Lewis Z., R. D. 2, Wapwallopen. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells
 Fichter, Henry J., 719 Locust St., Hazleton. Aiding in securing hunting license for person not entitled to same
 Gavigan, James, 604 Spruce St., W. Pittston. Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway
 Hadala, Edward J., R. D., 48 S. Main St., Ashley. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Hoover, Lincoln A., 10 Holly St., Trucksville. Hunting without resident license
 Lapinski, Vincent A., Mocanaqua. Disturbing traps of another
 Possessing 5 muskrats in closed season
 Malinoski, Edmund, 29 Abbott St., Plains. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells
 Martin, Edward D., R. D. 2, Wilkes Barre. Possessing deer unlawfully taken
 Mooney, James J., 418 E. Mine St., Hazleton. Hunting game animals (rabbits) on State Game Propagation Area
 O'Hop, Vincent J., 1013 Plane St., Avoca. Refusing to accompany officer after arrest; failure to produce identification upon demand of an officer
 Reader, Douglas A., Jr., R. D. 1, Nescopeck. Hunting game (rabbits) between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.
 Romeri, Alfred L., R. D. 1, Hazleton. Hunting without resident license
 Roskos, John, Stockton. Hunting on State Game Propagation Area
 Rupinski, Francis J., R. D. 1, Berwick. Transporting untagged deer
 Spirko, Joseph A., 290 Academy St., Luzerne. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells
 Stefanko, George, 1 Cliff St., Pittston. Securing hunter's license while hunting rights have been denied
 Swelgin, Elmer D., R. D. 1, Trucksville. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Wooditch, William F., 303 Union St., Luzerne. Shooting into live tree in big game season
 Ziegler, Edward J., Jr., R. D. 2, Avoca. Possessing doe deer unlawfully taken

LYCOMING COUNTY—\$15.00

Berger, Archie, 417 Park Ave., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Mondell, Herbert R., 657 Rose St., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons
 Mondell, Joseph A., 411 High St., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons

McKEAN COUNTY—\$80.00

Brocius, Harold D., 120 Euclid Ave., Bradford. Hunting squirrels with shotgun containing more than 3 shells
 Church, Auri F., Smethport. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season
 Ferman, Edward E., Box 25, Rew City. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway
 Himes, Gary W., R. D. 4, Smethport. Hunting with firearm not accompanied when under 16 years of age
 Kriz, Robert F., 74 Rockland Ave., Bradford. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway
 Lasher, Charles A., Ornsby. Aiding and securing hunting license for person not entitled to same

MERCER COUNTY—\$465.00

Biros, George, R. D. 2, Sharon. Hunting small game after closing hour; using artificial lights of vehicle to take rabbits
 Biros, Mike, R. D. 2, Sharon. Hunting small game after closing hour; using artificial lights to take rabbits
 Bish, Dale W., R. D. 2, Mercer. Hunting without resident license
 Black, Ralph, R. D. 2, Mercer. Removing parts of deer unmarked
 Blair, Monte F., Stoneboro. Hunting without resident license
 Bradford, Philip E., Sandy Lake. Hunting without resident license
 Delby, Lester E., 317 E. Market St., Mercer. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Doyle, Donald E., R. D. 1, Stoneboro. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Dubrasky, John A., R. D. 3, Middlesex. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway
 Dye, Glenn R., Jackson Center. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Foster, Elmer, Jr., Stoneboro. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Hostetler, Daniel B., R. D. 1, Mercer. Hunting rabbits after closing hour
 Heim, Harry F., Stoneboro. Killing a protected bird
 Humenik, George, R. D. 1, Transfer. Possessing spike buck deer in close season
 Jones, Robert, R. D. 2, Jackson Center. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Jones, Charles H., R. D. 2, Jackson Center. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Michnowski, Julius J., 963 Cedar Ave., Sharon. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day
 Parker, Jack F., Jackson Center. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building
 Whyte, Robert N., R. D. 5, Greenville. Shooting at random in big game season
 Whyte, Russell, R. D. 5, Mercer. Shooting at random in big game season
 Yeager, Albert L., 234 S. Chenango St., Mercer. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway

MIFFLIN COUNTY—\$307.00

Armstrong, William M., Broad St., Milroy. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Bender, Clair E., R. D. 3, Lewistown. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Bender, Donald M., R. D. 3, Lewistown. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Bullick, Andrew G., Belleville. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Craig, Charles B., Yeagertown. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Hostetler, John W., Belleville. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Peachey, Louis S., R. D., Reedsville. Failure to report killing of deer within 5 days following close of season	2.00
Wagner, James, Milroy. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Young, Jesse B., Belleville. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Young, Lester C., Belleville. Hunting game prior to opening hour first day	15.00

MONROE COUNTY—\$850.00

Burger, James D., R. D. 2, Kunkletown. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Danish, Erich F., Scotrun. Possessing parts of deer in closed season	100.00
Davis, Clair I., 45 Stofflet St., Stroudsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Eddinger, Russel E., R. D. 3, Stroudsburg. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Fritz, Edgar H., 373 N. Courtland St., E. Stroudsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Jacques, Robert P., 1024 W. Main St., Stroudsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Keiper, Thomas, Long Pond. Possessing parts of hen pheasant	25.00
Keiper, Thomas, Long Pond. Possessing parts of deer illegally taken	100.00
Smith, Thomas J., Pocono Pines. Killing a hen ringneck pheasant	25.00
Snyder, Joseph, Pocono Pines. Removing shrubs from State Game Lands No. 127	25.00
Transue, Harold L., R. D. 1, Henryville. Taking 3 muskrats in closed season	30.00
Ungvarsky, Stephen A., 929 Providence Rd., Scranton. Killing doe deer in close season	100.00
Weiss, Clarence, R. D. 1, Saylorsburg. Possessing parts of two deer in close season	200.00
Weiss, Paul, R. D. 2, Saylorsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Williams, Thomas G., R. D. 1, Stroudsburg. Possessing parts of deer in close season	100.00

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—\$880.00

Adamson, Illiam R., R. D. 1, Port Indian, Norristown. Possessing wild duck killed in close season	10.00
Beckerman, Arthur, 299 Diamond St., Pottstown. Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Bossert, Donald H., 449 Beaver St., North Wales. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than three shells	10.00
Clugston, Alfred R., 325 W. 7th St., Lansdale. Shooting at squirrels not plainly visible	10.00
Conyer, George W., Cedars. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Demario, John J., 138 Mattison Ave., Ambler. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Drauschak, John M., R. D. 4, Pottstown. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Fazekas, John D., 335 Ash St., Stowe. Hunting and shooting in safety zone	25.00
Fazekas, John J., 335 Ash St., Stowe. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
France, Clarence H., 39A W. Athens Ave., Ardmore. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Franco, Ercole, 513 W. Glenside Ave., Glenside. Killing ringneck pheasant hen; hunting and killing pheasant with shotgun containing more than three shells	50.00
Freihofer, William W., 207 Winding Way, Merion Station. Attempting to remove a game bird from State Game Lands	25.00
Fuhrman, George E., Road B., Apt. C, Hildale, Pottstown. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Fuhrman, George M., Road B., Apt. C, Hildale, Pottstown. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Green, Langston, 32 Hemlock Row, Stowe. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Hartzman, Daniel B., 23 E. Chestnut St., Norristown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Holl, Charles J., North Wales. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Johnson, James R., c/o Snaner's Trailer Court, R. D. 4, Pottstown. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Miller, Jacob G., Linfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Jasinski, Stanley, R. D. 1, Green Lane. Killing button buck deer in close season	100.00
Matczak, Thomas, R. D. 1, Green Lane. Aiding and assisting to conceal game unlawfully killed	100.00
Matthews, Nicholas C., III, 826 W. 8th St., Lansdale. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Messer, Clyde E., 609 Glasgow St., Stowe. Shooting at squirrel not plainly visible	10.00
Miller, Garfield F., 118 Center Ave., Willow Grove. Hunting rabbits with automatic shotgun	10.00
Moore, Ellsworth C., R. D. 1, Bridgeport. Setting two steel traps closer than five feet from hole	20.00
Mizner, Willard G., Witmer Road, Horsham. Possessing parts of ringneck pheasants in close season	25.00
Olivo, Joseph, R. D. 2, Norristown. Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Sabo, Elmer A., 507 Center St., Stowe. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Shaner, Lawrence R., 257 Green St., Royersford. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00

Tongyal, Signkata, 23 Mercer St., Lacey Park, Hatboro. Smoking live game out of place of refuge	10.00
Vaughan, Enos H., West Point. Hunting game after hours	15.00
Walcopy, Harold J., 529 George St., Norristown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Yerk, Earl, 235 Jefferson St., East Greenville. Entering Auxiliary State Game Refuge in open season	25.00
Yorgey, Franklin B., 402 Fairview St., Stowe. Possessing loaded rifle standing along highway	10.00
Zarcone, Lawrence, 247 E. Main St., Norristown. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Zarcone, Salvatore, 247 E. Main St., Norristown. Hunting in safety zone	25.00

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY—\$305.00

Ackerman, Vernel G., 1251 Northampton St., Easton. Transporting game out of state	10.00
Best, Lester L., 831 Railroad St., Walnutport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Best, Robbie C., 831 Railroad St., Walnutport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Bickert, Carl S., 1501 Calypso Ave., Bethlehem. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Buskirk, Leroy W., R. D. 3, Easton. Hunting ducks after closing hour	15.00
Buzby, Rowland D., 1037 Howertown Rd., Catasauqua. Hunting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Comunale, Frank W., 519 Broad St., Pen Argyl. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Frunchey, Arlington R., Box 274, Bangor. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fefie, Charles D., 1024 Lehigh St., Easton. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Gantar, Mike, R. D. 2, Bath. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Greggo, Carmon, 822 Pennsylvania Ave., Bangor. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Heckman, Grant K., R. D. 1, Bath. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Houck, Lester O., 14 S. Main St., Bangor. Issuing hunters license without satisfactory identification	20.00
Joella, Joseph P., 77 Market St., Bangor. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Langyore, Russell A., Central Ave., East Bangor. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Pritchard, James S., 452 Messinger St., Bangor. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Sabatino, Joseph M., 115 Main St., Roseto. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Schuler, Frank B., 217 High St., Glendon Heights. Failure to maintain complete roster of hunting party	25.00
Smock, Gilbert A., 251 Main St., Freemansburg. Staking out traps for muskrats prior to opening hour	10.00
Snyder, William P., 918 Sunset Lane, Bethlehem. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—\$10.00

Barkley, George W., West Sunbury. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
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PERRY COUNTY—\$100.00

Fultz, Brooks F., Ickesburg. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00
Holtzapple, Ross M., R. D. 2, Newport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Lutz, Edward E., R. D. 1, Marysville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Stahler, Emerson W., 1236 E. Center St., Mahanoy. Shooting at male ringneck on highway	25.00

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—\$960.00

Adams, Harry W., 2025 Arch St., Philadelphia. Killing one grouse in close season	25.00
Amoreso, Alexander, 1425 S. Ringold St., Phila. Hunting in a safety zone	25.00
Bauer, Lewis H., 1438 N. 53rd St., Phila. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Bisbing, Robert M., 1914 E. Buckins St., Phila. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Boyd, Odell, 1722 N. 13th St., Phila. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Cavalli, Nick, 1232 N. 50th St., Phila. Possessing a protected bird	10.00
Brown, Frank, 168 W. Master St., Phila. Hunting without resident license; possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	45.00
Chaffn, Earl F., 1539 S. 26th St., Phila. Possessing protected bird	10.00
Chiofolo, Frank, 1545 S. 19th St., Phila. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle along highway	10.00
Dacenza, Edward, 2500 N. 5th St., Phila. Hunting game after closing hour	15.00
Deangelis, Harry J., 1206 Wilder St., Phila. Possessing protected bird; possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	35.00
Digiullo, Anthonio, 521 W. Olney Ave., Phila. Hunting game on state game refuge	25.00
Dipasquale, Rocco, 1330 Castle Ave., Phila. Killing a protected bird	10.00
Domenico, Fred, 2134 S. Lambert St., Phila. 45. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Downey, Willie B., 2213 N. 13th St., Phila. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Ercolani, Pasquale J., 2406 S. Hutchinson St., Phila. 31. Possessing protected bird	10.00
Fenstermacher, Arthur E., 804 S. 24th St., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fullerson, Enos W., 401 Hermitage St., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Gatton, Lewis, L., 2633 W. Huntingdon St., Phila. Hunting game after closing hour	15.00
Gulite, Anthony, 1313 S. 15th St., Phila. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Harris, Abe, 2411 N. 20th St., Phila. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Haurin, Thomas, 4714 Maple St., Phila. Killing ringneck pheasant hen after close of season	25.00
Hill, Mike, 1107 Oxford St., Phila. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Hipple, Thomas J., 2625 W. Seltzer St., Phila. Hunting game after closing hour	15.00

Jonik, Joseph, 2313 Amber St., Phila. 25. Possessing ringneck pheasant hen after close of season	25.00
Krowchena, George, 146 Fairmount Ave., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Krowchena, William, 146 Fairmount Ave., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Kulesza, Stanley J., 2321 Aspen St., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway; hunting for wild birds with automatic rifle	35.00
Ledden, Orol Jr., Hastings Apt., Overbrook, Phila. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Loudon, Eunice, 1710 N. Gratz St., Phila. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Lumpkin, Walter J., 6090 Drexel Rd., Overbrook, Phila. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Melchiorre, Peter, 915 Christian St., Phila. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Mobley, James A., 1809 Tasket St., Phila. Possessing hen pheasant	25.00
Moore, Charles, 1757 N. Warnock St., Phila. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Mosko, Edward G., 4511 N. 17th St., Phila. 40. Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Mullen, Edward, 4476 McKimley St., Phila. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Mulvaney, Frank J., 1023 E. Farragut St., Phila. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Mumbauer, Victor, 3469 Amber St., Phila. Killing game in close season; hunting game prior to opening hour of first day	25.00
Nill, Frederick, 420 E. Borbeck St., Phila. 11. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Parker, Wiley, 4327 Freeland Ave., Phila. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Raab, Albert T., 2003 E. York St., Phila. Hunting game after closing hours	15.00
Raab, James T., 2712 N. 5th St., Phila. Hunting game after closing hours	15.00
Rosa, Angelo, 7730 Devon St., Phila. 18. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Rosa, Dino P., 7730 Devon St., Phila. 18. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Rosa, Peter A., Jr., 7826 Ardleigh St., Phila. 18. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Rosa, Peter, Sr., 7826 Ardleigh St., Phila. 18. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Rosa, Rudolph, 7730 Devon St., Phila. 18. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Sneider, Walter R., 742 N. 24th St., Phila. 4. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Stewart, Robert L., 905-C Parrish Place, Phila. Possessing protected bird	10.00
Storms, Benjamin C., Jr., 1920 E. Harold St., Phila. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Stryker, Richard K., 1903 North Park Ave., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Tate, Henry G., 3532 N. 8th St., Phila. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along road	10.00
Thurston, Howard R., 1416 N. 11th St., Phila. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Trowbridge, George A., 18 E. Chestnut St., Chestnut Hill, Phila. Failure to produce identification of demand of officer	20.00
Turner, George, 2137 N. 11th St., Phila. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Wanderer, William R., 2739 N. Reese St., Phila. Hunting game after closing hour	15.00
Zappacosta, Riemere, 703 Marlyn Rd., Phila. Failure to display hunting license while hunting	20.00

PIKE COUNTY—\$75.00

Hazen, Morton, Lords Valley. Failure to tag large game in transport	25.00
Lovelace, John, Shohola. Possessing 2 raccoons in closed season ..	50.00

POTTER COUNTY—\$330.00

Calcute, Carl W., Mills. Killing ringneck pheasant in closed season	25.00
Carpenter, Mark L., R. D. 2, Coudersport. Throwing artificial light upon a deer while in possession of rifle	100.00
Chapman, Guy F., Genesee. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Foster, Archie L., 730 N. Main St., Coudersport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Jones, Ruth G., Cross Forks. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Mericle, Lesley, 746 N. Main St., Coudersport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Niver, Cleon F., R. D. 1, Coudersport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Smith, Homer H., Galetton. Failure to tag two traps; taking three muskrats in closed season	50.00
Worden, Robert W., Galetton. Failure to tag two traps; taking three muskrats in closed season	50.00

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—\$605.00

Beach, Marlin R., Llewellyn. Lending hunting license to another ..	20.00
Bias, John, 54 N. Tamaqua St., McAdoo. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Bonolle, Joseph, Minersville. Hunting in a safety zone	25.00
Daubenspeck, Clarence E., R. D. 1, Andreas. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Donmoyer, Harry C., 124 Spring St., Tremont. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Freeman, Leroy C., Donaldson. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Gehrig, Isaac P., 323 S. Garfield Ave., Schuylkill Haven. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Hatter, Carl W., Good Springs. Hunting with firearm not properly accompanied when under 16 years of age	20.00
Hatter, Emery E., Valley View. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Heim, Allen L., Pitman. Killing two rabbits from an automobile; hunting rabbits between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	35.00
Hepler, Arthur L., Donaldson. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Jayne, David D., Main St., Middleport. Using artificial light to take rabbit	10.00

Kantner, Donald J., 322 Van Gelder St., Tamaqua. Hunting rabbits between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	15.00
Macheese, Alfonsus, 230 Lion St., Girardville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Martin, Stanley E., S. Main St., Pine Grove. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Matrician, Harry G., 117 W. Phillips St., Coaldale. Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00
Moerder, Edwin R., W. Independence St., Orwigsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Parfitt, David A., R. D. 1, Tamaqua. Hunting rabbits between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	15.00
Schwenk, Carl R., R. D. 1, Tamaqua. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Shelepelz, Stephen, 225 W. Baline St., McAdoo. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Taylor, William R., 317 Orwigsburg St., Tamaqua. Hunting rabbits between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	15.00
Vilchuck, Edward J., R. D. 1, New Ringgold. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Womer, Elbert F., R. D. 1, New Ringgold. Attempting to kill deer while using a .22 cal. rifle rimfire cartridge	100.00
Yourey, Michael, 531 Hickory St., Minersville. Wilfully hunting, pursuing, disturbing and chasing small game in safety zone	25.00
Zimmerman, John A., E. Market St., Orwigsburg. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00

SOMERSET COUNTY—\$25.00

Scheifer, Carl B., Colmar. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
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SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—\$260.00

Bulson, Harold, R. D. 4, Susquehanna. Permitting domestic livestock (horses) without written permission to graze on State Game Lands	25.00
Keech, Harry W., R. D. 2, Uniondale. Possessing parts of doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Noble, Thomas L., R. D. 1, Great Bend. Transporting small game (raccoon) unaccompanied by owner	25.00
Thorn, George R., R. D. 1, Thompson. Digging rabbit out of place of refuge	10.00
Warner, Harold J., Uniondale. Killing male deer in closed season	100.00

VENANGO COUNTY—\$230.00

Bell, Donald G., R. D. 1, Van. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Diuzneski, Victor P., 304 Spruce St., Oil City. Hunting rabbits after closing hour	15.00
Eakin, George R., Clintonville. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Kozalla, Edmund F., 335 Erie St., Franklin. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Nelson, Hazel P., Northside, Oil City. Failure to display license tag	20.00
Saylor, Elmer F., 407 E. 2nd St., Oil City. Hunting rabbits after closing hour	15.00
Sherick, Harry W., 317 W. 4th St., Oil City. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Vogan, John L., Star Route, Oil City. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Vogan, Homer L., Star Route, Oil City. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Whitman, Raymond L., Box 122, Cooperstown. Failure to tag four traps; failure to display license tag while trapping; taking four muskrats in closed season	100.00

WARREN COUNTY—\$442.00

Cravener, James, Tidioute. Possessing parts of deer in closed season	100.00
Haight, Warren W., R. D. 1, Clarendon. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Haight, Glenn L., 17 Pine St., Russell. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Patchew, Kenneth, 419½ Water St., Warren. Killing bear less than one year old	100.00
Pastillock, John, 16 High St., Sheffield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Phillips, Denzel, R. D. 2, Spring Creek. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Roberts, Charles C., Russell. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	22.00 (3 days)
Smith, George E., Kinzua. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Swanson, Glenn L., 13 Glade Ave., Warren. Attempting to kill bear less than one year old	100.00
Wesolowski, Joseph, Garland. Hunting rabbits on Sunday	25.00

WASHINGTON COUNTY—\$140.00

Angemeer, Syril J., Finleyville. Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00
Gilchrist, James J., R. D. 1, Monongahela. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Richardson, Arthur E., 201 W. College St., Cannonsburg. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Riggs, Herbert L., R. D. 2, Burgettstown. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Shook, John R., Crothers. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Strawn, James M., R. D. 1, Dunns Station. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Williams, John M., R. D. 6, Washington. Transporting untagged deer	25.00
Zimmerman, Warren D., R. D. 2, Burgettstown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

WAYNE COUNTY—\$200.00

Jensen, Raymond C., Star Route, Honesdale. Killing bear less than one year old	100.00
Petena, Edward J., R. D. 1, Narrowburg. Killing doe deer by use of artificial light	100.00

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—\$125.00

Baughman, Joseph R., R. D. 6, Greensburg. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Bossart, Donald B., R. D. 1, New Stanton. Transporting loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

GAME NEWS

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Hopchuk, George, R. D. 2, Greensburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Morgan, Warren E., 908 W. Main St., Mt. Pleasant. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Puskar, George, Calumet. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Soflak, George J., Mammoth. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Walters, Harry, Lycippus. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

WYOMING COUNTY—\$135.00

Crawford, Gordon E., R. D. 1, Tunkhannock. Giving false affidavit on bounty claim	10.00
Galloway, Harry J., R. D. 5, Tunkhannock. Casting artificial light upon a deer while in possession of firearm	100.00
Pluckett, James R., Nicholson. Transporting untagged deer	25.00

YORK COUNTY—\$405.00

Baer, Oscar E., R. D. 1, Thomasville. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Evans, George P., R. D. 1, Hellam. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Hockersmith, Marcellus, Hanover. Killing squirrel between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.	15.00
Holtzinger, Roy P., R. D. 1, Windsor. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Kelbaugh, William H., Railroad. Killing bear less than one year old	100.00
Lefever, Paul C., 370 W. Market St., Hellam. Hunting game after closing hour	15.00
Manifold, John C., High Rock. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Sandy, Lloyd W., York. Hunting wild turkey prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Seasholtz, Roger L., 955 Midland Ave., York. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Smith, Kenneth L., R. D. 2, Dillsburg. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Spoonhour, John F., Jr., York Haven. Hunting game birds on State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Stein, Ralph E., Route 42, York. Hunting game before opening hour first day	15.00
Stough, Charles E., 755 E. King St., York. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Stump, Lester G., Jacobus. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Wallick, William M., R. D. 9, York. Hunting wild turkey prior to opening hour first day; killing one turkey over season limit	40.00
Wantz, Richard R., 532 N. Beaver St., York. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Zifferer, Morton F., 311 Old Orchard Lane, York. Shooting a hen pheasant after close of season	25.00
Zirkle, Hugh N., R. D. 4, York. Hunting wild turkeys prior to opening hour on first day	15.00

NON-RESIDENTS—\$6270.00

Barber, Watson, Jr., Matawan, N. J. Illegally transporting and attempting to transport buck deer out of state, possessing and concealing deer taken in closed season	200.00
Barber, Watson, Sr., Matawan, N. J. Possessing and concealing illegally killed deer; attempting to transport illegally killed deer out of state	200.00
Batchelor, Frances E., Constantia, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Bender, Albert J., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Transporting parts of deer untagged	25.00
Beruck, Andrew J., Pensacola, Fla. Hunting without nonresident license; making false statement to secure hunting license ..	70.00
Bidginer, Charles M., Akron, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Bowman, Albert F., Warren, Ohio. Transporting parts of untagged deer	25.00
Bradfield, Lehigh F., West Jefferson, Ohio. Transporting untagged deer	25.00
Brietenbeher, Harold A., Dearborn, Mich. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Brown, Herman E., Baltimore, Maryland. Failure to stop on signal of Game Protector	10.00
Burns, William E., Jr., Bel Air, Maryland. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Butchko, John, Warren, Ohio. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Carano, John J., Hubbard, Ohio. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Carpenter, Louisa, Montchanin, Delaware. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Cary, Charles E., Baltimore, Md. Transporting two rabbits unaccompanied by owner	50.00
Christner, Roy M., Cleveland, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Clark, Eugene C., Wilmington, Del. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Clyde, Jackson H., Struthers, Ohio. Possessing 3 deer in closed season	300.00
Clyde, Samuel H., Struthers, Ohio. Possessing 3 deer in closed season	300.00
Cole, Webster W., Blasdel, N. Y. Failure to stop upon signal of an officer	10.00
Cornell, Raymond, Bridgeport, Conn. Making false statement to secure resident hunting license	20.00
Cruise, James H., Flushing, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license; possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway ..	75.00
Dechard, William F., Washington, D. C. Failure to stop on signal of an officer	10.00
Deagon, Thomas D., Akron, Ohio. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Dillon, Robert E., Findley, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Doyle, Charles W., Barborton, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Drift, John E., Jr., Harlingen, N. J. Possessing unlawfully killed wild turkey; killing button buck deer in closed season	125.00
Engle, Charles R., Marietta, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fabian, Steve S., Jr., Girard, Ohio. Hunting prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Facks, Byron A., Fort Wayne, Indiana. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Falkler, Edward, Tienton, N. J. Hunting game after closing hour ..	15.00
Fenelli, Joseph, Trenton, N. J. Hunting game after closing hour ..	15.00
Fichter, Henry E., Boundbrook, N. J. Making false statement to secure hunters license	20.00
Foster, William R., Whitesville, N. Y. Transporting untagged deer ..	25.00
Fyke, Melvin E., Tonawanda, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Garman, Merle E., Canton, Ohio. Killing a doe deer in closed season	100.00
Glass, Herbert L., Rahway, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Godfrey, Albert E., Philo, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Gokey, Gilbert H., Syracuse, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Graber, Glenn J., Hartsville, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Hartley, Robert P., Bel Air, Md. Transporting two male pheasants in excess of daily bag limit	50.00
Havas, Nick, Bronx, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license ..	50.00
Hickle, Frank L., East Canton, Ohio. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Hitenberger, George, Hillside, N. J. Shooting at and wounding black bear in closed season	100.00
Hoey, Michael A., Middletown, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Hommer, Ernest A., Quakertown, N. J. Possessing grouse in closed season	25.00
Huff, Earl L., Newton, N. J. Transporting untagged game	25.00
Irvin, Arthur L., East Canton, Ohio. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Kelley, Herman, Union, N. Y. Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Keiser, William A., Wilmington, Del. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Kestler, Herman J., Staten Island, N. Y. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Kidwell, Omar C., Kinsman, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Kitch, Joseph M., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Klein, Alexander G., Lafayette, N. Y. Disturbing traps of another ..	25.00
Koib, Maurice J., Dundalk, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Koszka, Anthony, Newark, N. J. Attempting to transport rabbit out of state	10.00
Kozelski, Paul W., Akron, Ohio. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
LaRue, William H., Vestal, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Lebash, William A., Cleveland, Ohio. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Lemke, William C., Trenton, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Link, Robert U., Jr., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Lope, Louis E., New York, N. Y. Possessing parts of doe deer killed by use of artificial light; attempting to transport parts of doe deer out of state; hunting without nonresident license	250.00
Luscia, Guido, Skillman, N. J. Transporting unlawfully killed button buck	100.00
Madden, Joseph A., Washington, D. C. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Markevka, Joseph A., Orange, N. J. Illegally transporting one rabbit out of state	10.00
Martin, George A., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Martin, Ray L., Youngstown, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
McAnawlen, John D., Winchester, Kentucky. Shooting into live tree in big game season	10.00
McGill, Edward O., Kinsman, Ohio. Hunting deer with automatic firearm	100.00
Mead, James R., Minquadales, Del. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Mehrwein, Lee B., Buffalo, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license; giving false information to obtain resident license	70.00
Merrill, David O., Shrewsbury, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Miller, Randal K., Selbyville, Del. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Monell, Theodore, Jr., Essex Falls, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license; illegally transporting 2 grouse out of state	60.00
Monell, Suzanne W., Jr., Essex Falls, N. J. Hunting one day without nonresident license	50.00
Moore, John H., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license; giving false information to secure license	70.00
Muller, Joseph H., Baltimore, Md. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Munsell, Della L., Constantia, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Munsell, Volney W., Constantia, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Musselman, Elmer H., North Lima, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Musser, Clyde E., Piqua, Ohio. Attempting to kill deer by use of .22 cal. rimfire rifle and cartridges	100.00
Parsons, Ralph L., West Jefferson, Ohio. Transporting untagged deer ..	25.00
Plessinger, Melvin L., Mohonk Lake, N. Y. Making false statement to secure resident license	20.00
Probst, Eugene R., Bel Air, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Przybylski, Raymond E., Cleveland, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Quillen, Joseph E., Lutherville, Md. Making false statement to secure license	20.00
Reiner, John, Audubon, N. J. Shooting upon lands of institution ..	25.00
Reed, Jesse W., Newark, Del. Hunting without nonresident license ..	50.00
Revele, William S., Wilmington, Del. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00

Rose, Lonnie C., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Ruff, Edward P., Canfield, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Rutherford, Harry J., Marietta, Ohio. Shooting at target more than 200 yards from camp	10.00
Ryan, Joseph W., Flushing, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license; possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion on highway	75.00
Safka, William A., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Salb, George J., Trenton, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Sanders, Frank, Audubon, N. J. Shooting upon lands of institution	25.00
Satirovich, Milan, Girard, Ohio. Hunting prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Schaefer, C., Claymont, Del. Hunting without nonresident license; giving false information in securing license	70.00
Schmitt, Victor C., Ridgewood, N. Y. Illegally transporting one rabbit out of state	10.00
Schrier, Lester R., Findley, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Shaffer, Durwood H., Sr., Newark, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Shaffer, Durwood H., Jr., Newark, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Shaffer, Kermit A., Newark, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Sharitz, Fred, Bristol, Tennessee. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Shipley, Ralph G., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Simpson, John H., Olean, N. Y. Attempting to kill deer in closed season	100.00
Solomon, Leonard E., Pennington, N. J. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Starkey, Robert J., East Canton, Ohio. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Steinbrecher, Conrad G., Windsor, N. Y. Failure to stop upon signal of officer	10.00
Stewart, Keith K., Trenton, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00

Stoklas, Rudolph, Endicott, N. Y. Possessing one grouse taken in closed season	25.00
Studd, Clifford M., Cleveland, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Tereman, John G., Bound Brook, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Thomason, William C., Tacoma Park, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Thompson, Charles E., New York, N. Y. Making false statement to secure license; hunting without nonresident license	70.00
Trachsel, Norman D., Staten Island, N. Y. Transporting untagged venison	25.00
Valent, Lawrence E., Newark, N. J. Using artificial light to take rabbit	10.00
Veite, Jacob N., Allegheny, N. Y. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Vihonski, Michael, Jersey City, N. J. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Warren, Charles L., Atlanta, Georgia. Failure to stop on signal of officer	10.00
Watson, Walter H., Hockessin, Del. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Welker, Albert C., Jr., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Wenk, Kenneth G., Baltimore, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Whitt, Calvin W., Rising Sun, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Whitt, Charles N., Rising Sun, Md. Hunting without nonresident license	50.00
Wolfe, Kenneth L., Findley, Ohio. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Wulderk, Faustino, Bridgeton, N. J. Possessing two hen pheasants in closed season	50.00
Yurcho, Michael, Trenton, N. J. Releasing house cat reared in domestic state	25.00
Zacierka, Joseph C., Baltimore, Md. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Zawadsky, Nicholas, Edgewood, Md. Using motor vehicle to transport game illegally killed; hunting without nonresident license	100.00
Zawadsky, Wesley N., Edgewood, Md. Hunting without nonresident license; possessing game unlawfully taken; possessing game taken in closed season	150.00

POPULAR BREEDS OF HOUNDS—from Page 13

behind fox hounds than any other dogs since the beginning of time. The early history of our nation is colored with tales of fox hounds and fox hunting. This hound possesses qualifications such as speed, endurance, nose, and he must have a good loud musical voice. Since he is hunted in "packs," he must have the determination and drive to get ahead, have an intelligent knowledge of the cunning evasive tricks of a sly fox, and be able to harmonize and work with the pack. The fox hound fortunately possesses a marvelous homing instinct.

The Redbone Hound is used chiefly for coon, although he is very good on bear, wildcat, and mountain lion. He is fast, sure, intelligent, tough, and as a hunter he has no equal in striking, trailing, and treeing. He is at home in any type of country, snow, ice, sand, mud, water or toughest mountain rocks, and his love of hunting makes him valuable indeed. He is quiet around the kennels, obedient, lovable, and his solid red coat makes him a very attractive hunting animal.

The Bluetick Hound is a wide fast ranger and a good trail finder, used for coon primarily. He is perhaps the fastest of all the hound

breeds, and his bluetick color makes him a handsome as well as efficient worker. He is big and husky and has a voice that gives many thrills to the night hunters who search for coon. The Bluetick is eager and alert, possesses style, endurance, and brains, and is the most saleable of all the hounds.

The Black and Tan Hound is the old long-eared bugle-voiced dog that is a tradition among hound men. He is colored black and tan, is large, affectionate, efficient, dependable, and a supreme joy to own and hunt. He is also a coon hound at heart, but good on larger furred game.

If you desire detailed accounts of any of the more popular breeds of hounds, allow me to suggest you read Bob Becker's Dog Digest, published by Paul, Richmond and Company, Chicago, Illinois.

I feel sure you have a few pictures of your favorite gun dogs, and if you would be interested in having your friends see them and know about them, please send them to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS and we shall be happy to publish them. This magazine is published for your pleasure and interest and it will be more interesting to all of you if we can tell your dog story.

GUNS, LOADS AND PATTERNS—from Page 13

patterns with No. 8 shot, dropping down to 62 per cent with them. While it did not hold true in all cases, as it had with the twenty, some of the 12-gauge patterns made with No. 7½ shot actually were denser and more uniform than some of those made with eighths. The best 12-gauge pattern, which was made with No. 7½, was 78 per cent, and it was so uniform that there were only a couple of spots in it where a sparrow would have been unhit.

While my pattering certainly did not show what I had expected, it did bring out several worthwhile things—most of which I had known at one time or another but which I had ignored of recent years, possibly because of the ammunition shortage during and after the war. Then a man was happy to get any shells at all and didn't quibble over brand, Shot size or loading.

The first of these was that each shotgun is a law unto itself. For best results, it should be used with the brand and load that fit it best. The fact that your hunting partner may do marvelous shooting with a certain kind of ammunition doesn't mean that it will perform equally well in your gun. The loading and shot size that do the best in his may shoot poor patterns in yours.

The only way to determine which is the best load for any particular barrel is to obtain a quantity of ammunition—not less than five of each—in as many different varieties as possible and pattern it. Of course, there is room to exercise some judgment here. You wouldn't want to shoot fours at woodcock nor nines

at geese, but if you happened to discover that your gun gave denser, more uniform patterns with seven-and-a-halves than it did with eighths, you certainly would be foolish to use the smaller shot with its poorer penetration.

Shooting only one or two patterns with any particular load proves nothing. Ammunition is not absolutely uniform. It would be possible to get a freak pattern with the first shot that might be a great deal different from the results obtained with more shooting.

Pattern uniformity is more important than density. While the densest patterns, of course, give the longest range, most game is killed well under maximum distance. An evenly distributed pattern is more certain to hit than one with alternate bunches of shot and holes. Even though a certain barrel-load combination might shoot a splendid pattern percentage-wise, still if there were holes in it you never could be sure whether you missed a bird or he went through the pattern untouched. This actually happens more frequently than many hunters realize.

Another thing shown by my recent patterning was that a 20-gauge pattern is not smaller than one shot from a twelve of similar choke. It merely is thinner. Despite the obviousness of this fact, many shooters believe that closer holding is necessary with a twenty. If this were the case, twenties always would place a higher per cent of the shot load within the 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

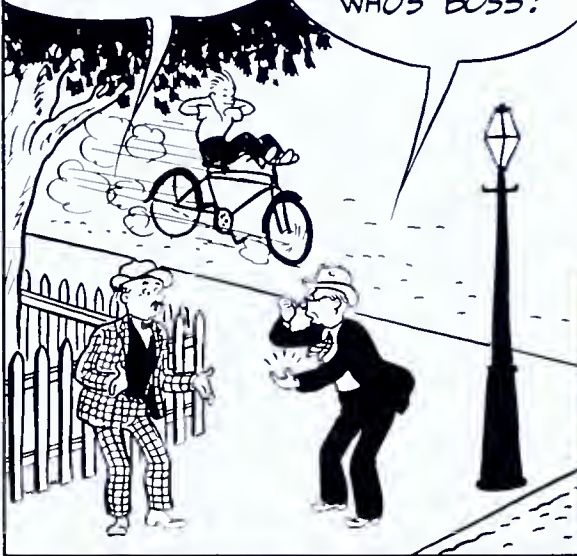
ARE YOU COMING TO THE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB MEETING TONIGHT, ARCHIE?

GOSH, I'D LIKE TO, ED, BUT I DON'T KNOW IF TRUDY WILL LET ME!



HOLY SMOKES, ARCHIE, DON'T BE SO HENPECKED... STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS!

BY GOLLY, I'LL DO IT...EVEN IF I LAND IN THE HOSPITAL I'LL SHOW HER WHO'S BOSS!



ON SECOND THOUGHT IT'S FOOLISH TO STAND UP FOR MY RIGHTS...I DON'T HAVE ANY!



I THINK I'LL BE BRAINY ABOUT IT AND USE THE SUBTLE APPROACH!



UH, TRUDY, IF YOU WERE A MAN AND WANTED A NIGHT OUT HOW WOULD YOU APPROACH YOUR WIFE?

WELL, I'D GIVE HER \$15.00 FOR A NEW HAT, PROMISE TO TAKE HER TO DINNER THE NEXT NIGHT, AND, UH, OH, YES... PROMISE TO DO THE DISHES FOR A WEEK!



GEE, TRUDY, HERE'S \$15.00 FOR A HAT, AND I PROMISE ALL OF THOSE THINGS!

WHY, THANK YOU, ARCHIE! WHAT A PLEASANT SURPRISE!



NOW, MAY I GO OUT TONIGHT?

NO, DEAR, I THINK YOU BETTER STAY HOME!



BUT YOU SAID...

YOU ASKED ME WHAT I WOULD DO IF I WERE A MAN...YOU DIDN'T ASK WHAT I WOULD ANSWER AS A WOMAN!



THERE MUSTA BEEN **ONE** MAN ONCE WHO WAS SMARTER THAN A WOMAN, BUT HISTORY DOESN'T MENTION HIM!



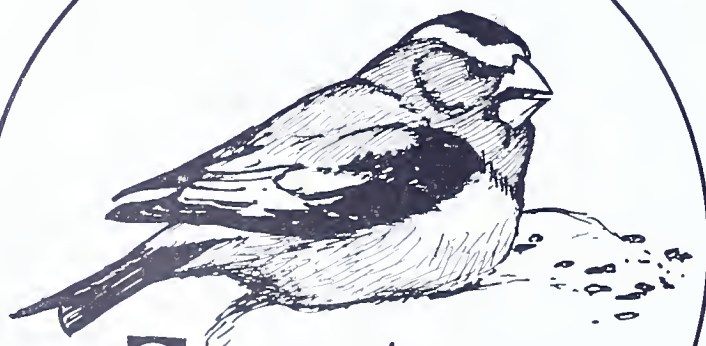
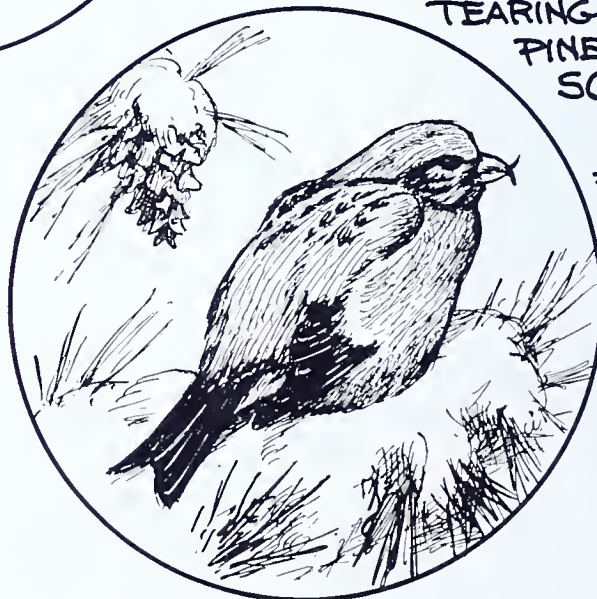
EVERY 6 OR 7 YEARS,
 WHEN THE CYCLIC
 SCARCITY OF ARCTIC HARES
 AND SNOWSHOE RABBITS
 OCCURS, SNOWY
 OWLS INVADE
 THE UNITED
 STATES IN LARGE
 NUMBERS, IN THE
 WINTER MONTHS.
 ONE WAS TAKEN AS
 FAR SOUTH AS GEORGIA
 AND THERE
 ARE TWO
 TEXAS
 RECORDS.
 THEY SHOULD
 BE GIVEN
 PROTECTION.



REDPOLL - LOOK
 FOR THEM IN A
 WINTER WEED PATCH,
 IN COMPANY WITH
 GOLDFINCHES →



RED CROSSBILL -
 WINTER VISITOR TO
 THE CONE-BEARING
 FORESTS OF THE
 NORTHERN COUNTIES.
 BILL IS REMARKABLY
 ADAPTED FOR
 TEARING OFF
 PINE CONE
 SCALES
 AND
 FREEING
 THE
 SEEDS.



EVENING GROSBEAK
 ERRATIC WANDERER
 FROM THE NORTH

PENNSYLVANIA Game News



D 38.34

MARCH 1949

TEN CENTS



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



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AN OPEN LETTER

Anywhere, Pennsylvania

March, 1949

Hon. P. A. Legislator
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. Legislator:

During the next few months it becomes your duty to consider many proposals concerning the wildlife and other natural resources of our great Commonwealth. We believe that you will seriously and honestly weigh the merits of proposed laws and finally cast your vote either for or against them—a vote that truly reflects the best interests of the people whom you represent and serve. That's democracy!

These suggested laws will involve many measures designed to safeguard and to protect our rapidly dwindling supply of small game. One, in particular, would increase fees to help finance the tremendous job that lies ahead—the job of restoring, increasing and protecting our wildlife. Another would make it illegal to hunt with a firearm "off safe" to protect human life, prevent accidents, and unnecessary suffering. Still others would increase penalties to deter the violators who not only take unfair advantage of wildlife but cheat the true sportsmen out of the opportunity of enjoying their full measure of sport.

These proposals may seem of little consequence in this troubled world of today. They may be overshadowed by other complex problems of business, finance, commerce, labor and human relationships. But, actually, legislation designed for the wise use of our natural resources—our woods, waters, soils, minerals and wildlife—and for the protection of human lives can form a firm foundation upon which can be built the true greatness and lasting value of our State for generations to come.

To the million of us in Pennsylvania who derive so much pleasure, recreation, health and sport from hunting and the great outdoors and to the countless others who love and cherish our God-given treasures, your actions in the coming days and months are of vital concern. We earnestly hope that you will aim your actions at not only the present or at years to come but generations unborn so that those who follow may have the privilege of enjoying a priceless heritage—sports afield in a land of native richness—Penn's woods.

Sincerely,

THE SPORTSMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA

GAME WARDEN KILLS EX-BEACH GUARD

The Evening News

Presenting Many of the Features of the
HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

No. 9901—30 PAGES

HARRISBURG, PENNA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1949

***** PRICE 10 CENTS

Bar Takes Steps To Halt Action On 'Closed Shop'

Steps to forestall legislative action designed to correct a so-called "closed shop" among bar members were taken yesterday by the Harrisburg Bar Association and the bar of the Pennsylvania Association at the meeting in Reading.

Yesterday's four-hour session of the group, that was highlighted by a lively and bitter pro and con debate, subject, was a continuation of the meeting held at the State headquarters here on November 17, with State Senator James Walker, Allegheny County, has indicated he will sponsor legislation to ease the long-discussed issue.

Senator Walker's absence from the meeting was compensated by his presence at the meeting which was attended by representatives of The Evening News, on invitation of Eugene Segrist, Lebanon, president of the Bar Association, and Charles Seltzer, Lebanon, chairman of the committee.

Harrisburg attorneys took part in the stormy discussion. Paul Rhoads in describing conditions in Dauphin County pointed out that a lawyer must have voted in the county for five years before he is admitted to the bar. This was necessary, he said, because many attorneys connected with the State continued to maintain voting residence in their home counties.

John McI. Smith was called upon by Chairman Seltzer to further explain the problems here. He cited the fact that Albany for instance

See STATE BAR—Page 7

5 Senators Ask Taft Act Repeal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five Senate Labor Committee members said today they want the Taft-Hartley Law repealed and the old Wagner Act restored before Congress considers new labor legislation.

Like the AFL and CIO, they favor "two package" handling of the main section of President Truman's labor program: one bill to replace the Taft-Hartley measure with the Wagner Act, then, later, a second bill dealing with proposed changes in the Wagner Act.

Some Congress members, like Senator Ives, R., N. Y., are for a single package approach. And they predict it will turn out that way.

Truman Silent on Timing
They plan to offer Wagner Act amendments when the proposal to reenact it comes up on the floor. In the Senate, there is nothing to stop them, but in the House it is impossible to bar amendments.

Mr. Truman in his State of the Union message called for Taft-Hartley repeal, reenactment of the old law and certain "improvements" in it. But he said nothing about timing or procedure—two points on which there has been plenty of controversy.


Connellsville Soldier To Go on Trial in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP)—Three Air Force enlisted men are scheduled for trial Monday on charges in the December 3 killing of Sgt. Paul T. Wilburn, Columbus, Ohio.

They are Pfc. James H. Burks, 20, of Rt. 3, Bullman, Ala.; Pfc. Robert E. Keller, 20, Covington, Ind.; and Pvt. Robert L. Baughman, 19, Connellsville, Pa.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

January 10, 1949

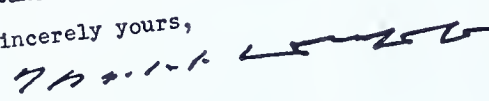
JAMES H. DUFF
GOVERNOR

Hon. Thomas D. Frye,
Executive Director, Pennsylvania Game
Commission,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Frye:

In the local papers, as well as papers in the State, I have read of where a Game Protector, working in the middle of the night, found evidence of illegal practices, and while endeavoring to perform his duty was brutally attacked by one of those whom he was about to place under arrest, and that in the encounter that resulted thereby, the Game Protector shot and killed his assailant.

For my part, I have the highest regard for a Game Protector who will take the risk of his life, as this man, Ganster, did, apprehending violators at that time of night. I regret, of course, as everyone does, that his assailant was killed. But far and above that, I feel that, if the reports of this occurrence were correct, as stated in the public press, the Commonwealth ought to come to the assistance of this Game Protector in every way and give him the aid and assistance that he is entitled to receive by reason of his strict adherence to his duty; and I will back you up in anything that you may undertake to do in giving him that kind of aid and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Duff

Harold E. Brehm Is Fatally Shot At Marysville

A 25-year-old construction worker from Middletown, R. D. 1 was shot and killed by a State game protector, who was attempting to arrest him and two companions along a lonely dirt road on the outskirts of Marysville early today, State Police reported.

The dead man was identified by State Police as Harold Edward Brehm, World War II veteran and former Edison Junior High School student, who was suspected of illegally hunting deer, according to the State Police report.

A former city life guard, Brehm was fatally wounded by District Game Protector A. Clinton Ganster, Marysville, after the former allegedly attacked the officer, the police report stated.

State Police today recalled that Ganster's brother, Harry, was one of two victims in an unsolved double slaying in that community 25 years ago.

Two companions of Brehm, who were taken in custody by State Police at the scene following the shooting, were identified by State Police Det. George E. Funk as William Edwards and Wilbur Davis, both 27, and neighbors at Marysville.

Detective Funk said Ganster stated he shot Brehm with his 32-caliber revolver while Brehm was beating him after knocking him down.

The bullet entered Brehm's right chest, apparently causing instant death, according to Detective Funk.

Illegal Hunting Claimed
Ganster was investigating a complaint that someone was hunting deer with a spotlight in the vicinity of Trout Run when he discovered the three suspects, Detective Funk said.

According to his report to police, Ganster said he stopped his automobile on the outskirts of the borough after driving about a mile from the State road. He had left his car when he saw another car approaching and signaled it to stop.

The car contained Brehm, who was in the back seat; Edwards and Davis, according to Ganster's statement. When they recognized Ganster, he said they tossed some rifle shells from their car.

Admitted Use of Flashlight
Ganster said the three men admitted to him he had been "spotlighting deer," according to police. In argument following in his attempt to learn the identity of the driver after he informed the trio they were under arrest on suspicion of illegal deer hunting.

The protector said he walked to the rear of the automobile and was tugging down the registration number when attacked by Brehm.

Ganster said Brehm struck him the mouth, knocked him down started to beat him as he lay on the ground. Ganster is quoted as stating that he shot

See SHOOTING—Page 8

Die, Six Injured Laming Tenement

CAGO (INS)—Two women killed and six persons were injured from upper window today when a fire swept a tenement building.

Department officials said the fire was set by an arsonist.

One of the dead women was identified as a "Miss Lewis" She died at Henrotin Hospital.

The second victim was unidentified. She died at County Hospital of burns after being removed from the blazing two-story building.

Six Die in C-54 Crash

LONDON (INS)—Rescuers probed today the wreckage of a United States C-54 transport plane which crashed and burned 15 miles northeast of Blackpool, England, killing at least six American airmen.

Suitor Shoots Girl Friend; Faints in Suicide Effort

DETROIT (INS)—A 22-year-old Detroit suitor shot his girl friend early today, attempted to kill himself and then fainted when his pistol misfired six times.

Mary Bree, 21, was reported in serious condition at Receiving Hospital after being shot in the chest and right arm during a bar-room argument with a youth she had known several months.

The young woman told police her companion, James Johnson, shot her for no apparent reason. Witnesses told officers how they watched in amazement while Johnson shot his "date" and then placed the pistol against his temple and pulled the trigger.

They said when the gun misfired he aimed it at his girl's second time. The gun went off and



A. CLINTON GANSTER

Mummers Cavort In Gay Pageant

PHILADELPHIA (INS)—20,000 strong—staged their belated New Year's pageant up Broad street today with more than a million persons watching their extravaganza of buffoonery, mirth and elegance.

Fair skies greeted the "shooters" today after snow flurries postponed their pageant last week, and the stout-hearted mummers eagerly began their march to the familiar strains of "Dem Golden Slippers."

The pageant, with 35 clubs in the line of march, was the biggest in the mummers' long history—nearly four miles long—and lasting more than nine hours.

But the gaily-clad mummers revelled in the grand. They frolicked and cavorted, strutted and shuffled in their zany dances and formations which lampooned events of the old year and greeted 1949.

Little Overlooked

The parade was led off by four fancy clubs decked out in plumes and satins and sparkling tinsel and sangles. These were followed by seven comic organizations and the traditional clowns with tripartite umbrellas.

The comic clubs went on a spree in characterizing everything and everyone from the Bonnie Prince Charlie, to President Truman and the "red herring."

UN Delegates to Seek Indonesian Solution

LAKE SUCCESS (AP)—United Nations delegates plan week-end consultations in hopes of finding a way of placating countries angered by the Security Council's handling of the Indonesian question.

After nearly three hours of vigorous criticism from a bloc of Pacific nations yesterday, the Council adjourned without taking any action. It scheduled a meeting for 3 p. m. Tuesday, leaving Monday open to allow time for the drafting of new resolutions on the case.

The Pacific bloc, joined by Egypt, delivered a slashing attack on the Council's action and the Dutch attempt to settle the Indonesian problem by force of arms.

800 Beggars Perish

SHANGHAI (AP)—More than 800 bodies, mostly those of beggars, were found on Shanghai streets this week as several cold gusts swept the crowded city. More than 5000 are estimated to have died from hunger and exposure here the last three months.

Mr. Farmer

There's a one-stop super market available to help you sell livestock, poultry, machinery, tools, produce, etc., right in this newspaper! And a written or telephoned request is all that's necessary to start it working for you! Farmers, and city folks too, all over Central Pennsylvania read the Classified Ads daily, in their search for the things you want to sell. If you are there you'll make sales. Remember, too, that all ads appear in both The Patriot and The Evening News, assuring full coverage of your market. The Classified Ad way is the economical way.

Slain Guards With Guards As He Awaits Deadly Gas

CANON CITY, Colo.—(AP)—Robert S. Battalino made his date with death a jaunty affair last night in Colorado's lethal gas chamber.

"Bat" laughed about it. "Quit choking me to death, I'm supposed to be gassed," he jested in his last minute of life. Prison guards had tugged straps about his chest too tightly.

The 37-year-old former small-time pugilist spurned religion but spent his last three hours chatting with two prison chaplains. He was convicted of shooting Michael Randolph, Denver restaurant owner in July, 1947. Randolph was kidnapped at gunpoint and slain in a mountain ravine while kneeling in prayer. He and Battalino were former business associates in Hammond, Ind.

Exactly at 8 p. m. Battalino was strapped in the center one of three

BOWLES ASKS NON-SEGREGATED GUARD

HARTFORD, Conn.—(INS)—Governor Chester Bowles today has recommended legislative action to allow Negroes to serve in non-segregated units of the Connecticut National Guard.

RECIPROCITY EXTENSION URGED

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman asked Congress today to extend the reciprocal trade agreements act quickly and "without the hampering restrictions placed on it by the last Congress."

CAPEHART SAYS BIPARTISAN PLAN DEAD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Capehart, R., Ind., served notice today he and Republicans of like views consider the bipartisan foreign policy dead and are ready for a fight against Administration proposals.

BRITANNIC Feb. 1, So. America Cruise
44 Days 7:25, Montgomery Travel—Adv.

CORONER'S JURY CLEARS GANSTER

INSIDE the historic one hundred and twenty-two year old courthouse at New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, late in the afternoon of January 18, 1949, a four-man, two-woman, Perry County coroner's jury filed quietly into the small, crowded courtroom.

"Have you reached a verdict?" County Coroner Howard W. Botdorf inquired.

"We have," replied Harry F. Neiswinter, the Foreman. Then he read from a paper held in his hand:

Coroner's Jury Verdict

"We, the undersigned, members of coroner's jury, find that Harold Brehm came to his death as a result of a gunshot wound inflicted by Clinton Ganster. We find that the said Clinton Ganster was justified under the circumstances in taking the aforementioned action for his protection."

These words recorded the official findings and unanimous opinion of this body. For more than four hours they had been patient and attentive, carefully weighing the testimony of a long list of witnesses: veteran members of the Pennsylvania State Police Force and laboratory experts; Deputy Coroner Lee C. Morrison; Wilbur J. Davis and William Edwards, companions of the victim; and, finally, Game Protector Ganster. True, parts of the testimony of the witnesses in a matter of this kind are often contradictory, and to a reasonable extent this is to be expected. Juries are called upon to resolve these differences.

In his own defense, Game Protector Ganster testified that about one o'clock on the morning of January 8, 1949, he received a telephone call at his home in Marysville advising him that persons were jacklighting and shooting at deer in Rye Township, Perry County, which township adjoins the borough of Marysville, and that the automobile being used was headed towards Marysville. Ganster summoned his wife and while dressing, instructed her to telephone Troop "A" headquarters of the State Police at Harrisburg for assistance. Incomplete, preliminary arrangements were made to meet the police officers at a designated point along Route 850, near Marysville.

Time was the essence of Ganster's mission and he found it necessary to leave his home before the arrival of the State Police officers. Proceeding a short distance beyond the Marysville borough limits, Ganster took up a position where he was able to overlook considerable territory. Soon an automobile approached. It stopped upon command. The brief examination which followed revealed the driver to be a worker on his way to the Enola railroad yards. He was promptly dismissed.

Continuing his observation, the officer saw a spotlight being used along the township road to the south and east of his position. Realizing that he would have to change his position in order to apprehend the vehicle before it reached an intersection at dividing roads, the officer returned to Marysville

borough, proceeding in a southeasterly direction to the edge of the borough limits. Here he took up a new position and was able to see a brilliant spotlight being operated in the fields. Slowly an automobile approached him. He abandoned his automobile and hid behind a large pile of earth nearby.

A few minutes later, the officer with the aid of his official "POLICE STOP" light, stopped an approaching vehicle which contained three persons: Wilbur J. Davis, 27, the automobile owner, William Edwards, 27, the driver of the vehicle, both of Marysville; and Harold E. Brehm, 26, of R. D., Middletown, the lone occupant in the rear seat. None of these persons was personally known to the officer, nor did they know him.

Parenthetically, at this point it should be stated that Mr. Brehm and his wife went to visit the Davis family in Marysville on the evening of January 7th, arriving about 10:30 P. M. Davis and his wife were visiting with Edwards who lives next door. Brehm and his wife then went to the Edwards' home where they joined the Davis and Edwards families. According to their statements they engaged in general conversation until about 12:30 A. M., when Mr. Brehm, they allege, suggested that they go out and "spotlight" some deer. Davis got his automobile; Brehm got the spotlight which was in his automobile, and Edwards took his Springfield rifle; the three departed in Davis' car with Edwards driving. The fatality which involved six-foot-two, two hundred thirty-five pound Brehm, occurred an hour and a half later, about 2:00 A. M.

The officer identified himself and showed his badge to the occupants of the car. They were directed to stand at the side of the road while he made a search of the car, which disclosed a Springfield, .30 calibre, highpowered rifle lying on the floor of the rear of the car. A spotlight was found on the highway just outside the car door, the wires extending into the rear of the car.

The three occupants were placed under arrest and, at the officer's direction, proceeded a short distance east, to the place where Mr. Ganster had left his automobile. The rifle and spotlight were placed in the rear of the officer's car and Brehm and Davis were ordered to sit in the front of the officer's car. Edwards was directed to move the automobile which he was driving to a position closer to the officer's car, which he did. The cars were then about 15 to 20 yards apart. Ganster then approached the car driven by Edwards for the purpose of obtaining identification of the driver.

When he arrived at this point, Edwards was seated in back of the steering wheel and demanded identification from the officer. Again he was shown the officer's badge and, being dissatisfied, demanded further identification. Mr. Ganster then displayed his pocket identification card.

The officer renewed his demand for identification from the driver of the automobile. This was refused. In the meantime, Brehm

and Davis also appeared at the car. In order to obtain identification of the vehicle, Mr. Ganster went to the rear of the suspect's car, and, utilizing his police light which he held between his knees, began to record the license number of the car. He succeeded in obtaining only the first number, "4", when he received a terrific blow across his face which knocked him to the ground. Again and again his assailant brutally beat him about the head, neck and face. Repeatedly the officer attempted to get on his feet. During the beating he tried to get his black-jack from his right hip pocket, but was unable to do so.

Finally the beaten and exhausted officer, fearing for his life, took his service pistol from the shoulder holster which was concealed beneath his left arm. Blindly, in the darkness, he fired a single shot. His assailant arose, took a couple of steps forward, and fell in the highway.

The officer got on his feet, and, sensing the situation, ordered one of the victim's companions to bring a pillow and blanket from his automobile. The victim's head was placed on the pillow and his body was covered with the blanket. One of the men was dispatched to a nearby home to telephone for the hospital ambulance and to notify the State Police of the incident. Ganster and Davis tested the victim's breathing and pulse. It appeared that he died very soon after the wound was inflicted.

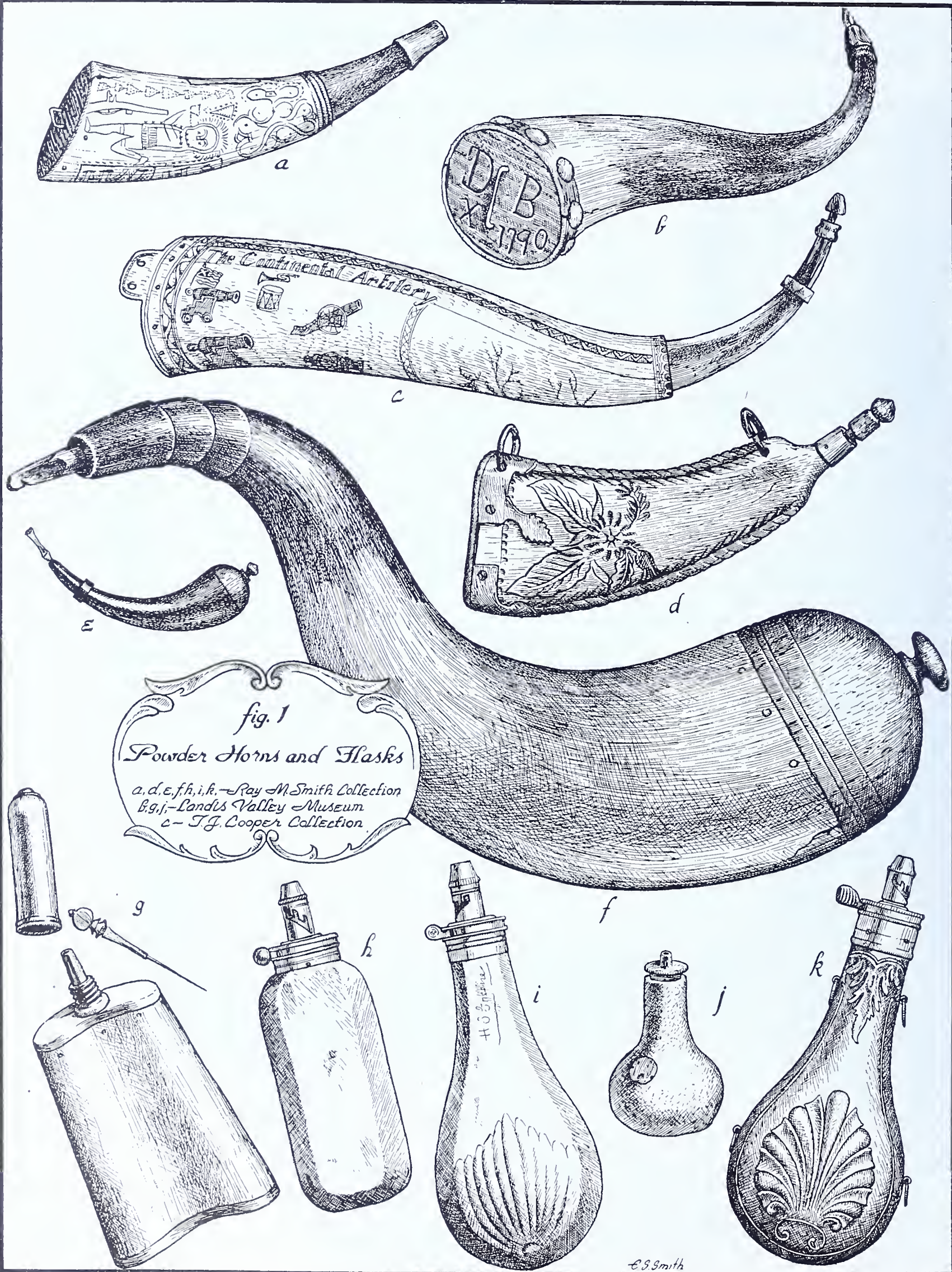
Upon arrival of the hospital ambulance, the victim was pronounced dead. Members of the Pennsylvania State Police having arrived, they immediately took charge of the investigation. Deputy Coroner Lee C. Morrison arrived and released the body to a local mortician. Then the entire party, including State Police Detective Sergeant George A. Funk, Mr. Ganster, and the two companions of the victim, proceeded to the State Police headquarters at Harrisburg where statements were taken from the victim's companions and Game Protector Ganster.

This work completed, the entire party proceeded to the office of District Attorney William S. Morrow at New Bloomfield. After hearing the statements of the principals, they were released in their own recognizance, subject to recall for the coroner's inquest.

A post-mortem was made of the victim's body late in the afternoon of January 8, 1949. This revealed that a single bullet which did not exit, had entered the upper right chest, took a downward course, passing through the right lung, diaphragm, liver, severing the inferior vena cava (a large blood vessel) and lodged in the spine. The post-mortem clearly established the fact that at the time the victim was shot he was in a crouched position, and supported Ganster's statements concerning the assault.

Lieutenant L. M. Whitecotton, State Police ballistics expert, later testified that in his opinion the firearm was discharged at a

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Black Powder Rifles in Pennsylvania

by E. Stanley Smith

Part III: Equipment of the Rifleman

FULLY as interesting as the black-powder rifles, and far more varied, are the powder horns, flasks, chargers, hunting bags and other trappings of the old-time Pennsylvania riflemen. To the uninitiated a collection of such paraphernalia is usually referred to as "junk" and as such is shoved into the lap of a collector or some equally "peculiar" person. However, it requires only a trifling knowledge of the purpose of these articles to kindle the spark of interest, and many a present-day owner of a super-sonic, flat-shooting wildcat rifle has found himself neglecting the latest in modern weapons to delve into the mysteries of early American shooting. It is remarkable how much enthusiasm can be fired by a few pieces of century-old shooting equipment in the mind of a man who previously swore he wasn't interested in anything with a muzzle velocity under 4000 f.p.s.

Possibly the best known piece of accouterment of the Colonial riflemen was the powder horn, which was the ideal powder container because of its low cost, availability, light weight, high resistance to moisture and the simplicity of its manufacture.

To make a powder horn it was first necessary to boil a cow or ox horn until the horny outer shell separated from the inner core. Then a hole was drilled through the small end of this outer shell and the other end closed with a large wooden plug securely tacked in place. The outside was rasped to shape and scraped so thin that in most cases the powder could readily be seen by holding the container to the light. A staple or button on the large end and a collar on the other furnished a means of attaching carrying thongs. The wooden stopper that

closed the small end was usually withdrawn and held in the shooter's teeth, a method that will be applauded by those readers who have attempted the three-handed task of loading a muzzle-loader.

A few horns were decorated with carving; more were embellished with "skrimshaw" designs burned into the polished surface with a red-hot needle. Incidentally, this latter method was astonishingly permanent—horns decorated during the French and Indian War still display these fine but distinct embellishments, the delicate lines untouched by the years. These designs were frequently accompanied by brief inscriptions and commemorated significant events in the owner's life, such as encounters with Indians, battles, and wilderness journeys. Probably the most useful of these scrimshaw horns were those carrying maps of frontier trails, indicating forts, blockhouses, streams, towns and other landmarks.

The early horn shown in Fig. 1a is covered with an odd assortment of scrimshaw work, one portion of the design showing a backwoodsman, complete with coonskin cap, flintlock rifle and pipe.

The graceful horn in Fig. 1b is dated 1790 and bears the initials of its owner as well as a "hex mark" to afford protection from the "hexerei," or evil spirits, that were surprisingly numerous in 18th Century Lancaster County.

A relic of the Revolutionary War, the large, orange-colored horn in Fig. 1c is an extraordinary specimen. Skrimshaw sketches of various Continental "artillery" pieces, as well as a game scene showing two antlered bucks appear on its shiny surface.

(Continued on Page 22)

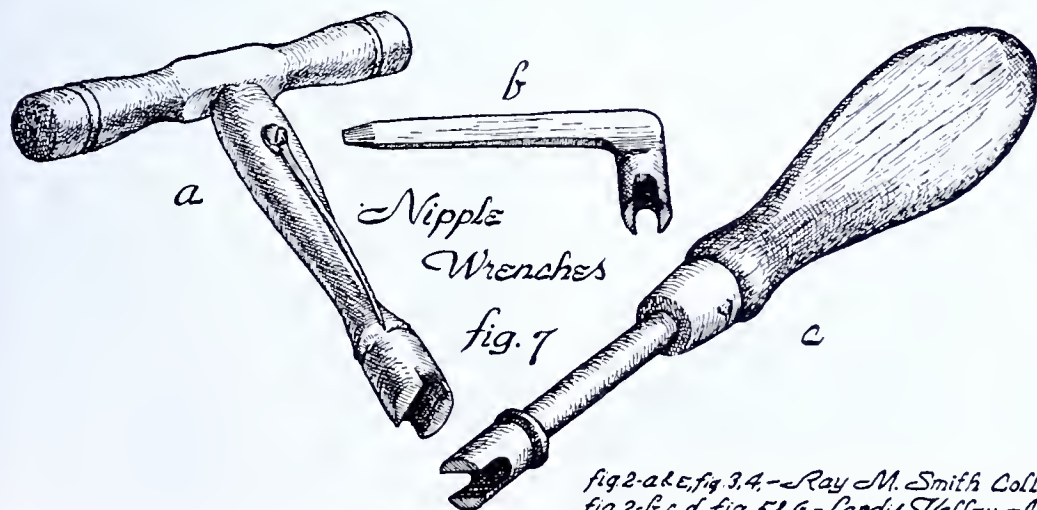
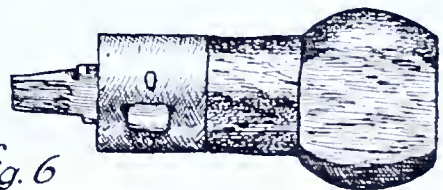
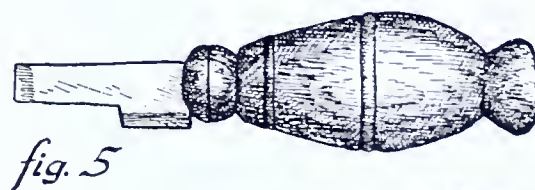
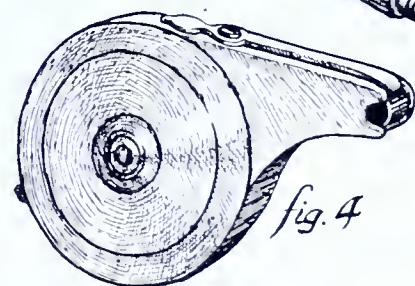
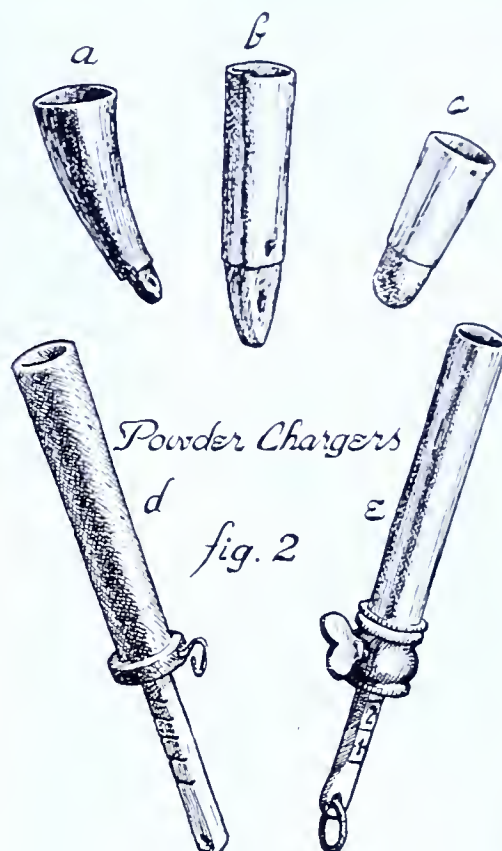


fig. 2-a & e, fig. 3, 4, - Ray M. Smith Collection
fig. 2-b, c, d, fig. 5 & 6 - Landis Valley Museum



The HUNTERS' Stake in Pennsylvania Beavers

By H. H. Harrison

WHILE Pennsylvania trappers have a very definite financial interest in the future of beavers in this state, it is also true that Keystone State hunters and other outdoorsmen have a very definite stake in the future welfare of this important fur-bearer.

Indeed, this season, with beaver trapping closed in the Western Pennsylvania counties, hunters in that part of the state have a greater interest in beaver activities than the trappers.

How do I figure? Let me explain.

After inspecting a dozen or more active beaver dams in Crawford and Southern Erie counties with District Game Protector Elmer D. Simpson, Cambridge Springs, I am convinced that these big rodents are doing more to create ideal habitat for nesting and migratory waterfowl than any single factor in the State.

It is most gratifying to stand on a beaver dam and look out over acres of wasteland converted into swamps and marshes. And with the continual increase of the beaver population in Pennsylvania, and the demand for more and more dams increasing simultaneously, the resulting benefit to waterfowl is tremendous. I cannot even hazard a guess as to how many hundreds and hundreds of acres of non-profitable land have suddenly become important to the duck hunter. In an area as duck-starved as Pennsylvania, this situation is certainly encouraging.

Of the 2,910 beavers trapped in Pennsylvania last February, 389 were taken in Crawford County. That is exactly 150 more beaver than were trapped in Warren County, and Warren was second only to Crawford. That's why I chose Crawford County for my investigation of some of the problems of beaver management in the state.

Game Protector Simpson took me to a typical dam on State Game Lands 85, near Cambridge Springs. Four years ago, a pair of beavers moved into a creek that passes through this area, dammed it up and built their house. As time went on, the dam was built higher and higher until a size-

able acreage of wasteland was under water. The impoundment became so large that a second pair of broad-tails moved in and built their home. To afford protection to this new project, the Game Commission posted the area against beaver trapping, but not against hunting.

Last summer, mallards, blacks and wood ducks nested there. Last fall, migrating ducks dropped into the watered areas to feed and rest. And this was only one of 40 to 50 similar tracts in Crawford County alone where ducks now find conditions to their liking and where a few years ago, no ducks existed at all. The same story can be told of Erie, Warren, Elk, McKean, Potter, Forest and other counties. Brand new habitat created at practically no cost to the Game Commission and thus the sportsmen! Impoundments that would cost thousands and thousands of dollars if man-made, have sprung up free because of the work of that industrious mammal, the beaver.

I said at "practically no cost" to the Game Commission, but there has been some. Beavers quite often become nuisances, too, and when they build their dams where they are not wanted, the commission must live-trap them and transfer them to more desirable locations. Certain dams that were trapped out in the 1948 season were restocked under this sound management plan. Dams sometimes must be destroyed, and beavers are usually reluctant to have their structure damaged. Sometimes they build them back as fast as the Commission tears them down.

In fact, Game Protector Simpson told me of one isolated case where the beavers were so doggedly persistent that they finally won the battle. It was near Wattsburg in Erie County and they had built a high breast, flooding a private timber project and inundating a gas line. With 40 sticks of dynamite, state men blew out 40 feet of the dam, draining the impoundment. In two days the beavers had repaired the dam.

(Continued on Page 23)

CAN A WEASEL CATCH A RABBIT

By JOSEPH W. LIPPINCOTT



THE answer is yes; but let me tell the story. There had been considerable snow on the ground for several weeks, followed one night by a heavy fall of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches which ceased before dawn. I had been examining the tracks left by wild creatures in the little wooded valley below my house in the country and knew that five rabbits, a pair of red foxes, several gray squirrels, two muskrats, a skunk, a host of meadow mice and a few white-footed mice and short-tailed shrews were living around a small pond fed by water from several springs.

A lone weasel had come up the stream bed from the lower valley nearly every night and caught mice in and around an old hay field that lay between the pond and a wooded hill on which stood my house. This was his particular territory, his tracks always appearing around the same places when he made his regular rounds. Weasels are creatures of habit as are all the animals.

The earlier crusted snow had covered the runways of the mice and protected them from attack for so many days that the weasel had changed a part of his usual meal route and taken to roaming the woods in search of game other than mice, and on this particular night, directly after the fresh snowfall, had come up the bed of the stream, circled the pond and toured the woods until he found the rabbit in a hole under a stump, a hole which must have been well known to him as a likely place for rabbits in snow-time since he headed straight for it and went in by a small opening at the side, a sort of back door.

Here he cornered the rabbit which then burst from the stump and shook him off as shown by two bunches of fur. The rabbit headed full speed for a briar patch, making between four and five-foot jumps to the weasel's two, and sinking four and one-half inches in the snow to the weasel's three and one-half inches. Before reaching the briars the rabbit suddenly changed his mind and leaped down the steep bank of the stream, which at that place was twelve feet high. He took this in two jumps while the weasel at the bottom; then they crossed the frozen took it in one, both animals landing in a drift stream, skirted another briar patch, left the wood and headed across the open meadow toward the house.

In the middle of the meadow the distance between the rabbit's tracks began to lessen as he tired. It came down to two feet while

the weasel's was lessening to 14 inches. The weasel had consistently paralleled the rabbit's trail keeping mostly to the left side and about one foot away. He narrowed this to a matter of a few inches and leaped at the rabbit, catching him with a hold firm enough to withstand four violent leaps during which he drew the first blood and made the rabbit turn to the right in a short curve, with him running alongside as before. After several more leaps, 186 yards from the stump, he again seized the rabbit and thereafter was never shaken off, the rabbit dragging him on the left side while it floundered heavily for 57 yards through the snow, downhill back to the wood, and landed again in the creek bed.

Here the snow was well trampled and mashed as the two fought, probably for several minutes, while the weasel was no doubt sucking his quarry's life blood. When being dragged, the little animal had simply hung on, not once using his hind legs, and so tight was his grip on the throat that almost no blood was visible on the snow at any place. When the rabbit had succumbed, his enemy ate, besides the blood, all the meat about the throat, breast and left shoulder, a prodigious amount when his small size and the fat condition of the rabbit are considered. After the meal the active, nervous weasel made tracks all around the place and tunnelled the snow along the stream's banks, finally holing up under a nearby drift.

The torn remains of the poor rabbit, a made, lay there ready for the vicious killer's next mighty meal, and the scene so oppressed me that I fetched three large steel traps and

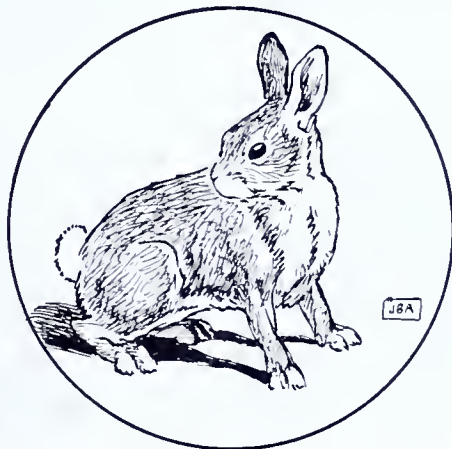
set one very carefully at the dead rabbit's left side, one at his right, the third about a foot away where I thought the weasel would pass if he was trap shy and only circled the kill. All three I covered with snow. Overhead, on a spice bush, I fastened my handkerchief to flutter in the day breeze and keep away crows, hawks, and owls.

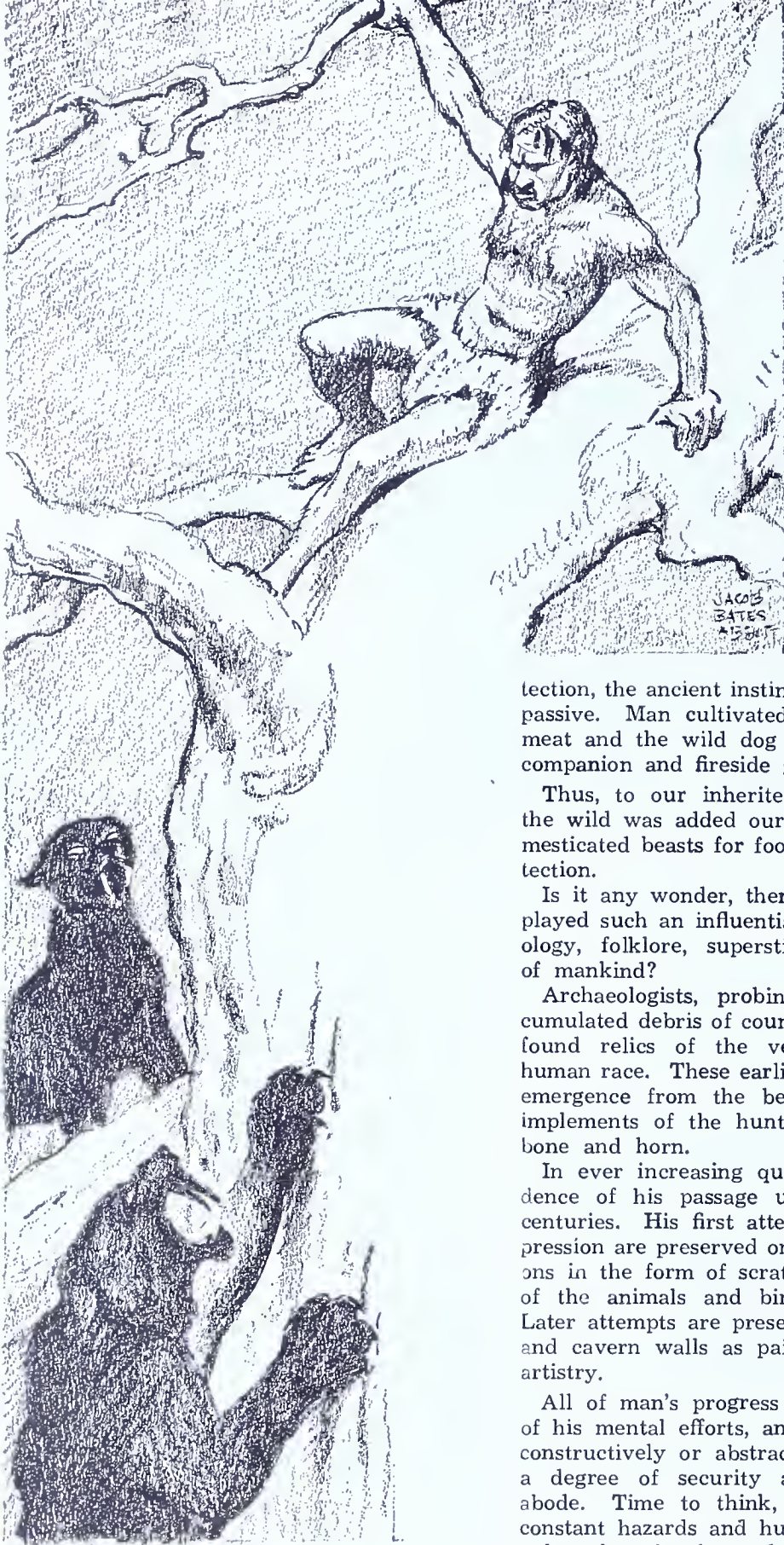
One of the traps, I felt almost sure, would have the weasel in the morning; but which one, was the interesting question, and what peculiarities would the little animal show which might account for the drama that the deep snow had recorded so perfectly?

It was clear and very cold that night. In the morning I trudged down the hill from the house just as the sun's rays pierced the gloom of the little valley and made the whiteness on all sides sparkle and shine. The snow was still unbroken by animal tracks except where the chase had taken place and here I found the slim weasel, dead and frozen stiff in the jaws of one of the big steel traps which had almost encircled his body. And now there was another chapter of the story written in the snow.

The weasel, having already disposed of his first meal, had hungrily run out from his bed under the drift and stopped short when he saw or smelled my tracks and the traps beside the rabbit. Three times he had come forward from different directions only to retreat. Then he had begun a crafty circle and made the mistake of stepping on the treadle of the trap that was hidden at a short distance from the bait.

Taking the creature from the steel jaws I noted that he was in perfect condition, but that his canine teeth were mere knobs and that his other teeth were much worn. Like all specimens of the so-called New York weasel that I have seen in Eastern Pennsylvania, he was brown in color except on the belly, the chin and underparts of the neck which were creamy white, and the end of the tail which was almost black. I measured him and found that counting the five-inch tail without the fur on its tip his length was 15 inches. His front leg measured three and one-quarter inches, his hind leg four and one-half inches. Compare this with the rabbit's measurements of nearly eighteen inches in length; front leg six and one-half inches, hind leg ten inches. Yet, somehow, the little fellow with the handicap of short legs in deep snow had outrun and killed his large adversary.





SACRED COWS

By STANLEY A. ORR

tection, the ancient instinct receded and grew passive. Man cultivated the herbivores for meat and the wild dog became his hunting companion and fireside guardian.

Thus, to our inherited fear of things of the wild was added our dependence on domesticated beasts for food, clothing and protection.

Is it any wonder, then, that animals have played such an influential role in the mythology, folklore, superstitions and religions of mankind?

Archaeologists, probing through the accumulated debris of countless centuries, have found relics of the very infancy of the human race. These earliest vestiges of man's emergence from the beast state are crude implements of the hunt—weapons of stone, bone and horn.

In ever increasing quantities he left evidence of his passage upward through the centuries. His first attempts at artistic expression are preserved on utensils and weapons in the form of scratchings and carvings of the animals and birds he encountered. Later attempts are preserved on rock ledges and cavern walls as paintings of surprising artistry.

All of man's progress is the direct result of his mental efforts, and in order to think constructively or abstractly man must have a degree of security and permanence of abode. Time to think, a respite from his constant hazards and hungers, was achieved only when he learned to domesticate the beasts on which his welfare depended. Taming the fierce ancestors of the modern dog and herding the grass-eaters caused a complete change in mankind's way of life. From the nomadic wanderings of the hunter he settled down to the pastoral life of the herdsman. It was then only a step to tilling the soil and to communal life.

With the partial conquest of his environment he developed the first rudiments of civilization as we understand it today. To cope with new and more complicated situations and ideas, language grew more complex and methods of writing developed. This ability to make permanent the thoughts, knowledge and occurrences of the time, marks the beginnings of recorded history.

Thus, to the beasts of forest and field man is indebted for his first great stride toward his destiny as master of the earth.

It is significant that man enters history surrounded by almost all the domestic animals known to him today. His herds of goats and sheep were tended and guarded by his faithful companion, the dog, while the cow and the ox shared his shelter. Already his tales and legends abounded with animal lore and his gods were inextricably interwoven with his live stock.

In the very gray dawn of the Historical Age in ancient Egypt, the animal influence is found in all branches of culture. In religion, the Egyptian pantheon was replete with animal-headed gods. There was Set, the destroyer, with his man's body and crocodile's head. Isis, wife of Osiris, boasted a pair of cow horns while Horus was hawk-faced. Thoth, god of wisdom and magic, was pictured sometimes with the head of an ibis, and other times as a baboon.

Certain animals were considered sacred to the gods. The cat was so revered that to kill one was punishable by death. It was also believed that a god lived in the body of Apis, a sacred bull known by his markings. When Apis died, the god moved into the body of a calf identically marked and born at the instant of the old bull's death. The finding of the new Apis was an event of much ceremony, while the body of the old Apis was carefully embalmed and buried in a special sepulchral chamber known as the Sereapeum. This is a narrow gallery in the limestone cliffs near the site of ancient Memphis and was discovered in 1851 by the French Egyptologist Mariette. About two thousand feet long, it held a large number of huge granite coffins. Several of the mummified bulls found there were in excellent states of preservation.

The scarabaeus, a species of tumblebug, also was held sacred by the Egyptians. Because of the ray-like markings on its head, it represented the sun, or the sun-god, Ra. The thirty segments on its six legs were symbols of the thirty days of the month. The scarab entered the written language; in hieroglyphics its picture represented the verb "to be."

Because of its fame and antiquity, probably no other single work of art has exerted wider influence in the folklore and mythology of the world than the Sphinx near Gizah. This monstrous form of a crouching lion is 140 feet long and 63 feet high. It was cut from a single rock and is

FROM the time man first cowered in a tree or crouched trembling by his meager fire, watching gleaming eyes in the prehistoric night, he has had an atavistic fear of wild animals. There is a cold hand waiting to rub the spine of every spectator before the tiger's cage in the zoo. Brave men will leap back and cry out at the sudden wriggle of a snake underfoot.

It is unreasoning, instinctive and deeply buried under layers of civilized living. You will probably deny its existence. Yet spend a night in the deep woods away from your usual protected surroundings, and a snapping twig will bring you upright in your sleeping-bag, and the old fear quivering and alive in your throat.

As our forbears developed weapons and learned the advantages of permanent dwellings and community living for mutual pro-

believed to be a memorial to a king of the fourth dynasty, the Pharaoh Cephren, whose features adorn the head of the great man-beast. Khufu, known to the Greeks as Cheops, was the great pyramid builder of this same dynasty, which ruled from about 2900 to 2700 B. C.

The original significance of the Sphinx is lost, but the word is Greek and closely allied to a word meaning the throttler, or strangler. Perhaps a king who had to drive his workers to complete such a stupendous task was compelled to use persuasive methods for punishing recalcitrants. Perhaps his infamy earned for him among his people a name that was transferred to his monument and thence into the language, later to be translated into the Greek with its original meaning lost. Supposition, of course, but such is the way of folklore and language.

Mankind is indebted to Egypt for the camel. The domestication of this surly but efficient "ship of the desert" paved the way to the opening of trade routes in the barren

reaches of the world. For many future centuries the camel was to prove its worth to Asiatic and African peoples, providing them with swift transportation for themselves and their goods.

It was sometime following the period of the twelfth dynasty that the horse was introduced into Egypt. Tribes of an unknown Asiatic race invaded the country with war chariots, overwhelming the foot soldiers of the Pharaohs. The invaders established the rule of the Hyksos, or "Shepherd Kings" about 1800 B. C. They were overthrown some 300 years later by the Theban Kings, but in spite of the eclipse the invaders caused in the glory of Egypt—their reign has been called the Period of Obscurity—it was the Shepherd Kings who introduced to mankind his greatest ally in empire building—the horse!

Much of the superstitions of mankind can be traced to the old Babylonian Empire.

When the first rays of historical knowledge shine on this second oldest civilization, they show a kingdom of independent walled cities, each ruled by a king or lord. Most of the records that have been revealed to us tell of two thousand years or more of battle waged by each city to overthrow the other cities and their gods.

Is it any wonder, then, that such war ravaged people believed in many malignant nature gods, local deities and vast multitudes of lesser gods and demons? Here sorcery is introduced to mankind—incantations and charms as well as complicated rites and living sacrifices to placate the evil spirits. Astrology was highly developed and practiced as a means of foretelling the uncertain future. The bat first appears as a symbol of evil in Babylonian religion. It is pictured as an inhabitant of Aralu, the abode of the dead, the land of no return. Men of the far distant future were to wonder where the vampire superstition originated.

The witches, the devil and the "things that walk by night" of the Middle Ages, were in large part an inheritance from ancient Babylonia.

While China boasts of a culture almost as ancient as that of Egypt, the isolation of the Celestial Kingdom from the rest of the world prevented that culture from exerting any wide influence until fairly recent times. To China we owe one outstanding bit of animal lore—it was here the dragon was sired.

This fire and smoke breathing reptile is present in the most ancient records of China's long historical period. It seems to have no significance in any modern religious sense, other than being inordinately revered, yet its use in architectural and personal decoration has been lavish. It was once the central figure of the Chinese national flag.

The Gobi desert in Mongolia is one of the world's richest sources of dinosaur remains. These and other giant prehistoric lizards of the Mesozoic age once roamed this area in great numbers. Is it possible that within the memory of the Yellow Man, yet before the dawn of his written language, the fearsome aspect of *Tyrannosaurus Rex* drove a slant-eyed cave man trembling and cowering into his rocky retreat? Is the Chinese dragon a racial memory, lost in the shadows of antiquity, yet too strong to be forgotten?



Native to both Africa and Asia, the elephant has been known to mankind since prehistoric times. Records of its use as a domestic beast are traceable to ancient Carthage, founded by the Phoenicians. Centuries later the great beasts played an important role in Hannibal's victories over the Romans.

Because of its sensitivity to cold, the elephant did not spread to the western world, as did the horse, when Aryan culture gained ascendancy under the Medes and the Persians. Its size and peculiar proboscis, or trunk, however, stirred the imagination of peoples everywhere and tales of this great beast's strength, cunning and long memory are present in the folklore of almost every race.

To the ancient Hebrews we are indebted for much animal lore. The Bible is our best source of Hebraic legend and the wide acceptance of Christianity has spread the legends, parables and folklore of these ancient peoples to all corners of the earth.

From the Hebrews we learn of the sacrificial lamb. Aaron, brother of Moses, permitted worship of the golden calf, for which he was forbidden entry into the promised land. His rod, cast before the Pharaoh, turned into a gleaming snake. Jonah and

(Continued on Page 24)





Women, too, enjoy hunting does. This is Mrs. Clyde F. Barner, Jr., of South Williamsport, and her kill.

some areas that it is destructive to agriculture I say give our friend the farmer what help we can.

In 1947 I hunted deer in a beautiful valley 12 or 15 miles southwest of where I live. Eventually my automobile and my footsteps led me to one of the three large fruit farms in this valley. I wanted to make certain that hunters were welcome on this farm so I sought out the owners of the place. I found them in a large shed housing their apple-sorting machinery and received a cheery good morning when I entered.

I asked them about the deer population of the area and they replied they were overrun by the animals. But they weren't resentful of the fact that wildlife had invaded their private land. It was inevitable that deer would gather in their orchards in large numbers, they said, because here was tempting food for the hungry animals.

"But they cost us a lot of money in a year's time," one of the fruit growers volunteered. "We lose scores of young trees every year, for every young tree which a buck uses to rub the velvet from his antlers is doomed.

"When we were young in this business and found young trees partly denuded of their bark by amorous bucks we attempted

A TOLERANT HUNTER'S IDEAS ON

By WILLIAM

Just to keep the record straight and not to have any misunderstanding, I am not a farmer, nor do I have anyone near or dear to me tilling the soil for a living. I'm a newspaperman and I hunt just for the satisfaction I find in tramping the woods and fields. No one can be more interested than I am in maintaining the best possible hunting conditions in Pennsylvania, and still I'm convinced that an occasional doe season is desirable.

If a condition exists which is harmful to the other fellow I am all for giving him relief. So if game becomes so numerous in

to repair the damage. But we quickly found our efforts were to no avail and gave up trying to save such growths. Now we dig 'em up and replace them with healthy trees and hope that too many bucks won't select our orchards when bent on getting rid of their antler velvet."

The fruit growers made it plain they had no objection to hunters who were considerate



Antlerless deer should be wisely harvested.

IF YOU are one of those who criticize the Pennsylvania Game Commission for occasionally declaring an open season on does you had better not read this. It might arouse your ire. Then again, perhaps you should read it, for it will give you the other fellow's side of the argument.

I'll say at the very beginning that from the first I have agreed with the Game Commission on the matter of periodically making does legal game. I have always felt, and still feel, that the commission is in the best position to know what should be done about Pennsylvania's deer herd. In short, I have confidence in the judgment of our commissioners.

If they weren't sincerely interested in providing sport for hunters they wouldn't be on the commission, for their's is a job which draws considerable criticism and too little commendation. Personally, I wouldn't accept such an appointment, for I'm too thin-skinned to take what our commissioners take.

Certainly no hunter who will sit down and think the matter out will charge the Commission with selfish motives when it rules that does may be killed during a day or two of a certain season. He should know that the Commission arrives at such a decision after getting complete reports from its field men . . . the fellows who are actually out in the mountains and woods and know what game conditions really are.

I have the same viewpoint as a friend who knows whereof he speaks when it comes to game conditions in the Commonwealth. This individual has no connection with the Pennsylvania Game Commission. He's a forester—a man who spends nearly every day of his life in the woods. In every instance my friend the forester has agreed it was the wise thing to permit shooting of does. And it wasn't because he himself wanted to knock one over.

of their property rights and were careful not to damage fruit trees. They frankly stated they welcomed efforts that would reduce the deer herd in their neighborhood, for they had so many things to contend with in making their fruit-growing pay that several less deer would be welcomed.

"Even though we don't object to hunting on our place and do not even require that hunters approach us before starting gunning on our property, we occasionally run across an unappreciative fellow who doesn't deserve the name of sportsman," they reported.

"Only yesterday," one of the group said, "George here discovered a couple strangers in the upper orchard warming themselves by a big fire one of them had kindled. As you can see there's no snow on the ground, and the high grass of the orchard is dry so that an orchard grass fire that could burn us right out of the fruit business is an ever-present danger.

"When George pointed this out to the two strangers one of them became lippy and declared he'd build a fire wherever he darned please. George isn't a fellow who is easily angered but that made him see red and he ran those two fellows out of the orchard so fast they must have wondered why they hadn't kept their mouths shut when he



The apple orchard where the deer gather for a nightly picnic.

DOE SEASONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

BOYD

merely cautioned them to be more careful."

"This may give you hunters from the city some idea of what we have to contend with," another of the fruit growers broke in. "We have noticed that your sportsmen's groups are trying to improve relations between hunters and farmers, and if you can do something about such guys as those two who threatened our orchard with destruction by fire you will probably get somewhere with your campaign."

The men were working all the while we were talking, so I gave them a hand with their apple sorting and found them very friendly men indeed. They insisted on filling the pockets of my hunting coat with apples and gave me a big glass of the sweetest new cider I've ever tasted. Then George, who is quite a hunter himself, invited me to hunt with him the following morning.

I promptly accepted his invitation and was on hand bright and early the next day. As early as I was, George was about and sat talking with me in the apple shed until dawn broke and it was light enough to see gun sights and antlers.

"We'll go down into the lower orchard," George said. A herd of deer always bed down there in the night after feeding on dropped apples. I'll post you at a crossing and you may be able to get a shot at a buck when the herd leaves the orchard to return to the mountains for the day."

Sure, enough, only about ten minutes after George had silently left my side to take up

a shooting post below me, I heard the deer coming. There were eight of them, but unfortunately for me none had antlers and I had to leave them pass without firing my rifle.

After rejoining me, my new friend pointed out a good watch for a still hunt and then left me to my own device while he returned to his work in the apple shed.

I made my way to the vantage point which he had designated and found plenty of fresh signs of deer. I crossed a beaten path which resembled a cow path leading to a barnyard. Following it I learned it led to what had once been a huge pile of apples. Afterward I learned it was the place where the fruitgrowers dumped fruit that spoiled before they could sell it.

There were no deer drives on in the mountains above or in the foothills below so I realized the deer would not be moving around much. I was confident, too, the deer which had bedded down in the orchards the night before had not yet returned to the high mountain toward which they were headed. I was certain there had been bucks with them in the orchards, and even though I had not seen them when they came out of the place perhaps I would see antlers if the animals passed me again.

These thoughts were passing through my mind when a shot sounded not more than 200 yards to the east of me. I didn't hear a word spoken, and couldn't see a movement in the thick undergrowth, but I could hear action and concluded a fortunate hunter was dragging his kill out somewhere below me.

I learned at noon when I returned to my

car for lunch that a seven-point buck had been killed by a deaf-mute hunting with another man similarly handicapped. That explained why I hadn't heard a word spoken after the shot sounded.

Three large does passed near me as I stood my lonely watch that day, but I failed to get shooting at a buck. I made this report to my friends the fruitgrowers when I left the woods in the late afternoon, and they urged me to return on the day set aside for hunting does.

Accompanying me to the fruit farm on that pleasant, snappy day of doe-killing was my old hunting companion, Doc, the man who introduced me to a rifle and who had been my companion on many a pleasant hunting expedition.

Assuming that the deer were still spending their nights in the orchards, Doc and I took stands among the fruit trees as dawn was breaking. Apparently we had stumbled upon the very part of the orchards where the herd had slept, for there was a commotion not far in front of us, flashes of white in the early morning light, and the deer were off to the mountains before we could see to shoot.

Much to my disappointment, Doc wasn't feeling well and the early morning chill set him to coughing. He was so uncomfortable he decided to quit the hunt and return home rather than chance contracting an even heavier cold. I regretted his departure, for I was certain we'd get shooting at does later on and, also, I enjoy a hunt much more if I have a good friend for company.

Again I made my way to the vantage point where I had stood on the day the deaf-mute shot his deer. This time, however, no deer passed me in the early morning hours and, chilled to the marrow, I started down the gully leading to the valley floor below. But leaves and dry twigs were under foot and I couldn't move quietly, so I left the gully and made my way up to the edge of the field where the fruitgrowers dumped their spoiled produce.

(Continued on Page 25)



TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S MEETING, JANUARY 6, 1949

Election of officers, consideration of proposed legislation, and establishment of opening dates for the 1949 small and big game hunting season highlighted the regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Game Commission on January 6, 1949. Many matters of special interest to the sportsmen of Pennsylvania were discussed, among which were the following:

Legislation

In addition to the proposed legislation previously authorized by the Commission, further amendments were approved as follows:

License Fees—A \$3.65 resident hunter's license; a \$25.00 nonresident hunter's license; and a \$25.00 nonresident trapper's license, permitting nonresidents to trap all species in season, except beavers. These rates were unanimously approved by the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs during October 1948.

Firearms in Big Game Season—Prohibiting hunting with or the carrying of firearms or a bow and arrow after killing a big game animal during the remainder of the season for the same species killed.

Registration of Guests—Requiring all guests where big game hunters are lodged to register.

Tagging Propagated Game & Eggs—Providing a system of tagging propagated game and eggs similar to that used by holders of Regulated Shooting Grounds Permits.

Bobwhite Quail on Regulated Shooting Grounds—Adding bobwhite quail to the list of birds authorized to be killed on Regulated Shooting Grounds.

Raccoon Possession Permits—Eliminating the provision for the free issuance, and giving the Commission power to determine the fee to be charged for issuing raccoon possession permits.

Illegal Killing of Bears—Increasing the present penalty of \$100.00 for the illegal killing of bears to \$200.00.

Camp Limit of Deer—Eliminating the camp limit of deer and permitting each hunter to take one legal deer within a season.

Safety Regulations for Shotguns & Rifles—Making it unlawful to hunt with hammer-type firearms while having the firearm cocked or with a hammerless-type firearm with the safety in the "off safe" position, except during the time the person is in the act of discharging the firearm at game. In addition, shotguns should be restricted to a safety device to a single "off safe" position which when broken would automatically return the safety device to the "on safe" position.

Pennsylvania Game Commission Retirement Act—Establishing a Pennsylvania Game Commission Employees' Retirement System with more adequate superannuation and disability benefits than those provided by the State Employees' Retirement System.

Opening Date For Small Game Season

It was agreed that the 1949 small game season should start Tuesday, November 1.

Opening Date For Deer Season

It was agreed that the 1949 deer season should start on Monday, November 28.

Audit Report

The report of the Auditor General covering the period June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 was presented to the Commission, with the information that the report contains no criti-

cism or suggestions for improving the operating machinery of the Commission. The Commission was highly pleased to learn that for the fifth consecutive year its work has been conducted in such a satisfactory manner.

Employment of Trappers

The Commission agreed to test the effectiveness in the employment of trappers as a supplement to the bounty system to control the population of predators by hiring eight men, to be paid on a per diem basis. This trial program is to be watched carefully for the purpose of determining the practicability of using this method in connection with predator control.

Cooperative Farm-Game Projects

The Commission decided to discontinue leasing of additional farms on Cooperative Farm-Game Projects until such time as there is a definite assurance of sufficient money to further enlarge the program.

Sportsman's Map

It was decided to postpone the purchase of a revised Sportsman's Map because it would be illegal under the Administrative Code to distribute free copies; moreover, the question was raised as to whether or not there would be sale for these maps at cost of publication, which will be approximately 10 cents per copy.

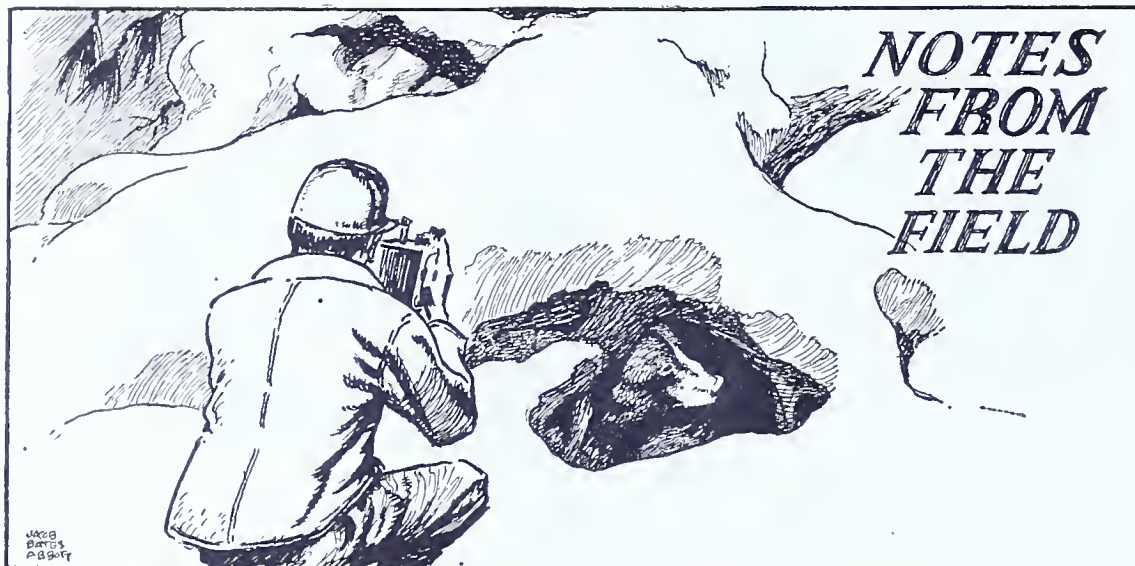
License Restorations

The Commission confirmed the following hunting license restorations: Mariotti, Gino., 978 Main St., Peckville, Pa.; Whitmoyer, Charles I., R. D. 1, Millville, Pa.; Lawrence, Thomas Y., 1205 Adams Avenue, Lewisburg, Pa.; Musser, Paul L., 609 Orange St., Selinsgrove, Pa.

Time and Place For Next Meeting

The Commission decided to hold its next meeting in Harrisburg on Thursday, April 21, 1949.





Ted Monico of Johnson City, N. Y. reported killing a rattlesnake on the 10th of December while hunting deer near Tioga, Pa. He reported the snake rather active and stated it rattled several times before he killed it. This took place on a rather cold day with the temperature about freezing the entire day. Mr. Monico brought the snake to Tioga for exhibition. It measured 46 inches long and had 17 rattles. This is the latest report I have ever heard of these snakes being out of hibernation. Monico also related seeing a bear feeding on a deer carcass the same day.—Game Protector James A. Osman, Tioga.

An exciting incident was related to me by an unfortunate young hunter who was hunting small game this past season. I will not mention his name because it would probably create many unhappy moments for him. However, while this young hunter was wandering over the fields searching for rabbits or ringnecks, he came face to face with a nice sized legal buck deer and from all appearances this buck was a bit curious and not a bit friendly. As a matter of fact the buck lowered his head and came toward the hunter who, upon seeing this maneuver, decided that this was not the place for him. He dropped his shotgun and climbed the nearest tree to a place of safety. The buck came over to the tree, smelled around for a short time, and then apparently decided that this was not the place for him either. After the deer had left, the youngster slid to the ground, picked up his gun, and headed



for home, thankful that it was all over.—Game Protector Ralph E. Flaugh, Greenville.

In the course of timber reconnaissance work in December on Game Lands 25, we made an observation that may be no news to some, but evidently will be quite a revelation to others, the writer included. Upon investigating an extensive area of scratchings under a large wild black cherry tree, which we suspected had been made by turkeys, we found no turkey signs but many deer tracks and droppings. The more recent droppings showed no sign of feeding on fruits, since they appeared to be entirely composed of fibrous material. But when we crushed some of the older pellets, we found them to be almost completely composed of what appeared to be macerated cherry pits. A wild black cherry pit is rightly called a "stone," as anyone will attest who has tried chewing one, and we couldn't quite believe the deer had chewed them up so thoroughly. However, a number of pellets were sent to Dr. Martin, Biologist at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Refuge at Laurel, Maryland and his report came back—"definitely wild black cherry pit fragments, the first record of its kind for the Fish & Wildlife Service." In view of these findings we are led to discount local reports on the toxicity to and fatal effects on deer from cyanic acid in the seeds of wild black cherry.

Furthermore, since this original observation, many other cherry trees have been observed under which the leaf litter has been scratched up by deer in an apparent search for this "new" source of food. It would seem that the animals can detect the presence of the cherries even through a few inches of snow, possibly through the odor of the partially fermented fruits. It thus appears that in years of bumper wild black cherry crops, these fruits play an important part in the food habits of deer as well as turkey, grouse, squirrels, fox, and bear.

If any "old timer" has made similar observations on this food habit of deer, the writer would greatly appreciate hearing about them, especially as to when, where, what time of year and other pertinent conditions.—Frank B. Barick, Management Assistant, P-R Project 21-R, 109 Long Ave., Brookville, Pa.

Hunters in the Shohola Falls section had unfortunate luck this past season. Due to the absence of tracking snow a large bear was wounded but could not be trailed. Just recently it was found dead. The animal would weigh about 360 pounds but when found, was too far gone to even salvage the hide. Several bear have been found in hibernation during the past deer season and a great number of hunters saw bear. Of the four cubs killed in the bear season, we were lucky to apprehend all those guilty of these killings. One deer hunter who shot at a bear during the deer season also paid a penalty for his error. This bear has been observed during the last week of December and the wound is healing nicely.—Game Protector John Lohmann, Milford.

I note with interest that the largest buck racks on deer killed in this area come from the farming sections. The best rack I saw was from a deer with a paunch full of corn and soy beans. This should furnish proof to the doubters that a good food and cover program will increase the size of the antlers as well as the weight of the deer.—Land Operations Assistant Rodney P. Schmid, Wilkes-Barre.

Jacob Blumer, Moscow, Lackawanna County, killed a six point doe deer during the past deer season in Spring Brook township.—Games Protector Stephen Kish, Moosic.

Contrary to common belief and even published accounts of the early life of the opossum, my experience has been that when an opossum gives birth to its young, each of the newly born attaches itself to one of the mother's teats. They then bury their tiny feet in their mother's fur and wrap their small tails around that of the mother which is stretched up over her back. Thus attached, the babies never release this position unless one should die, after which relaxation drops the little fellow by the wayside. With her entire family hanging on in that manner, Mrs. Opossum travels, finds food, sleeps, etc., until her young are from six to seven weeks old. At this time they "let go" of their own accord and start life anew. If there are one or two undernourished babies, they refuse to let go until a week or so later. When the young opossums desert their mother, they are about the size of a common house rat. Never have I seen an opossum carrying her young in a pouch.—Jno. E. Schroll, Mount Joy.





One afternoon, while on foot patrol accompanied by Student Officer Portzline we flushed three grouse. We were just a short distance from a camp when one of the grouse hit the end of the camp with a terrific wallop. It fell to the ground and was lost from our sight for a short time. I tried to discover where it had fallen but could not find the place. Portzline being a bit more inquisitive than I looked longer and found the grouse in an old stove pipe. He reached down and just as he touched its tail feathers it flew out of the other end of the pipe. It seemed to do considerable wobbling as it flew but apparently it was not much the worse for its encounter with the building.—Game Protector William R. Overturf.

During the first week of October Arthur Logan of Norristown was fishing for bass in Little Mud Pond, Pike County. Just as he cast his Johnson Silver Minnow a small black duck started to fly past. Its downward stroke caught the spoon under its wing and the waterfowl found himself hooked. Logan battled to land the duck but finally brought it in and released the hook. Frightened Mr. Duck made haste to put distance between himself and that flying danger. He was not injured except for a puncture of skin at the under side of the wing joist.—Shorty Manning, Glenolden.

One morning I went to Peach Bottom to get a deer that had been killed by a train. I delivered the deer to Christ Home, an orphanage in Paradise. This was the biggest deer I have ever handled so I had him weighed. He tipped the scales at 200 pounds, hog dressed. What a beauty of a 6 pointer! And imagine the face of the fellow who might have bagged him!—Game Protector John P. Eicholtz, Strasburg.

At 2 a.m. for several Thursday nights there had been complaints of shooting east of Woodward. With Deputy Protectors Smith and Brindle we investigated this complaint.

At 2 a.m. we saw considerable spotlighting in a field in which there were deer. Soon there were two loud sounds, after which a vehicle came toward us. I stopped the vehicle, a Greyhound Bus. The driver had been putting on a show for the passengers by shining the lights on the deer and backfiring the bus motor so the deer would run.—Game Protector Joseph W. Kistner, Howard.

There is a very noticeable increase in the number of foxes in my district this year over last year. Several of the stomachs when opened have shown traces of rabbit fur. There is also an increase in the num-

ber of skunk and opossum in this area.—Game Protector Homer H. Thrush, Thornhurst.

Mr. Skopaz, of Shamokin, was hunting in the vicinity of Mandata when his rabbit dog started to chase a rabbit. As the chase neared, Mr. Skopaz noticed something following the rabbit and at first glance thought it was his dog. Looking closer, he discovered it to be a gray fox. The first shot got the rabbit, the second the gray fox. Profitable shooting I would say.

Strange as things seem! Bruce Kiehl of Urban was hunting bear near Ralston. He built himself a fire and sat down beside it, eventually falling asleep. A sudden warmth awakened the hunter. His pants, they had caught on fire! After the fire was put out the huntsman decided to eat a sandwich. Having taken only one bite he heard the snapping of twigs and stretching his neck



he saw a bear. Kiehl shot the big fellow whose actual weight hog dressed was 342 lbs. This is the case of fire legally assisting a man to take a bear.

Frank Teats, of Paxinos, walked out to the dog pen to put his dog up for the night, but the dog just wouldn't go into his pen under any circumstances. Looking in the yard of the pen Teats saw a gray fox sitting in the corner. After closing the yard gate he went into the house, got his gun and there is one less fox to cause depredations around here.—Game Protector Clyde E. Laubach, Elysburg.

The legal kill of bucks in this district was greater than anticipated. I checked one buck that was killed about a mile in from the Delaware River near Erwinna that had been ear tagged by the New Jersey Conservation Department.—Game Protector E. W. Flexer, Quakertown.

While investigating a report of an eagle being shot near Elverson during the month of December, I found that two farm boys had captured a mature Golden Eagle which had an injured wing. This bird is more or less of a rarity this far east. Just as soon as the bird's wing is healed, it will be given to a zoo.—Game Protector R. L. Shank, Uwchland.

During the past deer season our hunters were shooting quite a few foxes and seeing more of them than usual. From all indications, the animals are on the increase despite the number that have been trapped

during the past few years.—Game Protector William C. Achey, Weatherly.

One morning a stranger stopped in the office and asked to see me. He showed me a dead weasel which he had wrapped in a package and told me the animal was caught in a trap in his living room. The story continues that his home was overrun with rats so he set a trap by a pipe which extends through the living room floor. The trap had been set for several days before the weasel was caught.

Since this is an unusual place to catch a weasel I explained that it was due to the large amount of rats that the weasel made his appearance. This animal would have done a better job on the rats than a cat, but the stranger was afraid it would harm his chickens. I advised him on how to skin the animal and obtain bounty on it.—Game Protector Francis E. Jenkins, Clarks Summit.

Several times I noticed a Cooper's Hawk near the same location. I set a trap and gave my cooperator, a lady, incidentally, complete instructions on how to tend it. On my next visit she informed me that she had been successful in catching a victim next day. She claims that its savage beauty fascinated her. After considerable scratching, screaming, our feathered friend flew away with a splint and his toenails trimmed.—Game Protector Carl E. Jarrett, New Stanton.

Near Wellsville on the first day of small game season, while checking a young lady's game kill, I noticed that she was having trouble no end in trying to place a shell into her shotgun. Upon investigating, I found that in her excitement she was attempting to place a lipstick, which somehow or other, had become mixed with the shells, into the magazine of her gun.—Game Protector J. S. Kepner, Manchester.

Some folks are of the opinion that animals do not think but act from instinct. Mr. Danner, at Canadota Lake, told me that a group of beavers, on a pond located on his property, unwound a coil of copper wire and used it in the construction of their dam.

Another colony of beavers on State Game Lands have dug a ditch from their dam to Muddy Creek, a distance of about 100 yards. The ditch construction would do credit to any workman and is sloped out just before it reaches the creek bank so it will not drain the pond. Such examples, it seems to me, require intelligent thought.—Game Protector Elmer D. Simpson, Cambridge Springs.





Pennsylvania Leads Nation

Pennsylvania furnished sport for more hunters than any other state during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, according to a report issued recently by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service. In a nationwide survey of license sales and revenue, the Federal agency reports that 847,559 hunting licenses were sold in the 1947-1948 fiscal year to nimrods who hunted in the Keystone State thus moving Pennsylvania to top listing over Michigan which has led the list for many years. This figure did not include approximately 150,000 farmers, who are not required to purchase a license.

The Keystone State also led the nation in number of non-resident hunting licenses sold with 28,012 sales.

For comparative purposes, the "big ten" in the license sales line-up are shown for the 1947-48 and 1946-47 hunting seasons.

1947-48

Pennsylvania	847,559
Michigan	819,406
New York	784,312
Ohio	627,802
California	503,753
Illinois	417,664
Indiana	391,810
Washington	387,152
Wisconsin	381,152
Colorado	354,788

1946-47

Michigan	1,046,839
Pennsylvania	843,040
New York	826,774
Ohio	702,510
Minnesota	495,370
California	483,176
Illinois	426,270
Colorado	414,274
Washington	381,174
Wisconsin	378,941

Game Commission officials commented on the tremendous killing pressure of almost a million hunters and the difficulty in maintaining a shootable supply of game unless both financial and physical keep are forthcoming from the sportsmen.

1949 Hunting Dates Announced

The Pennsylvania Game Commission, at its meeting on January 6, 1949, decided that the small game season for 1949 will open on Tuesday, November 1, and the deer season will open on Monday, November 28. This action was taken in cooperation with many sportsmen who desire to plan their vacations far in advance and be assured that they can be arranged. No decision was reached on the opening date for the bear season which will be announced later because the Commission desired to give the sportsmen more time for the crystallization of their wishes.

Commission Officers Elected

Members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in regular meeting on January 6 re-elected Hon. Ross L. Leffler, Pittsburgh, President; Hon. Robert Lamberton, Franklin, Vice President; and Mr. Thos. D. Frye, Camp Hill, Secretary.

Mr. Leffler was first appointed to service on the Commission in 1927 and served as a

member until his resignation in 1931. He was re-appointed to the Commission on March 26, 1935 and has continued his service since that time. From 1937 to 1940 Mr. Leffler served as Vice President, and from January 11, 1940 has been its President.

Mr. Lamberton was first appointed to the Commission in 1935 and has served as its Vice President since January 8, 1942.

Mr. Frye succeeded Seth Gordon as Executive Director on September 1, 1948. In addition to serving in that capacity, Mr. Frye was elected to serve as Secretary to the Commission.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission consists of eight citizens of the Commonwealth, selected from eight geographical districts set forth in the Game Laws. Each Commissioner is required to be well informed on the subject of wildlife conservation and restoration. The Commission is appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all members of the Senate. The Commission members hold office for terms of eight years and receive no compensation for their service.



Photo Courtesy Friends Magazine
Although Pennsylvania continues to be one of the big beaver states, it remained for South Dakota to come up recently with one of the most unusual beaver discoveries—a strain of white beavers in the secluded forests of Custer state park. The animals have black eyes, eliminating them from the "albino" class.



Hon. W. Henry Elder

Members of the House of Representatives Game and Forestry Committee, Session of 1949

Hon. W. Henry Elder, Chairman
106 N. Main Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.

Hon. Gus Wachhaus, Vice Chairman
36 S. Main Street
Shenandoah, Pa.

Barkdoll, Hon. Wilbur F., Mont Alto, Pa.
Baumunk, Hon. Walter, RD 2, Forksville, Pa.

Breth, Hon. Harris G., RD 2, Clearfield, Pa.
Clapper, Hon. Robert R., Church Street, Saxton, Pa.

Fox, Hon. Ira M., Endeavor, Pa.

George, Hon. Arthur, West & G Streets, Carlisle, Pa.

Goodling, Hon. George A., Loganville, Pa.

Guthrie, Hon. W. Mack, 500 Pennsylvania Avenue, Apollo, Pa.

Harris, Hon. Lewis, South 2d Street, McConnellsburg, Pa.

Hoffman, Hon. Mark W., New Tripoli, Pa.

Jennings, Hon. Edwin K., 3 East Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.

Jim, Hon. Charles J., 206 Gertrude Street, Latrobe, Pa.

McMillen, Hon. William R., Savings & Trust Building, Indiana, Pa.

Miller, Hon. Harold George, 3001 Fifth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Moore, Hon. Clarence E., 402 Summit Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

Needham, Hon. Michael J., 324 S. Hyde Park Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Olsen, Hon. Olaf E., 1662 Broadway Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pentrack, Hon. Frank J., 621 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Powers, Hon. John L., 222 Henderson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robbins, Hon. Charles M., 368 N. Maple Avenue, Kingston, Pa.

Snider, Hon. E. Gadd, Poplar Lane Farm, Box 371, Uniontown, Pa.

Swope, Hon. J. Hiram, RD 1, Myerstown, Pa.

Tompkins, Hon. Edwin W., Spring Block Building, Emporium, Pa.

To You Mr. Sportsman!

The Pennsylvania Game Commission might well be compared to a huge corporation with a million active stockholders and perhaps an additional million, non-participating but vitally interested citizens: the hunters and sportsmen of Pennsylvania, and those interested in all forms of wildlife and outdoor recreation.

It is the bounden duty of the officers of the corporation to be constantly alert; to protect the present and future interests of its stockholders and to advocate reforms and inaugurate new policies and progress to enhance the annual value of the stock.

One of the mediums through which these objectives can be gained is to propose new or amended legislation to meet current and modern conditions and requirements. From the sportsman's viewpoint, the 1949 General Assembly gives promise of being the most important since the Game Laws were codified in 1937. The Game Commission, in behalf of its stockholders, is offering important and progressive proposals which should greatly benefit wildlife. Among these are suggestions to increase the fees for resident hunting and trapping privileges; increase the nonresident hunting fee and provide for a nonresident trapping license; changing the hunting license period to commence October 1 each year instead of September 1; safety laws to make hunting a safer sport; simplify the system for tagging propagated game; increase the penalty for the unlawful killing of bears; provide increased penalties and license revocation periods for certain serious offenses to give added protection to wildlife. This list is, of course, not complete.

From time to time as the session progresses, the Commission will, as it has in the past, issue legislative bulletins informing its stockholders of all proposed legislation, the desirable and undesirable features and the status of each bill.

Each stockholder should not only acquaint himself with these proposals, but should study them thoroughly, applying the acid test of "value and usefulness" as it relates to the *entire* wildlife management program, and not as it appeals to personal fancy.

Keep in close touch with the secretary of your local sportsman's organization to whom the legislative bulletins are sent for up-to-the-minute happenings. The members of the Game Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives, whose names and addresses are printed herein, will welcome your opinions and suggestions. Acquaint them with your wishes.

Toomey, Hon. T. Luke, Wila, Pa.

Wargo, Hon. Joseph G., 106 Bosak Court, Olyphant, Pa.

Waterhouse, Hon. Wilmer W., 37 W. South Street, Corry, Pa.

Wescott, Hon. Harold G., 23 State Street, Susquehanna, Pa.

Yeakel, Hon. Wilson L., 11 S. 7th Street, Perkaspie, Pa.

Yester, Hon. William J., 404½ Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

Yetzer, Hon. Harold A., 2514 Kutztown Road, Hyde Park, Reading, Pa.



Hon. C. Arthur Blass

Members of the Senate Game and Fish Committee Session of 1949

Hon. C. Arthur Blass, Chairman
802 Palace Hardware Building
Erie, Pennsylvania

Hon. Theodore H. Doehla, Vice Chairman
1234 Brighton Road, N. S.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Berger, Hon. James S., East 2d Street, Coudersport, Pa.

Crowc, Hon. Montgomery F., 169 Washington Street, E. Stroudsburg, Pa.

Donlan, Hon. Fraser P., 221 3d Street, Blakely, Olyphant, Pa.

Leader, Hon. Guy A., RD 2, York, Pa.

Peelor, Hon. Murray, 406 Savings & Trust Building, Indiana, Pa.

Robinson, Hon. Guy B., Box 455, Montrose, Pa.

Ruth, Hon. Frank W., Main Street, Bernville, Pa.

Stevenson, Hon. George B., 114 2d Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

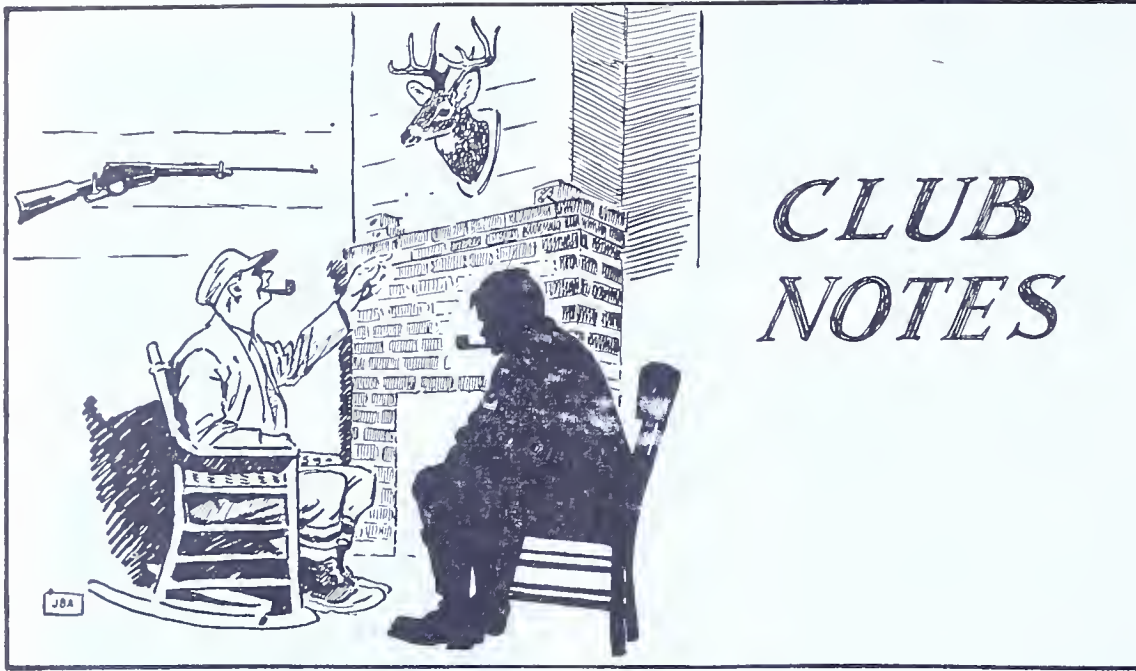
Stiefel, Hon. Israel, 2512 Phila. Savings Fund Bldg., 12 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walker, Hon. John M., 416 Frick Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Watson, Hon. Edward B., 72 N. Main Street, Doylestown, Pa.

Wolfe, Hon. Samuel B., Lewisburg Club, 131 Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

ex-officio Taylor, Hon. M. Harvey, U.S.F. & G. Building, 20 N. 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.



CLUB NOTES

The Lower Pottsgrove Sportsmen's Association staged their first night crow shoot on January 12 in what is reputed to be one of the largest roosts along the Schuylkill River.

The Federated Sportsmen's Clubs of Lancaster County elected officers for 1949 and passed several resolutions at a recent meeting. Clayton B. Sherk of Soudersburg was re-elected president of the group. Harry E. Harsh of Bareville was named vice-president with Robert E. Fasnacht of Ephrata retaining the post of secretary and J. A. Norris, Lancaster, the post of treasurer. Most important of the resolutions passed provided for a season of deer hunting by bow and arrow to precede the regular open season.

Highlights of the year for the Lebanon Chapter, IWLA, included the erection of six game shelters and feeding stations for wildlife in January, the presentation of the first

Sportsmen's Show in February, planting of 1200 trees on the Boy Scout camp area, and the successful raising of 132 pheasants.

The planting of two thousand Norway Spruce and pitch pine seedlings as well as many fruit trees has been the contribution to game conservation by the Choke Creek Rod and Gun Club on their sixty acre club grounds and hunting lodge near State Game Lands 91, Lackawanna County. The group consists of 12 members most of whom are ex-servicemen. Despite the fact that their land is bordered by both Game Lands and State Forest, the club members keep the property open to all hunters and are making every effort to provide more food and cover for wildlife in the region.

Election of officers highlighted a recent annual meeting of the North Central Division, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs in St. Marys. A unanimous ballot placed E. F. Brasseur, Chairman; E.

W. Tompkins, vice-chairman; H. E. Du-Broux, Secretary; and R. Thomas, Treasurer. With reports not complete from member clubs, the division membership totaled 8,673 members and division officers anticipated complete returns would boost membership over 12,000.

The Daniel Boone Rod and Gun Club in the Amity, Exeter, and Lower Alsace area is holding 170 cock pheasants raised in the club's pen for release next spring. Arrangements are being made to tattoo each bird with "D.B.-49" so that stocking success can be measured during the fall hunting season.

Twelve members of the Delaware County Field & Stream Association recently worked half a night helping their local Game Protector stock a shipment of 400 rabbits which had been trucked in from Missouri by the Game Commission. This kind of splendid co-operation between sportsmen and administrative agencies clearly demonstrates the greatness of the sportsmen of Pennsylvania when they are called upon to help in the great job of restoring the State's wildlife supplies.

The Lackawanna County Federation has a total of 61 paid clubs in the unit representing a membership of 1,985, according to Secretary Frank Galonis of Scranton. It is believed to have the largest number of single units in any county of the Commonwealth.

The Central Division of the Federation is making plans to expand the Junior Conservation Camp inaugurated this past summer. Under the leadership of Mr. C. W. Stoddart, Jr., of State College, the camp committee plans to lengthen the camp period to six weeks next summer and to invite each Division to send up to 21 boys for a week each. It is suggested that the cost of \$30.00 per boy per week may be defrayed through the sale of wildlife stamps published by the National Wildlife Federation. Each sheet can be sold at a profit of twenty cents to the local club.



Wayne Lance Photo

Officers and guests of Camp 103, United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania at a recent dinner meeting in Wilkes-Barre heard many outstanding speakers from State Fish and Game Commissions. Feature addresses were delivered by Tom Frye, Game Commission Executive Director; Fish Commissioner Paul Bittenbender; Game Commissioner Dr. H. E. Kilgus; Carl Stainbrook, field division supervisor of the Game Commission; and Game Commissioner Ben Williams.

GUNS AND GUN DOGS



THE MODEL 722 REMINGTON

By TED TRUEBLOOD

MY FRIEND Al, a gun nut of the first water, owned the first .257 Roberts I ever saw. It was a custom-built job on a Mauser action. He used it for everything from chucks to deer, and he held his own, not only among the varmint hunters shooting hot .22 wildcats, but on big game as well.

Being a gun nut, Al didn't keep this beautiful, little rifle long. He traded it for a 7mm, which he used for deer, and he bought a single-shot .22 wildcat for a chuck rifle. Now, he thinks he made a mistake. After seeing the Model 722 Remington in .257 caliber which I got last summer, he decided to go back to that cartridge for all his rifle shooting, and he has ordered a similar gun for himself.

When I obtained my .257, I had it fitted with a Weaver K4 scope in Echo mount by a competent gunsmith. This scope was chosen in keeping with my idea in selection of .257 caliber for all-around use. The four-power scope is adequate for varmint shooting, but still is not too powerful for big game. Aside from the economy involved, if one hopes to achieve maximum benefit from a scope and to avoid confusion in estimating range, it is by no means dumb to use one of the same power for all shooting.

The rifle was bore sighted, of course, when the scope was mounted. I then began shooting at 25 yards and, after the groups there centered at point of aim, I targeted it at longer range. With the 100-grain bullet at 2900 feet per second, I found that it shot approximately three inches high at 100 yards, four inches at 150, between three and four at 200 and on again at 250.

This sighting permits point-blank holding on game the size of deer up to about 275 yards, since the bullet never strikes more than four inches from point of aim. It enables one to use a center hold on upright chucks to the same range but, of course, requires making allowance for elevation on horizontal chucks between 50 and 225 yards and again beyond 250.

During the preliminary shooting with the Model 722, I found it not only extremely accurate, but also very easy to shoot—due, no doubt, to the light recoil of the .257 cartridge. I am not a fine rifle shot so I can't brag on the tight groups that I made with it, but I did discover that they averaged considerably smaller than those fired with any other big-game rifle I have used. (As a matter of fact, one of them was so small that I just don't talk about it. I know I'm not *that* good.)

Since the design of the bolt and other features of this rifle and the Model 721 were described fully in this column in May, 1948, I won't go into that here, but will continue to the results obtained with it in hunting which, after all, is the acid test of any rifle. (The 722 and 721 are the same except that the former has a short action for the .300 Savage and .257 cartridges and weighs seven pounds compared to 7¼ for the 721, which takes the .30-'06,

(Continued on Page 27)

CHOOSING THE GUN DOG PUPPY

By HERBERT KENDRICK

PREVIOUSLY we have listed the various breeds of dogs used for hunting in our area, hoping you may have become interested enough in hunting with a dog that you now have a desire to purchase a puppy of your choice breed. The selection of that pup is very important; therefore, we would like to exhibit a few suggestions that may be beneficial to you as you make this all important decision. Perfection in gun dog performance is neither accident nor luck, and is very difficult to achieve unless the chosen youngster shows a substantial amount of intelligence and promise at an early age.

A dog that carries himself attractively with a smooth easy stride, high noble head, and a merry tail is truly a thing of beauty in woods and fields. Such an animal is well worth the money, time, and effort required for his selection and training through the one to two years that make up his puppyhood. This period of time can be as sporting and thrilling as the actual killing of game over the finished dog. The supreme joy of accomplishment through each phase of his training is forever lasting, and will be well remembered long after his days of usefulness have passed.

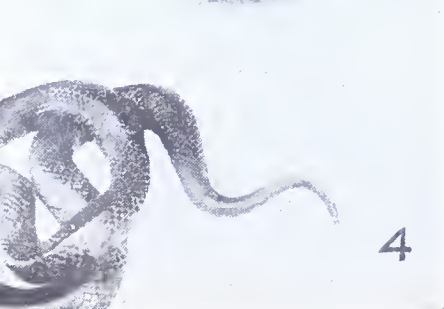
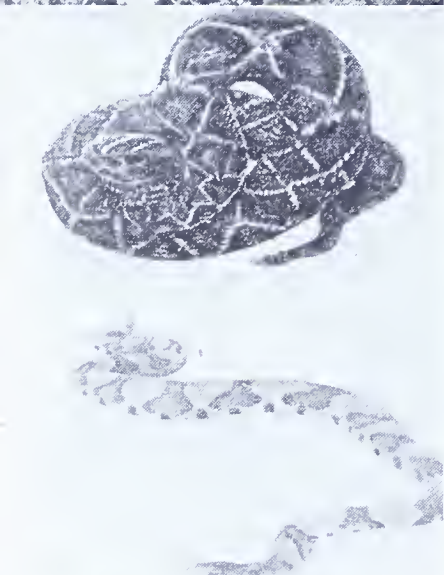
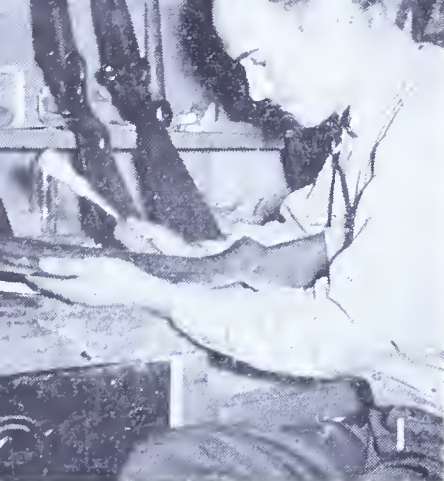
The choice of a puppy should not be as uncertain a risk as many prospective dog owners are led to believe. If a few simple qualifications are kept in mind, and the buyer does not act too hastily, then his chances are more than fair that his beginning will be highly successful.

The first and most important of these qualifications is that of breeding. Go into the field with the parents of the pup and actually see them perform. Carefully study movements, style, nose, and attitude toward each other, and watch the use they make of reasoning and method of outwitting the crafty game birds they seek. Consider their field etiquette, response to command, and observe their admiration for the handler. If the sire and dam possess the qualifications you desire, you may rest assured the pups have inherited some natural hunting ability.

Under no circumstance should a hunter purchase a puppy that is not entitled to be registered, for as sure as he will develop into a prized possession, you will want him to produce a prodigy for yourself or your friends who respect good dogs. It costs no more to keep a well bred dog, and the confidence and pride of ownership is worth far more than the difference in the original cost.

When there are a number of puppies in the litter of the parents you have selected, choose the youngster that boldly holds up his head, uses his tail with merry ease, and looks up at you with clear unafraid eyes, and makes an effort to be friendly with you. Avoid the nervous sickly one because he will cause you no end of trouble. Look for the little "feller" that seems glad to be alive, happy, contented, willing, and active. The one that warms your heart and makes you want to lift him in your arms and keep him

(Continued on Page 26)



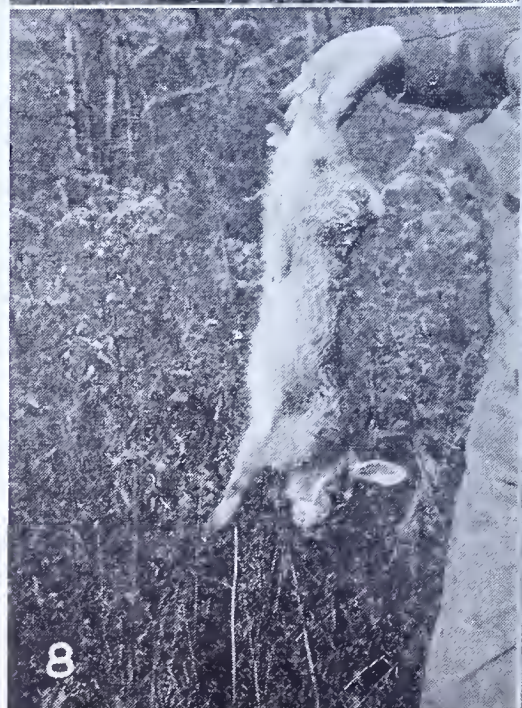
SPORTSMEN'S QUIZ

Conducted by

DON SHINER

1. Gunsmiths have long used and preferred stocks made from: a. Red Maple; b. Walnut; c. Birch; d. Cherry.
2. 410 guage rifled shotgun slugs are rated excellent for big game. True or False?
3. This plant, commonly known as Trailing Pine, belongs to the family of: a. algae; b. fungi; c. mosses; d. ferns.
4. Are you able to identify these snakes? Of the six listed, choose the correct names. Top—Diamondback rattler or cottonmouth moccasin. Center—Pine snake or copperhead. Bottom—Hog-nose snake or black snake.
5. There are three commonly found sumac plants. Of the three—Staghorn, Dwarf or Smooth, and the Swamp Sumac—only the latter is poisonous. Would you say the plant shown is: Staghorn Sumac, Dwarf Sumac, or Swamp Sumac?
6. The wild turkey is the largest of Pennsylvania game birds. These noble birds are true natives of: a. England; b. America; c. China; d. Turkey.
7. It has been said that mushroom hunting is almost a satisfactory substitute for hunting wild game. There are two types of mushrooms or fungi—the woody and fleshy texture fungi. The one group which causes wood rot and is commonly found living on trees are the: a. fleshy texture fungi; b. corky texture fungi.
8. The Game Commission is now tagging rabbits for management study. Upon bagging a tagged bunny, sportsmen are requested to return the tags to the Game Commission. The tags are: a. a band around front leg; b. a band around hind leg; c. a ring through the ear; d. a tag inside the ear.

(Answers on Page 27)



POTENTIAL KILLERS AND SUICIDES



HUNT WITH THEIR GUNS OFF-SAFE!

By JOHN M. PHILLIPS

DESPITE the fact that the Game Commission of Pennsylvania has printed and widely circulated safety rules for the protection of sportsmen while hunting in the state, last year (1937) there were 45 men killed and 336 seriously wounded, while hundreds of others were slightly wounded but did not report their injuries.

The records of the State Game Commission show that 88 percent of the damage is done by shot guns and only 12 percent by rifles. It is true that more hunters use shot guns than rifles but it is also a fact that many hunters think birdshot is not as dangerous as bullets, so they handle shot guns less carefully than rifles. This is a mistake since a charge of No. 8 shot will put a hole as large as a man's fist through a two-inch plank at close range. The writer has seen a charging bull and a jaguar killed instantly with No. 8 bird shot.

In 1921 the Game Commission approved a law which was passed, making it a misdemeanor to shoot at a human being, wound a human being, or kill a human being in mistake for game or in mistake for any wild creature, with a maximum penalty ranging from \$300 fine and a two-year suspension of hunting license in the first case to a \$1000 fine and five years imprisonment in the last instance. The law has reduced materially the killing of human beings for animals.

The writer has used a gun since the days when he was so small that he had to place the stock on the ground to shoot into overhead flight of passenger pigeons. Since then, he has handled all types of guns.

The majority of hunting accidents occur because hunters who are not sportsmen, greedy to get in a shot before a companion, carry their guns off safety. Before the day of the hammerless guns, we carried our hammer guns on half cock for safety and

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

John M. Phillips, dean of Pennsylvania conservationists, needs no introduction. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the first hunting licenses in 1913, and pioneered the purchase of Pennsylvania's great State game land system. From 1905 to 1923 Mr. Phillips served on the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners and was its elected president for one year. Today, at 89, he is still actively fighting in the cause for conservation and is particularly interested in safe hunting for the Commonwealth. This article is a reprint from the December, 1938 issue of the "Game News" and first appeared under the title, "Prevent Accidents."

pulled back the hammer as the gun went to our shoulder. A man in those days who carried his gun at full cock was ostracized. His companions were warned by the sight of the hammer. They knew to avoid him. But today the button safety is not visible on the gun. A hunter's eye cannot tell him by a glance at his companion's gun whether or not that companion is a potential killer.

Most of the men who are too quick on the trigger keep their fingers in the trigger guard and if they fall, automatically close their hand, thus discharging the gun. They are lucky if they do not kill a companion. Many of them kill themselves climbing fences or are killed by a dog jumping against the trigger. Many guns are discharged while being dragged through brush.

Because of this indiscriminate wounding and killing, many sportsmen are reluctant to hunt in Pennsylvania. This should not be so. There is plenty of room for all.

Today manufacturers place safeties on all firearms. On single and double barreled shot

guns, a safety is placed on the top of the stock and is manipulated by the thumb. On pump guns, the safety is placed beneath the stock just back of the trigger guard and is manipulated by the trigger finger.

The writer for many years has been teaching his own sons, Boy Scouts and others that they can shoot just as quickly by learning to manipulate the safety on a gun properly. **The gun should always be carried on safety.** When a gun with a button safety on top of the stock is thrown to the shoulder the thumb of the hand grasping the stock should push the safety forward so the gun can be fired. As the gun comes from the shoulder, the thumb should pull the safety back. And when the gun is "broken" to throw out the discharged shell, it should automatically replace the safety button to the "safe" position. With the pump gun, the trigger finger presses off the safety just before the trigger is pulled.

If this is practiced with an empty gun, even in a room, and the gun thrown on a mark, the act becomes as automatic as pulling the trigger and the gun is always on safety when not in position to be fired. Handling a gun in this way before hunting season will not only preserve human life but will make the sportsman a better marksman. The writer has been shot three times. But because he was trained in handling a gun properly in boyhood, he has the satisfaction of knowing he has never wounded or shot a human being in mistake for game or accidentally.

To eliminate this unnecessary wounding and killing, a law should be enacted making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy fine, for a hunter to carry his gun with the safety off. Enforcement of such a law would not be difficult in as much as our game protectors examine a hunter's license when they meet one in the field and could at the same time examine his gun.

LOST.

A Winchester 94 .30-.30 Carbine. Serial Number 798011. This gun was taken from Camp Silver Top in Pike County, located in Lord's Valley, between 3:00 p.m. November 29 and 7:30 a.m. November 30. Any information concerning this gun should be sent to Anson A. Grim, R. F. D. 1, Lenhartsville.

A five year old black pedigreed English Cocker Spaniel answering to the name of "Raunchy." The dog was last seen August 6 about two and a half miles from new Enterprise. Reward offered for information leading to recovery. Write P. O. Box 215, New Enterprise.

HINTS FOR HUNTERS

"I purchased a plastic zipper refrigerator bag that takes up very little room in my woolen hunting coat. After killing a deer, I place the heart and liver into the bag and put it in my big coat pocket. We all enjoy the heart and liver and this method of bringing them in keeps both my clothes and the meat clean. The bag is easily cleaned and never leaks."—C. P. Rupert, 1031 5th St., Oakmont.

NOT FOUND

A black and white Dalmation male dog lost December 6 between Kellers Church and Ottsville, Bucks County. License number 100. Reward. C. H. Phillips, Ottsville. Phone Perkasi 7963.

A pair of 8 power binoculars from running board of car on first day of 1948 deer season at Hermit Spring, Warren County. Reward. G. W. Pringle, R. D. 7, Meadville.

EQUIPMENT OF THE RIFLEMAN—

from Page 5

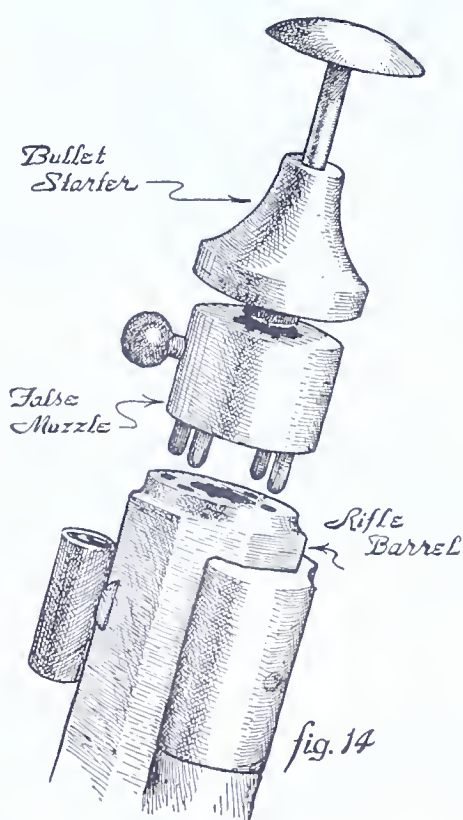
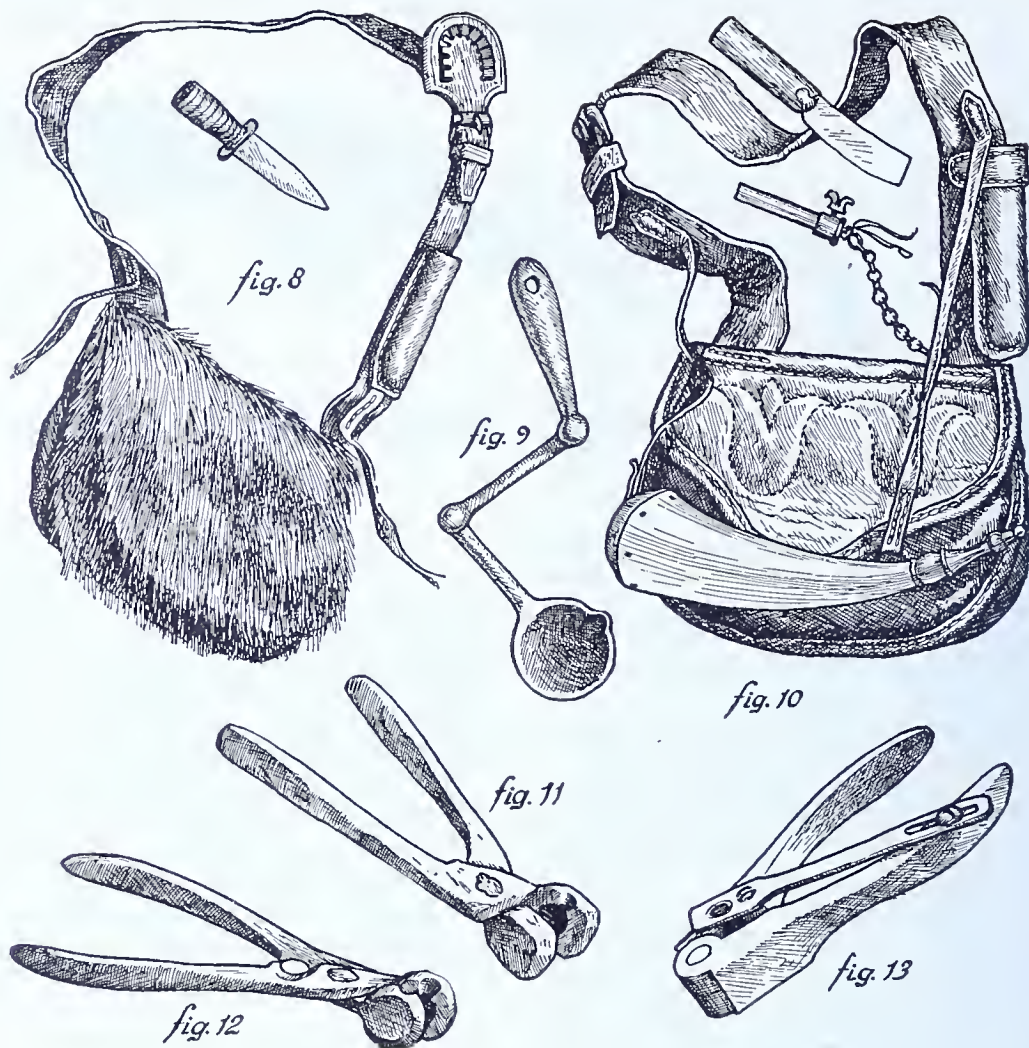
Fig. 1d shows a very unusual horn of the flat type, formed by boiling until pliable, then compressing it in a mould until sufficiently dry and hard to retain its shape. This horn is fitted with a decorative pewter base, a brass ferrule and a walnut stopper. Due to its flat shape it can be carried inside the hunting bag as well as on the outside. The Pennsylvania Dutch floral design and rope edging is executed in deeply incised carving.

During the Revolutionary War the soldiers' individual horns were filled by an officer from a huge supply horn. Fig. 1f illustrates one made from the horn of a gaur, a species of East Indian wild cattle. Its base is about 4 inches in diameter, the overall length including the stopper and wooden base measures 19 inches (in spite of the deceptive spiral form) and its capacity is 43½ pounds of black powder!

Because of the splendid condition in which it kept powder the horn was so widely favored that the shooting public was far from spontaneous in its acceptance of the metal powder flask that was introduced as a superior container. Evidence of this feeling can be found in the fact that numerous fine horns were manufactured in factories during the late percussion period.

The horn flask shown in Fig. 1g is additional proof of the adherence to this material for powder containers. Made of moulded horn, this flask has numerous unique features, chief of which are the curved cross-section (indicative of its use as a pocket flask), the pick attached to the innermost end of the stopper, and the horn cap that doubles as a charger.

Copper was invariably used in the earliest flasks, but this was eventually supplanted to a great extent by brass and zinc. Figs. 1h and 1i are copper pocket flasks; the former measuring only 6¾ inches in length, while



the other is 8¼ inches in length or approximately the size of the average late percussion flask. In all probability these were made in the early 1800's, as they are fitted with adjustable tops patented by an English inventor named Sykes in 1814.

A more recent brass flask made by the American Flask and Cap Company appears in Fig. 1k. This is a typical percussion flask fitted with small rings to receive a carrying lanyard.

As factory-made flasks were comparatively costly many folks of limited means fashioned their own of metal, leather or other suitable material. Fig. 1j demonstrates how one ingenious shooter used a gourd, a cork and the top from a hair- tonic bottle to manufacture a powder flask that served its purpose admirably, in spite of its homely appearance.

Possibly the most fascinating piece of hunting equipment is the old-time hunting bag. Hung from a shoulder strap, it contained all the articles needed in loading and maintaining a rifle, in addition to innumerable necessities of backwoods life. The earliest bags were made of buckskin with fringed trimmings, but in later years calf skin was favored. Some of the latter, such as the one in Fig. 8, were made from hides tanned with the hair on. This particular bag is fitted with a leather percussion-cap holder and a formidable double-edged sheath knife.

Fig. 10 shows a calf skin bag equipped with a charger, a powder horn and a crude knife fashioned from an old-fashioned straight razor. Incidentally, these knives were far more frequently employed in trimming patches than in the Hollywood-type

hand-to-hand encounter with "Injuns" or wild beasts. (The bags illustrated are from the collection of T. J. Cooper.)

Collectors have discovered a host of interesting articles reposing in the interiors of these bags; turkey calls, bone whistles, lea balls, chunks of tow for cleaning the bore, homespun linen for patches, awls and buck skin for clothing repairs, not to mention flint and steel, spare gun flints, caps, charger, powder funnels, cappers, worms, tomahawk and countless other items. Without a doubt the hunting bag resembled the shoulder bag of our modern miss in more than outside appearance.

Bullet moulds were used for casting lea balls and bullets, and varied greatly according to the time of their manufacture. For instance the hand-forged iron mould in Fig. 11 is a very early example, doubtless having seen service during the latter part of the 18th Century. Of later origin is the steel mould with a sprue cutter illustrated in Fig. 12. The nutcracker type, (Fig. 13) with the automatic sprue cutter became popular in the percussion days, and was further improved by the addition of wooden handle which offered a cooler grip.

Lead for casting balls was usually melted in a pouring ladle, some of the earlier type having three short legs to support them over the fire. The ladle in Fig. 9 has a folding handle, designed to fit in a hunting bag, and came from Lancaster, Penna.

Quite a few of these accouterments were employed in loading; therefore they will be described in the sequence in which they were used.

(Continued on Page 26)

HUNTER'S STAKE IN PENNSYLVANIA BEAVERS—

from Page 6

ve-trapping failed to get them all, and those that remained continued to repair one damage after another. Finally, both the company and the timber owner agreed to let them stay. And they are still there.

If Pennsylvania's present policy of lakes and ponds as flood-control measures is a sound one, then we certainly cannot discount the flood-control benefit of beaver dams. Although the benefit of a single dam may be infinitesimal in itself, the water impounded by a thousand or more dams scattered throughout the State should have some very definite value in slowing up floodwaters from as many small streams and ponds.

In the early part of this century, beavers were believed to be extinct in Pennsylvania. In 1903, the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the capture or killing of beavers and providing for a \$100 fine for violation. It was in the summer of 1917, however, that the first effort was made to restock this animal in our state. A pair was presented to the Game Commission by the state of Wisconsin. They were released in Cameron County, and in a few years, their progeny had spread over a remarkable area.

Thus encouraged, the Commission followed up with additional restockings throughout the State. So successful was this program that a state-wide beaver trapping season was permitted in 1934. During that year, 6,455 beavers were harvested in 50 of the 67 counties.



Hal Harrison Poto
Baldpates, winging their way north in the spring and south in autumn, drop into beaver dam impoundments to feed and rest. For this condition, Pennsylvania hunters may thank the industrious beaver.

Careful management from that time on has resulted in at least \$250,000 in beaver pelts to Pennsylvania trappers without jeopardizing the breeding stock. The situation today is good. The population increased nicely last summer, and with a closed season in the heavily-trapped areas this year, fur-

seekers may look forward to many banner years in the future.

The beaver has come back in Pennsylvania and it is here to stay. To that statement, trappers, hunters, conservationists, naturalists and those who love the wilderness and its creatures may all say "Amen."

National Wildlife Restoration Week Announced for March 20-26 This Year

National Wildlife Restoration Week this year will be held during the week beginning March 20th marking the first days of Spring. It is the twelfth such event sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C. The late Franklin Delano Roosevelt first proclaimed National Wildlife Week in 1938. In his proclamation he appealed to the Nation's citizens to recognize the importance of conservation and urged the American people to work for the protection and preservation of "the denizens of field, forest and water."

National Wildlife Week is a part of the educational program of the Federation and seeks to bring home to the Nation's citizenship the need for soil, water, and plant conservation.

Over 20 million fishermen and hunters, as well as every motorist, vacationist, and citizen who enjoys the outdoors and the splendid beauty of nature, have a vital interest in preserving food-bearing topsoil, clean, pure and unpolluted waters, lush green forests, and abundant wildlife. The loss of any of these has a direct effect on the value of the others.

High public officials have repeatedly urged the conservation of the country's natural resources which are the wealth and backbone of its economy.

GANSTER CLEARED—

from Page 3

distance not greater than twelve inches from the victim.

On January 18, 1949, County Coroner Howard Botdorf summoned a coroner's jury for the inquest which was held at New Bloomfield.

On January 19, 1949, prosecutions were brought against both William Edwards and Wilbur Davis before Justice of the Peace Andrew McNeillie at New Bloomfield. Each pleaded guilty to unlawfully hunting for deer and for taking advantage of an artificial light for the same purpose. They were penalized \$100 each, plus the costs of prosecution. In addition, the rifle and spotlight used were ordered forfeited to the Game Commission.

The Commission at its next meeting will consider revoking the hunting license privileges of both Davis and Edwards for a period of two years, the maximum under the present law for the offenses which they had committed.

Does lawlessness pay? What do you think? Is it any wonder that Governor Duff writes, "I have the highest regard for a Game Protector who will take the risk of his life, as this man, Ganster, did, apprehending violators at that time of night."

It is well understood what Commission President Ross L. Leffler meant when he wrote Mr. Ganster, "The Game Commission is grateful to you for upholding the finest

traditions of our organization, and you may be assured that we are squarely back of you."

And when Executive Director Tom Frye wrote to Governor Duff, "You may be assured that every resource at our command will be used, if necessary, to defend Mr. Ganster, who in this unfortunate incident, typifies the loyal adherence to duty on the part of our Game Protectors." These words carry a message to every employe of the Game Commission, as well as to every would-be violator. The laws of the people will be enforced justly, rigidly and fearlessly.

Minnesota Sponsors "No-Burning Pledge" Contest

A state-wide contest to eliminate the promiscuous burning of fields and marshes has been announced by the Minnesota Division of Game and Fish, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Cash prizes of \$200, \$150, and \$100 have been offered to boys and girls turning in the greatest number of "no-burning" pledges from farmers with an additional 32 awards of merchandise ranging from outboard motors down to knives and fishing tackle.

The contest will be open to any member of a youth organization, such as 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and schools, sponsored by a conservation or sportsmen's organization. Special pledge blanks have been printed and are being distributed to these groups.



SACRED COWS—

from Page 9

the whale, or "great fish," are familiar to every school boy and girl, and the figures of sheep and cattle are as much a part of Christmas as the singing of carols and giving of gifts. Christ Himself is known as the Lamb of God. Where would mankind be today without Noah and his Ark?

Study your Bible for animal lore. You will be astounded at the part played in your religion by reptiles, insects and fish.

Probably no race has contributed more to the cultural development of mankind than the Greeks. Their mythology is rich in animal legend and their fine artistic efforts have preserved many of their conceptions of size and form.

A pastoral people, their religion embraced a belief in myriad nymphs and fauns, satyrs and dryads. Pan, the goat-god, lives today in our word "panic." His cloven hooves, horned and bearded head and lustful music influenced the narrow estheticism of early European Christianity in forming its conception of Satan.

Zeus, the Roman Jupiter, father of the gods, often assumed the guise of a bird or an animal to hide his philandering. In the form of a swan he seduced Leda and sired Helen for whom the Trojan War was fought. Leda also bore to Zeus the twins Castor and Pollux, who are visible in the sky as the constellation Gemini.

From the Greeks we learned the story of the phoenix, which was accepted as truth, not legend, until as late as the 17th century. Herodotus describes the phoenix as resembling in form and size an eagle, but with gold and crimson plumage. Traditionally, only one phoenix exists at a time. It lives for 500 years, nourished on aromatic gums, frankincense and myrrh. At the end of its life span it builds a nest of sweet resins and spices. Here it sits and kindles a flame by fanning its wings. From the ashes of the dead bird a young phoenix arises, which carries the remains of its ancestor to the temple of the sun.

Few emblems of immortality can equal that of the phoenix for sheer beauty and poetry.

Beasts, birds and reptiles played an important role in Greek art and sculpture. The winged Victory of Samothrace, set up by Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedonia to celebrate a naval victory over Ptolemy of Egypt in 306 B. C., is a famous figure of a woman

with eagle wings. A Trojan priest, Laocoon, and his two sons, entwined by great serpents, are depicted in a famous example of Attic art found at Rome in 1506. Architects and painters of the time used animals and birds freely for decorative effects.

Belief in were-wolves is as old as humanity. No definite form attached to the superstition, however, until the time of the Greeks. According to their mythology, a king of Arcadia, Lycaon by name, built the town of Lycosura. (The Greek word for wolf is *lykos*. From this root we derive our present word for were-wolfism, *lycanthropy*.)

King Lycaon had twenty-two sons and their impiety led to a visit by Zeus. When they placed before the god a meal of human flesh, he rose in divine anger and changed them all into wolves. Here is the first formalized form of a superstition that has survived to the present day.

Because of the earlier rise of Greeks culture and the greater development of arts and sciences, Rome had little to add to mankind's animal lore that Greece had not already contributed. From legends of the founding of Rome we learn the story of Romulus and Remus, twin heir-princes to the throne of Alba Longa on the Alban Mount. Sired by the god of war, Mars (Ares of the Greeks), they were thrown by a usurper into the River Tiber. Their cradle was cast ashore and the twins were found and nursed by a she-wolf. Later rescued by a shepherd, they grew to manhood and put to death the pretender to the throne. They resolved to build a city on the spot where they had been rescued, but in a quarrel over the name to be given the new metropolis, Remus was slain. Thus, to Romulus was left the honor of having Rome named after him.

To the Romans is given credit for introducing the eagle as a military emblem

Many legions of the Caesars used this noble bird on banners and staves as a symbol of bravery and strength. From Rome it was passed to later civilizations of Europe and finally to the new world, where its American cousin, the Bald Eagle, proudly epitomizes the freedom of our great nation.

As mankind progressed from the ancient to the modern world, his folklore was enlarged and embellished. Discoveries of unknown lands and races added to our legends and superstitions. The slave trade brought with it the dark beliefs and fearsome rituals of the African jungle. Voodoo, with its feathered serpents, sacrificial goats and be-headed cocks; belief in leopard men and evil forest gods. Cannibalism—eating of the "long-pig" of the Melanesians—was found and reported by Captain Cook who explored the South Pacific.

The very economic existence of a great segment of the human race is being endangered today by animal worship. In India the belief in the sacredness of the cow is causing the country to be disastrously overgrazed and is depriving the people of a seriously needed meat diet.

The Hindu's peculiar belief has added itself to our American slang in a humorous way. Unwarranted or over-done pretentiousness earns for itself the designation of sacred cow. Witness the President's airplane the boss's wife.

The American Indian added his bit with his belief in the thunderbird. Again, as in China, there is the probability of racial memory too strong to die. The pterodactyl, a giant flying lizard of the late Mesozoic era was once a denizen of what are now our western plains and deserts. To this day, the rough round stones found in that area and from which fine agate jewelry is made, are known by lapidaries as **thunder-eggs**.



Establishment of a regular monthly publication schedule for the "Game News" is due in large part to the efforts of this group of employees of the Telegraph Press where the magazine is printed. First row, left to right: George Osler, Anthony Di Orazio, Patrick McCann, William Parker. Standing, left to right: Walter Heck, Donald Machamer, E. J. Bubbs, Asst Supt., Edgar Hedrick, Ralph Manning and Mildred Genter.



Hal Harrison Photo

Seven of the "Goose-lookers," an informal club of prominent Pittsburgh residents who journey each spring to observe spring waterfowl migrations at the Pymatuning marsh, are, left to right: W. M. Duff, H. L. Mason, John M. Phillips, Chief Gander E. W. Arthur, Quill J. A. Brown, J. S. Pates, and C. W. Behrhorst.

PRELIMINARY 1948 BAG RECORDS ANNOUNCED

A preliminary statewide survey of the 1948 hunting season indicates that Keystone state nimrods met with greater gunning success on wild turkeys, ringneck pheasants, raccoons, woodcocks, waterfowl, and woodchucks than they did in 1947 but kill records on all other species were below those of the previous season.

The 1948 small game kill, based on Field Officers' estimates, included 1,791,550 cotton-tail rabbits (1947—1,829,843); 564,873 squirrels (1947—658,787); 4,318 wild turkeys (1947—11,751); 277,254 ringneck pheasants (1947—220,814); 98,242 raccoons (1947—91,912); 14,297 ruffed grouse (1947—29,922); 5,780 bobwhite quail (1947—8,330); 43 Hungarian partridges (1947—96); 26,210 woodcocks (1947—20,263); 40,352 waterfowl (1947—35,914); 1,960 shorebirds (1947—4,031); 6,847 mourning doves (1947—6,868); and 259,534 woodchucks (1947—234,017). The bag of wild turkeys was the largest since 1940 when 5,218 were taken.

According to present tabulations of individual reports (not yet complete) filed by successful bear hunters, a total of 381 bruins were bagged in the five-day season last November. In 1947 hunters established a six-year kill record in bagging 569 bruins.

Preliminary figures on the 1948 deer kill, based on individual reports so far mailed into the Harrisburg office indicate that about 30,000 legal bucks were killed in the two-week open season last December. In addition, field officers estimate that 4,500 deer were illegally killed by hunters in 1948 and 3,700 were either accidentally killed by automobiles, trains, and other mechanical

means or were intentionally killed for crop damage. The 1947 deer killed totalled 31,475 legal bucks and 63,568 legal antlerless deer in statewide seasons.

Game officials pointed out that deer hunting in wooded areas adjacent to agricultural regions of the State last year produced a larger kill than previously and that deer in such areas were heavier and carried larger racks of antlers. They stated that this is an indication of scarcity of food in their natural habitat, since deer do not normally inhabit agricultural lands and only seek food on farms when there is an over-population of animals on the normal forest range.

An incomplete report lists 12 persons killed during the 1948 small game season, with 342 more involved in non-fatal hunting accidents. Nine persons were killed and 59 non-fatally injured during the big game seasons. In addition there were 2 fatal and 19 non-fatal accidents during the woodchuck season. Pre-season hunting accidents—those occurring in shooting crows and other predators or in the taking of furbearers during trapping seasons—number 8 non-fatal mishaps. The combined total of hunting accidents in 1948 was 23 fatal and 428 non-fatal, compared with 29 fatal and 426 non-fatal in 1947.

Commission officials were particularly concerned over field officers' estimates of illegally killed game and pointed out that the wanton slaughter of 90 bear cubs, many no larger in size than raccoons, was the outstanding characteristic of the 1948 bear season. In addition, more than 4,500 deer were believed to have been illegally killed during the year.

IDEAS ON DOE SEASONS—

from Page 11

As I left the edge of the woods a herd of deer broke into the clearing at the other end of the field, evidently having heard me approaching them down the gully. They made off in single file for the wooded area on the other side of the field. I had ample time to select my big doe in the herd and sent her tumbling heels over head with a clean shot through the neck.

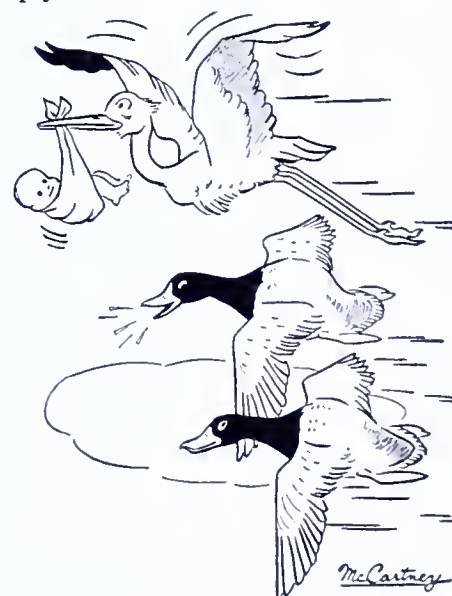
Then and there hunting ceased to be fun and became hard work. I had to drag that heavy doe a good mile over dry ground to my car. However, I knew from experience that dragging a doe was a more trying problem than getting a buck out of the wilds, for one had no antlers to grasp. I solved this by taking off my belt and fastening it around the doe's neck. The loose, long end I wrapped around my hand and thus got my doe to my automobile, but I'll admit I was well nigh played out when I got there.

But to return to the question of shooting does. In a valley about 16 miles east of the one in which the above mentioned orchards are located are the most unusual "no trespassing" signs I've ever seen. They are posted on a well kept farm in a township where deer have made very much of a nuisance of themselves and do hundreds of dollars worth of damage annually.

I first saw one of these signs while hunting small game. I looked at it, then rubbed my eyes and looked again. Then I was convinced I had read it right the first time. This is what it said: SMALL GAME HUNTING PROHIBITED—DEER HUNTERS HEARTILY WELCOMED. Being a law abiding citizen I didn't trespass in search of the small game I was after, but on my way out I stopped at the farm house and asked the reason for the unusual "no trespassing" signs.

The farmer willingly explained that deer coming off the mountain to the north each evening had multiplied to such an extent they threatened to make farming unprofitable for him. Hence his invitation to deer hunters to deplete the herd.

Small game, he said, was welcome to what food it needed, but it wasn't too plentiful so he was making his big farm something of a sanctuary where birds and rabbits could multiply.



"If we stay close to this bird, they won't dare shoot at us."

CHOOSING THE GUN DOG PUPPY—

from Page 19



"Dick Doone, Jr.," pointer dog owned by Raymond H. Forrey, Lancaster.

near you. Do not underestimate sentiment because it comprises more than 50% of the sport of hunting. Take the dog you deeply love and a substantial part of your training problems are solved. If he is certain of your affection, he will exert himself in his efforts to please you and you will have more than a field performer. You will possess a rare hunting companion.

Use your own judgment as to the choice of sex. Here again one man desires a male while others feel that the female is easier to train, possesses a keener nose, and develops into a smarter and more biddable performer. Just remember that you select a bitch, she may be in season during the short open hunting season, and although many females have been successfully spayed, it is not a completely satisfactory procedure, as it is a direct interference with the natural function of the dog's organs. Spaying may make the bitch dull and listless, therefore destroying her intense desire to hunt.

No matter what color combination you select, be sure your puppy can be easily seen in cover. This effect can be achieved best if the greater part of his body is light. This does not mean that spots and body markings are undesirable, for distinctive markings make a dog a thing of beauty.

Try to select a puppy of medium size, one which promises to develop enough bone and muscle to penetrate heavy cover without discomfort and at the same time be small enough to handle himself gracefully and easily.

Choose a puppy with all these qualifications, and in him you will have found a youngster which will respond to training, and will develop into a pleasant and useful gunning companion.

Please keep sending us pictures of your gun dogs to be used in future issues of this column.

EQUIPMENT OF THE RIFLEMAN—from Page 22

Measuring the powder charge was the first operation. Flintlock shooters used a variety of measures for "chargers," but the earliest form was a hollowed-out tip of horn (Fig. 2a). Hand-made metal chargers from all periods are illustrated; Fig. 2b is made of tin with a wooden base, Fig. 2c was an early pistol cartridge with the head and powder removed, and Fig. 2d was an ingenious cast pewter device, adjustable by means of a leather plug and a graduated maple stem. In Fig. 2e we see this charger's machine-made counterpart, an adjustable brass charger manufactured in the late 1800's.

Patching the ball was the next operation. Some riflemen used patches that were pre-cut with a circular die that was laid on the patching material and struck with a hammer. Other shooters preferred to start the ball on a corner of the cloth and remove the excess with a knife.

To facilitate starting the ball in the bore a large-headed plunger with a small cupped end was used. The small end of this "bullet starter" was just long enough to allow the ball to be seated a trifle below the end of the muzzle, whereupon the cloth was gathered up in one hand and cut off flush with the muzzle, leaving the ball wrapped in a tight-fitting, well-trimmed patch. The ramrod was then used to push the ball home.

During the middle 1800's the value of a false muzzle became generally known, and in connection with the pointed bullets introduced at that time it was an absolute necessity. This device was simply a severed portion of the barrel or a similar piece of iron with a slightly enlarged bore that could be temporarily attached to the true muzzle by means of four projecting pins. This attachment not only held ramrod wear to a minimum, but also made it possible to start the flat-based bullets of the percussion era. Since the bore of the false muzzle was larger

than that of the rifle the bullets could easily be started with the fingers. A metal bullet starter (Fig. 14) was then utilized to force the bullets into the barrel.

With the bullet in place the next operation in the case of the flintlock was priming the pan. This was accomplished by pouring a quantity of fine powder into the pan to act as kindling in transferring the spark from the flint to the main charge in the barrel. In Colonial days priming powder was often obtained by sifting the regular powder, and was carried in a diminutive priming horn about three or four inches long, such as that depicted in Fig. 1e made from a bison horn.

The percussion, of course, needed no such priming. Placing a cap on the nipple was the only operation with a similar function. Numerous devices were used to keep caps readily available, most common of which were the heavy leather holders shown in the illustrations of hunting bags. More complicated metal devices called "cappers" held a quantity of caps and automatically released them one at a time as needed (Fig. 4).

Black powder and mercuric priming were notoriously detrimental to a rifle's bore, and this fact, combined with the well-known inaccuracy of a fouled barrel prompted muzzle-loader shooters to clean their rifles after each shot whenever possible. In many cases one end of the ramrod was fitted with a jag, which, when wrapped with cloth or tow formed a swab for cleaning the bore. One type of jag was formed by simply carving a sharp-shouldered neck around the ramrod starting about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the end and rounding the tip of the rod. The gathered edges of the cleaning rag were forced into this neck on entering the bore, preventing its slipping off as the rod was withdrawn. Other jags were made by cutting numerous notches in the terminal portion of the rod to grip the cleaning patch.

Some ramrods were fitted with a threaded socket to accommodate a worm (Fig. 3) for removing unfired balls, stuck patches and other obstructions from the bore.

Many tools used with the Pennsylvania rifles were offered in a variety of designs. The nipple wrench, used to remove and replace broken or worn nipples, was manufactured in several forms, a few of which are illustrated. Fig. 7a shows one with a pick attached to the side, Fig. 7b is a combination screw driver and nipple wrench and Fig. 7c is a type introduced by English gunmakers.

Some unique screwdrivers were carried by old-time shooters, several of which are shown. These "turnscrews," as they were sometimes called, are both of the two-in-one variety, Fig. 5 having both bits simultaneously available, while on Fig. 6 the flange key must be withdrawn and the bit reversed to use the other end.

Invariably interesting and oftentimes amusing is the ingenuity displayed by old-time Pennsylvanians in fashioning these pieces of equipment from whatever odd ends were available. Knives were made from razors, peep sights from horn and early cartridge cases, awl and knife handle were formed from deer antlers, door knob became bullet starters, and gourds became powder flasks. These few examples will give the amateur collector a mild indication of what might be found among the trappings of the black-powder hunters.

Recognizing these small articles and learning the purpose of each is the first step in starting a collection. The second step is to get an ancient hunting bag or powder horn in your hands. After you once feel the polished curve of an 18th Century horn or lift the flap of a bag that might have been carried by a famous Indian fighter you're a goner. From that day henceforth, mister, you're a collector.

Junior Conservation Clubs Build America's Future

Conservation clubs for boys of school age are helping to build America's future, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. One of the most progressive of these state-wide programs is that found in Kentucky.

Started in 1945, the Kentucky Junior Conservation Club program now has 228 local branches throughout the state. Under the over-all direction of Ed Adams of the Division of Game and Fish and his seven assistants, local groups are directed by approximately 110 state conservation officers.

The boys receive membership buttons and cards, the Division magazine, and are furnished with monthly projects upon which to work. With the project sheets as a basis, the field men give lectures illustrated with color slides to make the work as interesting and as educational as possible. Moving pictures of various phases of conservation are shown regularly.

Monthly projects are diverse. The boys are furnished day-old quail to raise for release; they are given seeds and seedlings to establish food and cover patches; and are supplied fish for restocking farm ponds.

During the summer months when the boys are out of school, summer camps are held at Dale Hollow Lake and Kentucky Lake. There, the youngsters are given a full week of camping at a cost of only seven dollars with all other expenses furnished by the Division of Game and Fish. At camp they receive instructions in swimming, water safety, casting, motor boat handling, marksmanship with both rifle and light shotgun, archery, nature study, and general woodcraft.

THE MODEL 722 REMINGTON—from Page 19

.270 and .300 Magnum cartridges. The 722 with sling and K4 scope in Echo mount weighs just under 8½ pounds.)

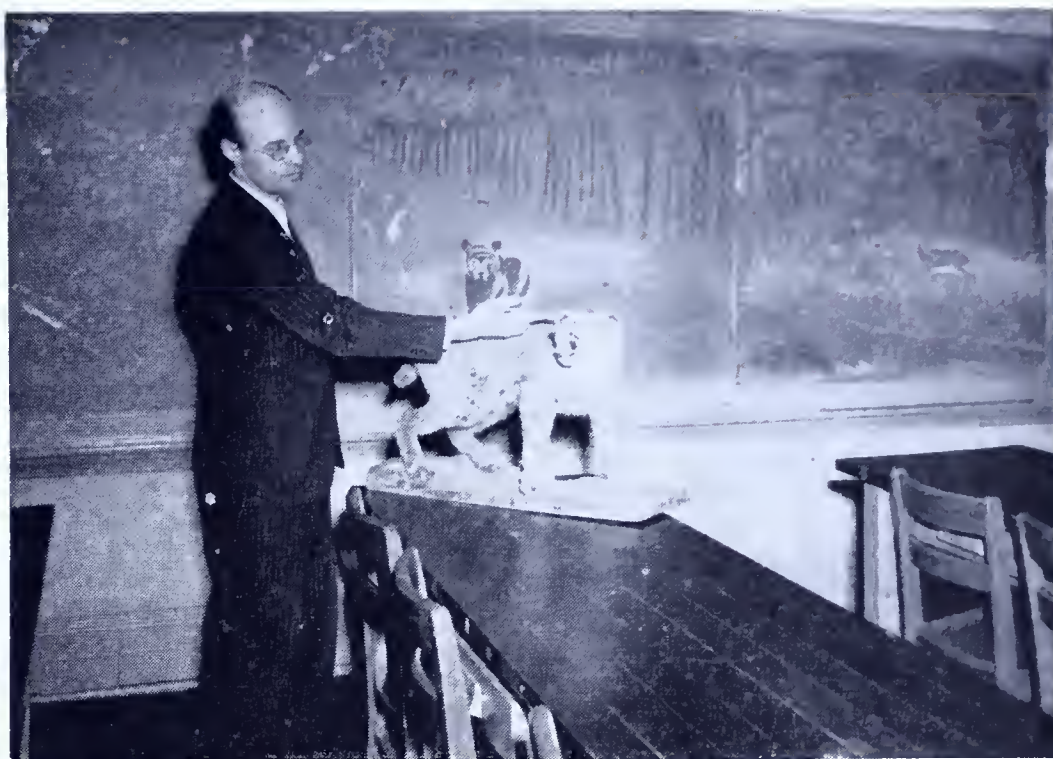
During the past season two bucks were killed with my 722. One was a big eight point running through brush at a distance of about 40 yards. The other, a medium-size four point also was moving, although not as fast as the big boy jumped close. The smaller buck was shot at a range between 200 and 250 yards.

Using the Western Silvertip 100-grain bullet, only one shot was required on each deer. The larger buck was hit high in the right rear ham and the bullet coursed forward to shatter the spine. He was dead within a matter of seconds. The bullet struck about four inches ahead of the heart on the smaller one, breaking both shoulders near the bottom of the chest and shredding the lungs into a mass of pulp. He died almost as soon as he hit the ground which, of course, was instantly. The bullet stayed in the buck in both cases.

I would like to digress here to remark that many hunters and not a few gun writers make an error in taking ballistic tables too literally. The .257 with 100-grain bullet at 2900 feet per second and the .30-30 with 170-grain bullet at 2200 have approximately the same foot pounds energy at 100 yards—1420 for the .257 and 1405 for the .30-30.

It would appear from this that the two calibers, aside from the better accuracy and flatter trajectory of the .257, are practically the same at this range. In other words, one should anchor a deer about as well as the other.

Actually, this is not the case at all. The lighter, faster bullet of the smaller caliber is much more destructive and, consequently, a better killer. Many examples could be cited, but the one I witnessed last season was typical.



Scenes such as this will be re-enacted this month during National Wildlife Week in many schools throughout Pennsylvania. Here biology class instructor D. L. Knohr of Camp Hill High School instructs his students in the ways of the wild.

Answers to Sportsmen's Quiz

1. b.—Walnut
2. True
3. c.—mosses
4. Top—Diamondback rattler
Center—Copperhead
Bottom—Black snake
5. Staghorn Sumac
6. b.—America
7. b.—corky texture fungi
8. d.—a tag inside the ear

RACCY IS DEAD

Racgy is dead. This much publicized Raccoon of Rattlesnake Shack whose life has been chronicled in Pennsylvania **GAME NEWS**, other magazines and newspapers, passed away last month in captivity.

She was a young raccoon, about a year old when first released on Stony Mountain in 1942. Each Fall since then Racgy has been trapped out during the open game season and subsequently released to continue her wild life career after the hunting season was over. This experiment was carried on with the permission and cooperation of the Game Commission.

A hunting companion shot a four-point buck, of approximately the same weight as the one killed previously with the .257, exactly through the heart at 200 yards. The 170-grain Western Silvertip bullet did not open up, and its exit on the far side made a hole through the hide about the size of a dime. The deer kicked up his heels like a playful lamb and trotted over the hill out of sight. He was found dead 100 yards away, but if he had not been trailed he certainly would have been lost.

The Model 722 came through its first big-game season with flying colors. Its accuracy, weight, balance and the performance of the 100-grain .257 bullet all were excellent. I now intend to use it for varmint shooting, and while the 87-grain bullet at 3220 f.p.s. would have some advantage here, I think I'll continue to use the 100-grain one.

One of the reasons why our grandfathers were better shots than we are is that most of them had only one rifle. They used it for everything until they were thoroughly familiar with it. There was little guesswork involved, whether they had a chance at 50 yards or 150—and the trajectory of their rifles was far inferior to the trajectory of those we use today.

I believe we would be better shots if we chose one rifle, caliber and bullet weight and stuck to it, and I think the .257 comes the closest to being a perfect all-around cartridge for everything from chucks to deer. The 100-grain .257 bullet certainly is a better wind bucker than any of the .22's for varmints, and it leaves little to be desired for deer.

My friend Al made a wise choice in returning to that caliber for everything, and from what I have seen of it, he will not be disappointed in the Model 722 Remington.

GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

(All persons listed by county of residence; regardless of the county in which violation occurred)

Cases Settled During the Month of November, 1948

BRADFORD—\$140.00

Fenton, Harold D., R. D. 1, Sugar Run. Failure to submit hunting accident report within required time	\$ 25.00
Focht, Theodore W., 412 S. Elmer Ave., Sayre. Shooting at unprotected target more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season	10.00
Greene, LeRoy, R. D. 1, Canton. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Heath, Reed C., R. D. 1, Rummerfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Hoover, Claude L., R. D. 3, Wyalusing. Removing shrubs from State Game Lands	25.00
Jones, Edwin R., Leraysville. Possessing loaded gun in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Kelley, Joseph W., R. D. 1, Granville Summit. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Tuttle, Raymond R., R. D. 1, Sugar Run. Failure to submit hunting accident report within required time	25.00

CENTRE—\$5.00

Basom, Richard E., State College. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
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CLINTON—\$25.00

Barton, Charles N., Star Route, Lock Haven. Digging raccoon out of place of refuge	25.00
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COLUMBIA—\$260.00

Brown, Roy L., R. D. 1, Orangeville. Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00
Derr, William L., 550 Leonard St., Bloomsburg. Shooting into live tree in big game season	10.00
Fausey, Glenwood J., 120 Main St., Mifflinville. Hunting in safety zone without permission	25.00
Kline, John S., Stillwater. Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00
Vezendi, Lewis C., 1329 2nd Ave., Berwick. Injuring livestock (dog)	25.00

DAUPHIN—\$200.00

Killinger, Herbert E., 464 N. Front St., Steelton. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Kosutic, Peter F., 512 Monroe St., Bressler. Possessing and concealing illegally killed deer	100.00

DELAWARE—\$25.00

Delp, Samuel A., 2227 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
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FRANKLIN—\$10.00

Meredith, John I., Orrstown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
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HUNTINGDON—\$100.00

Long, Fred T., 511 S. Division, Mt. Union. Killing bear cub less than one year old	100.00
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JUNIATA—\$10.00

Ferry, Oscar R., R. D. 2, Richfield. Hunting rabbits with more than three shells in magazine and chamber of gun	10.00
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LACKAWANNA—\$125.00

Kverages, Stanley, R. D. 2, Silver Lake, Moscow. Hunting ring-neck pheasants in state game propagation area	25.00
Leoni, Eugene P., 689 N. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre. Hunting game in safety zone	25.00
Leoni, Joseph L., 689 N. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre. Hunting game in safety zone	25.00
Sabbatini, Romola, 1 Coal St., Wilkes-Barre. Hunting game in safety zone	25.00
Updyke, Palmer A., R. D. 1, Dallas. Entering State Game Propagation Area	25.00

LEBANON—\$185.00

Brown, Woodrow W., R. D. 1, Fredericksburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
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LUZERNE—\$160.00

Berretta, Silvio C., 1815 Wyoming Ave., Exeter. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Lamoreaux, Arthur W., R. D. 2, Hunlock Creek. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Nota, Raymond, 375 Tripp St., W. Wyoming. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Pisaneschi, Enso R., 616 Spearling St., W. Wyoming. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied dwelling	25.00

LYCOMING—\$620.00

Blanchard, Charles S., 927 Ellinger St., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Campbell, Charles H., 345 Woodside Ave., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Chakan, Steve E., R. D. 1, Morris. Attempting to kill grouse in closed season using vehicle to take game	75.00
Crawford, Albert A., 93 S. Main St., Montgomery. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Decker, Miles E., 601 Pine St., Williamsport. Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to another	25.00
DeCubber, Charles L., 236 E. Central Ave., S. Williamsport. Possessing deer unlawfully taken	100.00
DiMissimo, Albert R., 217 E. Church St., Williamsport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00

Gansell, Charles I., Picture Rocks. Hunting ringneck pheasants in safety zone	25.00
Girio, Joseph R., 449 South St., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Green, Clarence L., 259 S. Broad St., Hughesville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Grimes, Martin S., R. D. 2, Williamsport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Grove, Frederick E., 2017 Lincoln St., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Handford, Guy J., R. D. 1, Salladasburg. Failure to stop upon signal of an officer	10.00
Hayes, Anson, 1209 Race St., Williamsport. Possessing skin of a mink unlawfully taken	10.00
Heim, Robert H., 313 Hughes St., Williamsport. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Hepler, Coyle, Star Route, Jersey Shore. Aiding in securing hunting license for person not entitled to same	20.00
Laielli, John S., 247 Washington Blvd., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Lowe, Zaney H., R. D. 4, Muncy. Possessing skins of 5 muskrats unlawfully taken; possessing skin of a mink unlawfully taken; setting 3 untagged traps	90.00
Lusk, Harold E., 463 Jefferson St., Williamsport. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Mahaffey, Lawrence E., R. D. 2, Montoursville. Possessing rabbit unlawfully taken; killing rabbit on Sunday	35.00
Marquardt, Arthur L., R. D. 2, Hughesville. Using road on State Game Lands closed to vehicular traffic	25.00
Mowery, Robert K., 529 Depot St., Williamsport. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Mutchler, Lamar E., R. D. 3, Williamsport. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Route, Willard H., Roaring Branch. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Wool, Francis E., 833 Wayne Ave., Williamsport. Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to himself within 72 hours after accident occurred	25.00

MIFFLIN—\$85.00

Gro, Howard S., R. D. 1, McVeytown. Permitting dog to enter Auxiliary Game Refuge	25.00
Hunter, Marvin L., 401 S. Wayne St., Lewistown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Reed, Walter G., 18 Belle Ave., Lewistown. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Schmidt, William E., Jr., Yeagertown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Schmidt, William E., Sr., Yeagertown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Snook, Grant R., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting rabbits in State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Walker, Donald R., Yeagertown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Walker, Raymond L., Yeagertown. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00

MONTOUR—\$75.00

Bloskey, Edward A., 540 Mill St., Danville. Shooting at rabbit on highway	25.00
Labiak, Michal, 140 W. Mahoning St., Danville. Possessing pheasant hen in closed season	25.00
Moyer, Peter J., 126 Bank St., Danville. Shooting at rabbit on highway	25.00

NORTHUMBERLAND—\$540.00

Boughner, Leon A., 1015 N. Shamokin St., Shamokin. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Bradigan, Howard R., R. D. 2, Sunbury. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Buckles, Jay A., 530 N. 5th St., Sunbury. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Conrad, Dennis W., R. D. 1, Sunbury. Entering State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Daubert, Albert H., 3rd & Market Sts., Trevorton. Possessing hen pheasant in closed season	25.00
Dick, Herman J., 127 Academy St., Shamokin. Hunting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Dressler, Thomas W., 822 N. 5th St., Sunbury. Permitting dog to enter Auxiliary State Game Refuge	25.00
Geiswite, Edward W., Montour St., Milton. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Golder, Martin B., Jr., R. D. 1, Turbotville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Heddings, Donald D., Snyderstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Hessler, John M., 1510 Arch St., Shamokin. Hunting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Jellen, Henry J., 1415 W. Poplar St., Kulpmont. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
McCollom, Daniel T., Upper Market St., Milton. Possessing pheasant hen in closed season	25.00
Mengle, George A., R. D. 1, Sunbury. Entering State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Reiner, John E., R. D. 1, Dornsife. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Roble, Frank G., Shamokin St., Trevorton. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Sarvis, Alexander W., 246 S. Front St., Sunbury. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Sarvis, Harry S., R. D. 1, Milton. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Sarvis, William E., 246 S. Front St., Sunbury. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00

Shipman, Bruce A., 431 Market St., Sunbury. Permitting dog to enter Auxiliary State Game Refuge	25.00
Sholley, Arthur, c/o YMCA, Sunbury. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Shoop, Edwin D., Dalmatia. Possessing one squirrel over daily limit	10.00
Snyder, Edward C., Rebuck. Transferring license to another ..	20.00
Snyder, Foster, Sr., R. D. 1, Northumberland. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Sock, Albert R., 101 S. Poplar St., Shamokin. Hunting rabbits between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.	15.00
Steward, Walter L., 1204 W. Walnut St., Shamokin. Making false statement to obtain hunting license	20.00
Waselewski, John J., 502 North St., Keiser. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season	25.00
Yashnskie, Albert A., Ranshaw. Entering Auxillary State Game Refuge	25.00

PHILADELPHIA—\$60.00

Cahill, James F., 2627 S. 71st St., Philadelphia. Transporting loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Kuhnel, Rudolph S., Somerton, Phila. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Waselewski, Alex A., 5410 Bartram Drive, Phila. Attempting to kill ringneck pheasant hen in closed season	25.00

SCHUYLKILL—\$180.00

Arant, Bernard L., 27 W. Laurel St., Shenandoah. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Mitchell, William M., 34 Jackson St., Mahanoy City. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
O'Neill, Earl R., 324½ W. Lloyd St., Shenandoah. Making false statement to secure hunting license; securing hunting license while hunting rights have been denied; hunting while hunting rights have been denied	100.00
Rolenaitis, Ralph E., Main St., Middleport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Rollinitis, Joseph A., Main St., Middleport. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00

SNYDER—\$350.00

Block, Robert L., Selinsgrove. Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Hackenberg, George A., R. D. 1, Middleburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Herman, Glenn E., R. D. 1, Selinsgrove. Possessing two rabbits over daily limit	20.00
Hess, Simon C., R. D. 1, Winfield. Hunting rabbits with shotgun containing more than 3 shells	10.00
Johnson, James A., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Jones, Dewey M., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Jones, Paul J., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Jones, Percy R., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Jones, Samuel W., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Jordan, Charles H., R. D. 1, Middleburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Jordan, Homer, Jr., R. D. 1, Middleburg. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00
Keister, Harry R., Pennsercek. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Keller, Andrew D., 308 N. High St., Selinsgrove. Entering and hunting in State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Keller, Jack H., 209 W. Snyder St., Selinsgrove. Entering and hunting in State Game Propagation Area	25.00
Kline, Russell W., 328 E. Pine St., Selinsgrove. Using a motor boat to hunt squirrels	50.00
Kratzer, Mike, Selinsgrove. Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	40.00
Krebs, Russel H., 14 S. High St., Selinsgrove. Possessing 3 rabbits over daily bag limit	30.00
Miller, Carl A., Freeburg. Hunting without resident hunting license	20.00
Shillingford, Kenneth L., 312 N. Market St., Selinsgrove. Failure to report shooting accident causing injury to another	25.00
Snyder, John J., McClure. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Stuck, John, Freeburg. Setting box traps to catch wild game (rabbits)	20.00
Taylor, John L., R. D. 1, McClure. Hunting small game in party of more than 5 persons	5.00

TIOGA—\$370.00

Burrows, Manuel R., Lawrenceville. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Burrows, Melvin M., Lawrenceville. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Cady, Auden L., Westfield. Hunting without resident license ..	20.00
Gorda, Alexander, Jr., R. D. 3, Wellsboro. Taking raccoon by use of light attached to vehicle	25.00
Hardy, Leroy J., R. D. 1, Covington. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Jones, Cenis, Millerton. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Mattison, Eugene S., R. D. 1, Morris. Possessing one raccoon in closed season	25.00
Miller, Alvin R., Liberty. Shooting at random in big game season ..	10.00
Miller, Carl F., Liberty. Shooting at random in big game season ..	10.00
Miller, Ralph R., Liberty. Shooting at random in big game season ..	10.00
Patt, Joseph L., 12 Cole St., Wellsboro. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Sherman, Verne P., Wellsboro. Shooting at random in big game season ..	10.00
Simcox, Clyde E., R. D. 1, Covington. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
Vance, Lyle W., R. D. 1, Mainsburg. Attempting to take a mink in closed season	10.00

UNION—\$202.00

Beardsley, Kenneth R., Lewisburg. Failure to sign hunting license ..	1.00
Diehl, Vernon H., Lewisburg. Failure to sign hunting license	1.00
Fenstamaker, George C., R. D. 2, Mifflinburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Gearhart, Simon P., W. Market St., Lewisburg. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Mengle, Henry C., R. D. 1, Winfield. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Rathfon, Glen C., Mifflinburg. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season	25.00
Sauers, Earnest R., R. D. 1, Mifflinburg. Setting traps closer than 5 feet from hole for furbearer; failure to tag traps; staking out traps for furbearer prior to opening hour	30.00
Shemory, Harvey W., R. D. 1, Mifflinburg. Hunting small game with shotgun containing more than 3 shells; hunting squirrels between 5 p. m. and 7 a. m.; killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season	65.00
Wirth, Gordon S., R. D. 1, Mifflinburg. Killing ringneck pheasant hen in closed season	25.00

WYOMING—\$50.00

Grose, Arden, Laceyville. Hunting with firearms not properly accompanied when under 16 years of age	25.00
Heeman, Allie, R. D. 1, Laceyville. Removing shrubs from State Game Lands	25.00

YORK—\$200.00

Hahn, Roland T., 312 W. Cottage Pl., York. Transporting untagged deer	25.00
Koons, Marlyn L., R. D., Red Lion. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Stephens, Mary A., 114 N. Main St. Shooting into live tree in big game season	25.00
Strickler, Lavier V., Delta. Making false statements to secure hunting license for two years; hunting without non-resident license 2 days, 2 years	140.00

NON-RESIDENTS—\$230.00

Dailey, Orville R., Hornell, N. Y. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Gable, David S., Newport News, Va. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Griffith, Edward C., Seymour, Conn. Hunting one day without nonresident license	50.00
Hawk, David B., Los Angeles, Calif. Making false statement to secure resident hunting license	20.00
Horvath, Calvin, Avondale, Md. Hunting without non-resident license	20.00
Kuhs, Paul C., Patterson, N. J. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Miles, Warren H., Harundale, Md. Making false statement to secure hunting license	20.00
Moore, William J., Patuxent River, Md. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Quaker, John W., Severna Park, Md. Hunting one day without non-resident license	50.00

CASES SETTLED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1948

ADAMS—\$825.00

Baker, Frederick W., Biglerville. Failure to tag trap	\$ 10.00
Kane, Frances L., Guernsey. Possessing seven muskrat skins in closed season	70.00
Kuykendall, Earl B., Iron Springs. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
McKendrick, Francis, R. D. No. 1, Ortanna. Failure to stop vehicle upon demand of officer	10.00
Null, Walter, R. D. No. 2, Gettysburg. Possessing part of ringneck pheasant hen	25.00
Showers, Marlin J., R. D. No. 1, Aspers. Possessing parts of two deer in closed season	200.00
Taylor, Donald D., Aspers. Possessing part of deer in closed season ..	100.00
Taylor, Marlin O., R. D. No. 1, Biglerville. Possessing part of deer in closed season	100.00
Taylor, Richard A., R. D. No. 1, Aspers. Possessing parts of deer in closed season	100.00
Taylor, Rodney C., R. D. No. 1, Biglerville. Possessing deer meat in closed season	100.00
Thompson, Charles H., R. D. No. 3, Gettysburg. Possessing loaded shotgun in car standing along highway	10.00

ALLEGHENY—\$1005.00

Brookmiller, Lawrence J., 1249 Ridge Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully taken	100.00
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Brunner, Charles W., 2112 Lehigh St., Swissvale. Possessing spike buck deer in closed season	100.00
DeSalle, Reno, 1444 Fleming Ave., Pittock. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fazio, James J., 7530 Roslyn St., Swissvale. Possessing spike buck deer in closed season	100.00
Fechter, Frank H., Bakerstown. Transporting parts of big game unmarked	25.00
Fink, John F., Robbs Hollow Rd., Beadling. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	10.00
Fine, John L., 408 4th St., Monongahela. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Geortz, Earl M., R. D. No. 1, Gibsonia. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Goss, Wensell L., 553 Springdale, Pittsburgh. Shooting at an unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Hochstine, Henry F., Bldg. "E," Apt. 14, Draudsburg. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings	25.00
Kramer, Cyril R., 2804 Phila. Ave., Pittsburgh. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Mattioli, Robert, 927 First Ave., Brackenridge. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Maust, Harry, 128 E. 8th Ave., Homestead. Attempting to kill two deer in one season	100.00
Minteer, Henry D., 2131 McNary Blvd., Carnegie. Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00

Morgan, William H., 548 Stokes Ave., N. Braddock. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway	25.00
Saccamango, Frank, 7519 Ardmore St., Swissvale. Possessing spike buck deer in closed season	100.00
Saccannaugo, Ned, 1519 Ardmore St., Swissvale. Possessing spike buck deer in closed season	100.00
Seibert, James W., 627 Ellwood Ave., Carnegie. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Trimble, Kenneth G., 2131 McNary Blvd., Carnegie. Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion along highway	25.00
Wittler, Francis W., 532 McClintock St., Pittsburgh. Possessing deer unlawfully taken; failure to produce head of deer upon demand	200.00

ARMSTRONG—\$55.00

Bonillo, Joseph, Jr., 149 Canal St., Leechburg. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season	25.00
Cuffia, Tony, 585 Canal St., Leechburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Tafi, John N., 364 Lincoln Ave., Leechburg. Shooting at target more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season ..	10.00
Zanotto, Paul, 26 Beal Ave., Leechburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

BEAVER—\$50.00

Ostrander, Daniel F., R. D. No. 1, Freedom. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Rusnak, Anthony F., 812 13th St., Ambridge. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Rusnak, Joseph P., 812 13th St., Ambridge. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Zupsic, Joseph A., R. D. No. 1, Mercer. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00

BEDFORD—\$145.00

Clapper, Franklin A., Saxton. Entering State Game Refuge during open hunting season	25.00
Finnegan, John R., R. D. No. 1, Imler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Swope, Alvie, R. D. No. 2, Martinsburg. Possessing male deer taken in closed season	100.00
Weyant, Jack D., R. D. No. 1, Imler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

BERKS—\$840.00

Aulenbach, Clarence W., 3224 Kutztown Rd., Laureldale. Entering State Game Refuge in open game season	25.00
Beidler, Harry J., R. D. No. 2, Bernville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Bertolet, Clarence M., 1121 Douglas St., Reading. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Boyer, George I., R. D. No. 1, Fleetwood. Possessing parts of one or more deer in closed season	100.00
Breidegam, DeLight E., Jr., Lyons Station. Assisting to conceal deer unlawfully killed	100.00
Breidegam, DeLight E., Sr., Lyons Station. Transporting parts of deer unlawfully taken; possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken ..	100.00
DeLong, Roy, R. D. No. 1, Reinholds. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Fiore, Dominick, Jr., 335 Pine St., Reading. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Himmelreich, Benjamin F., Lyons Station. Assisting to conceal deer unlawfully killed	100.00
Holden, James R., 1425 E. Cedar St., Allentown. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Kunkel, Leroy C., R. D. No. 2, Kempton. Hunter damaging property	25.00
Miller, James D., R. D. No. 1, Oley. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Milligan, Earl S., 1326 Liggett Avenue, Reading. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Preston, Alfred, 361 North 12th St., Reading. Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00
Schertel, Mark J., R. D. No. 1, Barto. Making false affidavit in attempt to collect bounty	25.00
Shaffer, George, 2018 Penn Ave., West Lawn. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing on highway	10.00
Snyder, E. G., Stoudts Ferry Road, R. D., Reading. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Strunk, Peter J., Box 1, Evansville. Failure to display license tag while hunting	20.00
Tucci, Thomas M., Third & Water Streets, Birdsboro. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Webber, Burt D., 15 Furnace Road. Assisting to conceal a deer unlawfully killed	100.00
Weidner, James, R. D. No. 1, Reading. Hunting on Special Dog Training Area	25.00
Weitzel, Leon C., 728 North Front Street, Reading. Failure to display hunting license	20.00
Wolszczenski, Walter F., 570 Penn Ave., Sinking Springs. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Yerger, Walter B., 18 E. Philadelphia Ave., Boyertown. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle used as blind to attempt to kill game ..	25.00

BLAIR—\$615.00

Batrus, Fred E., 11211 15th Street, Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Boatman, Raymond L., 209 Crawford Ave., Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Burns, William M., 527 E. Wopsy Ave., Altoona. Possessing parts of doe deer killed in closed season	100.00
Cox, Walter R., R. D. No. 1, Claysburg. Using automobile to hunt deer; hunting on Park lands	75.00
Garman, Calvin M., R. D. No. 2, Hollidaysburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle along highway	10.00
Koesbauer, George A., 1314 Walton Ave., Altoona. Hunting deer with automatic rifle	100.00
Nielson, Ole S., 1412 Burley Ave., Tyrone. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Shoemaker, Charles D., 2037 Broad Ave., Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in car standing along highway	10.00
Stroup, Glenn, 105 Belle Ave., Altoona. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

Taylor, Dean L., 1412 Burley Ave., Tyrone. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Woomer, Chester L., 200 E. Bell Ave., Altoona. Killing doe deer in closed season; shooting within 150 yards of occupied building ..	125.00
Woomer, Lester A., R. D. No. 2, Williamsburg. Possessing parts of doe deer killed in close season	100.00

BRADFORD—\$150.00

Hatch, Nelson C., R. D. No. 3, Wyalusing. Transporting parts of deer unmarked	25.00
Johnson, Admiral E., R. D. No. 6, Towanda. Making false declaration of dates on foxes killed for bounty	20.00
Johnson, Richard M., R. D. No. 6, Towanda. Possessing muskrat pelts during closed season	60.00
Palmer, Dean W., R. D. No. 1, Canton. Hunter damaging personal property	25.00
Parks, Jack Sterling, R. D. No. 1, Wysox. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Wood, Wesley L., 149 Cayuta St., Sayre. Shooting at random during big game season	10.00

BUCKS—\$300

DeHaven, Heil Q., Jr., Holicong. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Diamanti, Joseph, 134 Mill Street, Bristol. Issuing hunter's license without satisfactory identification	20.00
Fratik, Emil. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building ..	25.00
Heverly, George C., 4 South Main St., Quakertown. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Ofner, Albert, 36 S. Clinton Street, Doylestown. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Ofner, Fred, Canadahill Road, Lahaska. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Probasco, Frank T., Box 51, Mechanicsville. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Rempfer, Charles, 90 Schumacker Drive, Bristol Terrace. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Rich, Glen L., 46 E. Bridge St., Morrisville. Transporting parts of unmarked deer	25.00
Roccograndi, Samuel, 485 Schumacher Dr., Bristol. Transporting parts of unmarked deer	25.00
Sinisko, George J., Box 195, Green Lane, R. D. No. 1. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Smith, John J., R. D. No. 1, Upper Black Eddy. Transporting parts of big game unmarked	25.00
Stover, Joseph C., Chase Ave., Ivyland. Attempting to kill second deer in one season	100.00

BUTLER—\$285.00

Bendig, John M., R. D. No. 1, Mars. Hunting squirrel after closing hour	15.00
Buffington, Robert G., R. D. No. 1, Box 601, Zellenople. Killing male deer not having two points to one antler	100.00
Hamilton, Walter L., Box 83, Eau Claire. Lending hunting license to another	20.00
Scott, Harold E., R. D. No. 1, Boyers. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Sutter, Ralph G., R. D. No. 7, Butler. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Thieband, Paul J., Division St., Zellenople. Killing male deer not having two points to one antler	100.00
Timco, Geraldine F., R. D. No. 1, Boyers. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Twyford, Silas R., 330 Virginia Ave., Butler. Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing	10.00

BRADFORD—\$10.00

Rose, Louis B., 259 Powell Rd., Springfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
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CAMBRIA—\$20.00

Wills, Gerald S., Fallen Timber. Failure to produce identification on demand of an officer	20.00
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CAMERON—\$10.00

Swanson, Della B., R. D. No. 1, Emporium. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
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CARBON—\$330.00

Frable, Clarence H., Leighton, R. D. No. 3. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Green, Elwood W., Leighton, R. D. No. 3. Hunting without resident license; possessing deer in closed season	120.00
Phillips, William E., Leighton, R. D. No. 2. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Strohl, Arthur L., Leighton, R. D. No. 3. Attempting to kill doe deer in closed season	100.00

CENTRE—\$915.00

Basom, Richard E., General Delivery, State College. Hunting small game in party of more than five persons	5.00
Bradford, Philip C., Centre Hall. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Close, William A., Port Matilda. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied building	25.00
Fisher, Warren E., Wingate. Killing spike buck in closed season ..	100.00
Kepler, George D., Pine Grove Mills. Hunting two days for deer after having participated in killing party limit	200.00
Long, Harry, Jr., R. D. No. 1, Centre Hall. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Luce, Dean S., Centre Hall. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Meyers, Clarence C., Centre Hall. Throwing artificial light upon deer while possessing rifle	100.00
Page, Gilbert F., Oak Hill Station. Possessing deer unlawfully taken; transporting untagged deer meat	125.00
Reese, Charles R., R. D., State College. Taking muskrat in closed season	10.00
Shoemaker, Joseph C., 800 W. College Ave., State College. Hunting one day for deer after having participated in killing of season limit	100.00
Shoemaker, Roy D., State College. Hunting one day for deer after having participated in killing of season limit	100.00
Smith, George H., Pine Grove Mills. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Spicer, Roy E., Oak Hill Station. Taking muskrat in closed season ..	10.00

Sweeley, Glenn E., R. F. D. No. 2, Spring Mills. Failure to stop motor vehicle upon officer's signal 10.00

CHESTER—\$415.00

Baldwin, Russell G., Whiteland Ave., Downingtown. Failure to tag trap 10.00
 Cooper, Wilson C., R. D. No. 2, Phoenixville. Failure to tag two traps 20.00
 Halberstadt, William A., R. D. No. 1, Malvern. Failure to tag trap 10.00
 Keesy, Aaron C., Jr., R. D. No. 2, Downingtown. Failure to tag trap 10.00
 Milbourne, Harold R., 132 Miner St., West Chester. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Moore, Norman R., R. D. No. 2, Pottstown. Disturbing traps of eight others 200.00
 Murray, Jearl I., R. D. No. 1, Pottstown. Failure to tag two traps 20.00
 Pavelik, Steve, 23 North 8th Street, Coatesville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Reed, Wiley, 636 Lumber St., Coatesville. Shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings 25.00
 Reifsnnyder, Harold E., 361 Jackson Ave., Downingtown. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Smith, Lavane W., R. D. No. 4, West Chester. Transporting untagged deer meat 25.00
 Smith, Williams A., Sr., R. D. No. 5, West Chester. Shooting at target more than 200 yards from headquarters in big game season 10.00
 Suzenski, Edmund J., 212 Heckel St., Phoenixville. Failure to tag traps; setting steel traps closer than five feet from holes 20.00
 Szabo, Alex J., Anselma. Failure to tag trap 10.00

CLARION—\$250.00

McNaughton, David H., Fisher. Possessing parts of illegal deer 100.00
 Shaffer, Paul A., New Bethlehem. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway 25.00
 Yeane, George R., Mayport. Transporting untagged deer; failure to report deer killed for crop damage 125.00

CLEARFIELD—\$720.00

Andrako, Francis, Smoke Run. Possessing doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Andrako, John, Smoke Run. Possessing doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Bailey, Kenneth L., Burnside. Failure to display license while hunting 20.00
 Brown, Calvin W., Mahaffey. Failure to tag two traps 20.00
 Coble, Jack A., Burnside. Failure to display license tag while hunting 20.00
 Crook, Walter, R. D., Mahaffey. Possessing parts of deer in closed season; possessing parts of two raccoons in closed season 50.00
 Duke, Edward A., R. D. No. 3, Clearfield. Securing hunter's license while hunting rights have been denied 40.00
 English, James R., R. D. No. 1, Morrisdale. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Gill, Wm. Alexander, R. D. No. 1, Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Goss, Leroy Z., 424 Ogdon Ave., Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Goss, Ned A., R. D. No. 3, Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Goss, Randolph D., Olanta. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Goss, Wayne, R. D. No. 3, Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Kowalczyk, Ben, Madera. Killing doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Oqwna, Chester A., R. D. No. 1, Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Pennington, Ivis C., Mahaffey. Failure to tag three traps 30.00
 Schnars, Blaine L., R. D. No. 1, Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Schnars, Chas. D., R. D. No. 1, Clearfield. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Snyder, Allen L., Gramplan. Killing and assisting to conceal deer unlawfully taken 140.00

CLINTON—\$575

Fiedler, Geno A., Castanea. Possessing parts of doe deer taken in closed season 100.00
 Keeler, Charles I., R. D. No. 2, Jersey Shore. Hunting deer after closing hours 15.00
 Grabner, Alvin L., North Bend. Possessing parts of deer taken in closed season 100.00
 Reeder, Samuel W., 133 Fifth St., Lock Haven. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle along highway 10.00
 Rhinehart, Paul A., 990 Irvin St., Lock Haven 25.00
 Rischel, Jonathan L., Jr., R. D. No. 1, Loganton. Transporting parts of unmarked deer 25.00
 Thompson, Harry L., R. D. No. 2, Jersey Shore. Using motor vehicle to transport game illegally killed; possessing parts of doe deer taken in closed season 150.00
 Wolfe, James W., R. D. No. 2, Jersey Shore. Using motor vehicle to transport game illegally killed; possessing parts of doe deer in closed season 150.00

COLUMBIA—\$50.00

Jones, Orvin L., Espy. Failure to tag deer within one hour after killing 10.00
 Michael, James F., Market St., Espy. Hunting in Safety Zone .. 25.00
 Todd, Martin J., Locust Dale. Hunting deer after closing hour .. 15.00

CUMBERLAND—\$50.00

Corman, Richard E., R. D. No. 4, Carlisle. Blocking State Game Land's road closed to vehicular traffic 25.00
 Lehman, Mark, R. D. No. 5, Bloomsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion on highway 25.00

CRAWFORD—\$735.00

Conway, Walter A., S. R., Titusville. Killing two deer in one season 100.00
 Davis, George W., 9 Lafayette St., Titusville. Destroying two trees on State Game Lands 50.00
 Duraso, Andy, R. D. No. 3, Sagertown. Attempting to kill doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Glass, Ronald W., 512 S. Perry St., Titusville. Destroying tree on State Game Land 25.00

Hall, Almen H., R. D. No. 1, Atlantic. Disturbing traps of another 25.00
 Lowrie, Robert M., 323 N. Kerr St., Titusville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 McCain, Ernest W., R. D. No. 3, Titusville. Destroying two trees on State Game Lands 50.00
 Quigley, Burdett R. D. No. 1, Atlantic. Disturbing traps of another 25.00
 Shrout, Milford W., 630 W. Spruce St., Titusville. Possessing parts of bear less than one year old 100.00
 Speck, Anthony, R. D. No. 2, Cambridge Sprs. Killing doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Stoudt, Samuel J., R. D. No. 1, Cambridge Sprs. Attempting to kill doe deer in closed season 100.00
 Voisin, Paul L., 609 W Spruce St., Titusville. Destroying two trees on State Game Land 50.00

CUMBERLAND—\$240.00

Bricker, Robert O., R. D. No. 1, Mechanicsburg. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Coffey, Ray E., 603 Brandt Ave., New Cumberland. Killing male ringneck pheasant in closed season 25.00
 DeLong, Howard F., R. D. No. 3, Newville. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season 10.00
 Eberly, James Stuart, Plainfield. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season 10.00
 Leshner, George K., 134 E. High St., Carlisle. Shooting at random in big game season 10.00
 Lechthaler, Earl R., 423 Third St., New Cumberland. Killing ringneck pheasant hen 25.00
 Lopp, Matthew, Mt. Holly Springs. Failure to stop motor vehicle upon signal of Game Protector 10.00
 Pittenturf, Carl N., 37 W. Cover Street, Mechanicsburg. Possession loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Strauser, Dale C., 335 Perry Street, Enola. Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Sprinkle, Gard A., 630 Bosler Ave., Lemoyne. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Sweigart, Keith G., R. D. No. 3, Mechanicsburg. Attempting to kill bear with Automatic firearm 100.00

DAUPHIN—\$555.00

Allen, Arthur E., 1015 S. 16th St., Harrisburg. Hunting deer with automatic rifle 10.00
 Bance, Patterson P., 350 Bessmerst St., Steelton. Transporting parts of unmarked deer 25.00
 Black, Charles C., 1911 Fulton St., Harrisburg. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Herb, Charles A., Gratz. Hunting without resident license 20.00
 Hoover, James E., 1529 Swatara St., Harrisburg. Hunting deer with automatic rifle 100.00
 Jenkins, Junior G., 241 Market St., Williamstown. Hunting on Special Dog Training Area 25.00
 Kern, William F., R. D. No. 1, Elizabethtown. Hunting on adjacent lands without written consent 20.00
 Lamason, Jacob, Colonel and Devonshire Roads, R. D. Harrisburg. Refusing to show license on demand of landowner 20.00
 Morton, Charles S., 2700 Booser Ave., Penbrook. Killing made deer not having two or more points to one antler 100.00
 Nice, John L., R. D. 1, Halifax. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion along highway 25.00
 Farmer, Ivin M., R. D. No. 2, Halifax. Possessing female deer taken in close season 100.00
 Thomas, Ralph C., 2149 Penn Street, Harrisburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00

DELAWARE—\$20.00

Leighton, Luther E., Ithan. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Schreiner, Kenneth A., 718 Kerlin St., Chester. Shooting at target more than 200 yds. from headquarters in big game season 10.00

DELAWARE—\$100.00

Stahler, William T., 255 Lexington Ave., Eddystone. Failure to produce head of deer upon demand of officer 100.00

ELK—\$1035.00

Fox, Rollin I., Weedville. Shooting at random in big game season 10.00
 Gleixner, Herbert L., Lenze Ave., St. Marys. Aiding in transporting and concealing two deer illegally killed 200.00
 Hillebrand, Aloysious, 208 Walnut St., St. Marys. Hunting rabbits after closing hour 15.00
 Kilhoffer, Frederick, Jr., R. D. No. 1, Wilcox. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Kraus, Eugene A., 541 Walnut St., St. Marys. Aiding and assisting in transporting two deer illegally killed 200.00
 Meixel, Verus P., Force. Killing two deer in one season 100.00
 Siecker, John H., R. D. No. 1, Paul St., St. Marys. Failure to produce heads of two deer upon demand of officer. Aiding and assisting in transportation of two deer illegally killed 400.00

ERIE—\$1015.00

Aggers, Herbert C., 2823 Grubb Road, Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting 25.00
 Aleksandkowitz, Chester L., 1327 E. 8th St., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting 25.00
 Awtolik, George, R. D. No. 6, Erie. Killing doe deer in closed season. Transporting doe deer illegally killed in closed season .. 200.00
 Bestvina, Peter P., 918 E. 23rd St., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting 25.00
 Bestvina, William J., 1122 W. 24th St., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting 25.00
 Brozell, Roy, R. D. No. 2, Girard. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Coork, Cal S., 462 E. 2nd St., Erie. Shooting at random during big game season 10.00
 Crawford, Walter H., 136½ N. Center St., Corry. Failure to visit traps every 36 hours 10.00
 Desser, Frank J., 642 E. 21st St., Erie. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season 10.00
 Dombrowski, Julius, R. D. No. 3, Wattsburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway 10.00
 Eckman, Lawrence E., 224 W. Frederick St., Corry. Shooting at target more than 200 yds. from headquarters during big game season 10.00
 Federoff, Victor, 809 Ardmore Ave., Erie. Shooting at random in big game season 10.00

Fiddler, Geo. E., 833 Marshall Dr., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting	25.00
Gillespie, Fred L., 413 Stafford Ave., Erie. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Gould, Harrison E., 3216 Buffalo Rd., Wesleyville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Gross, Ronald A., 801 E. 23rd St., Erie. Destroying two trees on State Game Land	50.00
Hopkins, Fred A., R. D. No. 1, E. Springfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Hornbaugh, Earl B., 1761 Bird Dr., Wesleyville. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied building	25.00
Kreider, George R., Box 116, Fairview. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Kuziak, Edward B., 547 E. 19th St., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting	25.00
Kuholski, Walter W., R. D. 6, Erie. Possessing doe deer taken in closed season	100.00
McCool, George E., 546 W. 8th St., Erie. Destroying three trees on State Game Lands	75.00
Morris, John J., 430 Raspberry St., Erie. Destroying tree on State Game Land	25.00
Morrow, Robert H., 2046 Downing Ave., Erie. Shooting at target more than 200 yds. from headquarters during big game season	10.00
Nelson, Leonard A., 635 W. 23rd St., Erie. Shooting at random in big game season	10.00
Nielson, Fred D., 153 W. 23rd St., Erie. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Nielson, Robert H., 1306 E. 20th St., Erie. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Oblinski, Gus, R. D. No. 1, Waterford. Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	10.00
Omellan, Charles J., 714 E. 15th St., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting	25.00
Orzepowski, John E., R. D. No. 1, Waterford. Failure to tag trap. Failure to visit trap within 36 hours	20.00
Schultz, Elmer G., R. D. No. 3, North East. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Siebertkrob, Jas. L., 3326 Saltman Ave., R. D. 6, Erie. Shooting at target more than 200 yds. from headquarters during big game season	10.00
Smith, Carl E., 716 Tacoma R., Erie. Hunting on lands closed to hunting	25.00
Smith, Fred, 334 E. 2nd St., Erie. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Smith, Steve J., Eastern Ave., Wesleyville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Suech, John F., West Springfield. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Winslow, Benjamin H., R. D. No. 7, Station Rd., Erie. Shooting at unprotected target during big game season	10.00
Zyak, John W., 1031 Rankin Ave., Lawrence Park, Erie. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00

FOREST—\$55.00

Gillinkin, Boyd S., Box 107, Tionesta. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle standing along highway	25.00
Latshaw, Charles E., Star Rt., Tionesta. Taking three muskrats in closed season	30.00

FRANKLIN—\$785.00

Brookens, Ellis H., R. D. No. 1 Fayetteville. Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Brookens, Frank A., Jr., Rt. 1, Fayetteville. Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Forbes, William H., 141 Kennedy St., Chambersburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Forrester, Stacey W., R. D. No. 3, Shippensburg. Interfering with State officer in performance of duty	100.00
Grove, John R., R. D. No. 4, Chambersburg. Possessing skins of two muskrats unlawfully killed	20.00
Hench, Thomas R., Roxbury. Hunting wild waterfowl prior to opening hour first day	15.00
Henry, Roy J., R. D. No. 1, Fayetteville. Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Kercheval, James F., Jr., 25 W. 2nd St., Waynesboro. Staking out 2 steel traps for muskrats prior to opening hour	20.00
McNamee, Robert L. E., 270 Ridge Ave., Greencastle. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Meyers, William H., 251 Park St., Waynesboro. Staking out 2 steel traps for muskrats prior to opening hour	20.00
Ramsey, Joseph J., No. 1, Hemlock Circle. Killing spike buck in closed season	100.00
Ulrich, Harold F., R. D. No. 1, Fayetteville. Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken	100.00

FULTON—\$190.00

Cutshall, Charles P., Big Cove Tannery. Hunting while hunting rights have been denied	40.00
Henry, Paul A., Knobsville. Shooting within 150 yds. of occupied buildings	25.00
Hess, William, R. D., Clear Ridge. Transporting untagged deer	25.00
Washabaugh, David A., McConnellsburg. Killing protected game during close season	100.00

GREEN—\$10.00

Burge, Claude E., Waynesburg. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
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HUNTINGDON—\$890.00

Christoff, Peter S., Mount Union. Possessing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Ergler, Roy C., Orbisonia. Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
Everetts, Raymond, R. D. No. 3, Huntingdon. Possessing four muskrats taken in closed season	40.00
Lauver, William W., Spruce Creek. Possessing part of deer in closed season	100.00
Lemin, Stewart C., Todd. Possessing loaded rifle in car in motion on highway	25.00
McGee, Walter J., Robertsdale. Assisting to take and conceal illegal deer	100.00
Romine, Merrell K., Robertsdale. Assisting to take and conceal illegal deer	100.00
Shoemaker, William C., Penna. Furnace. Hunted one day for deer after having participated in killing the season limit	100.00

Sorra, Anthony H., Mount Union. Possessing doe deer in closed season	100.00
Speck, Alvin C., 819 Mt. Vernon Ave., Huntingdon. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully taken	100.00
Speck, Lloyd L., R. D. No. 1, Huntingdon. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully taken	100.00

INDIANA—\$40.00

Baker, David W., Sr., 383 Liberty St., Blairsville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Davis, Adrian D., 415 Morewood Ave., Blairsville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Edgar, F. H., 217 E. Burrell St., Blairsville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Farineau, James, 177 E. Chestnut St., Blairsville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00

JEFFERSON—\$200.00

Collins, Donald H., R. D. 2, Brockway. Possessing muskrat killed illegally	10.00
Firment, Wm. C., R. D. No. 2, Punxsutawney. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Lellock, Geo. W., Delancy. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Lellock, John D., Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
McNeil, Delbert S., Box 61, Sigel. Hunting deer with automatic rifle	100.00
Raybuck, George W., R. D., Reynoldsville. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Shaffer, Walter R., Jr., 62 Euclid Ave., Brookville. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Stormer, Wm. H., 5 South Ave., Reynoldsville. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00

JUNIATA—\$100.00

Pannebaker, Paul F., R. D. No. 1, Thompsontown. Attempting to kill deer by using a 22 rimfire cartridge	100.00
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LACKAWANNA—\$270.00

Hall, Howard H., Layton Rd., Chinchilla. Possessing loaded gun in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Hidock, Michael P., 103 Ontario St., Peckville. Possessing loaded shotgun in vehicle parked on highway	10.00
Kosierek, Victor, Thornhurst. Possessing parts of deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Merrigan, Robert M., 917 Fairview Ave., Peckville. Killing doe deer in closed season	100.00
O'Neil, William P., 92 Terrace St., Carbondale. Transporting parts of deer without marker attached	25.00
Spinosi, Roger, 108 Powell Ave., Jessup. Transporting parts of unmarked deer	25.00

LANCASTER—\$550.00

Bennetch, Clifford E., 515 Church St., Lebanon. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Bennetch, Warren S., 244½ Quince St., Lebanon. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Bickelman, Clarence L., 42 W. Sheridan St., Annville. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Blouch, Roy J., R. D. No. 2, Jonestown. Shooting at random during big game season	10.00
Brock, Paul R., 21 Furnace Row, Marietta. Shooting into live tree in big game season	10.00
Bucher, Alired A., R. D., Sheridan. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Carpenter, Donald, Cornwall. Hunting game after hours	15.00
Dietrich, E. Walter, R. D. No. 3, Ephrata. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Deitrich, Kenneth W., R. D. No. 1, Lititz. Killing black bear in closed season	100.00
Emerich, Ralph E., R. D. No. 1, Stevens. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Eschbach, Everett G., R. D. No. 2, Holtwood. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle standing along highway	10.00
Good, Isaac B., R. D. No. 1, Stevens. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Kneisley, Charles H., Country Club Heights, R. D. No. 5, Lancaster. Distributing wild birds and animals in safety zone	25.00
Marzinko, Kenneth B., Hotel Kinney, Columbia. Attempting to kill hen pheasant in closed season	25.00
Patton, Amos R., Vintage R. D. No. 1, Paradise. Mounting protected birds without securing permits	50.00
Rudy, William, Adamstown. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Suess, August, R. D. No. 3, Lititz. Assisting to conceal unlawfully killed deer	100.00
Smucker, Jesse R., R. D. No. 1, Christiana. Possessing loaded rifle in vehicle in motion along highway	25.00
Tredway, Thomas J., 250 S. Charlotte St., Manheim. Making false declaration of killing date in attempt to collect bounty on 3 weasels	30.00
Wise, Frank, 221 Howard Ave., Lancaster. Hunting in safety zone	25.00
Yoder, David Solomon, R. D. No. 5, Lancaster. Failure to report shooting accident causing injury	25.00

LAWRENCE—\$570.00

Anderson, Charles L., R. D. 2, New Wilmington. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully taken	100.00
Anderson, Clarence E., R. D. 2, New Wilmington. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully taken	100.00
Anderson, Paul R., R. D. 2, New Wilmington. Assisting to conceal game unlawfully taken	100.00
Barr, Frank G., Volant. Failure to tag trap	10.00
Batbell, Harland T., 1660 Broadhead St., East Liberty. Shooting at unprotected target in big game season	10.00
Canfora, Philip C., 1033 Bickford Ave., New Castle. Killing spike buck deer	100.00
Freed, Paul J., 105 Court St., New Castle. Hunting without resident license	20.00
Penwell, Andrew D., R. D. 1, Edenburg. Failure to show hunters license upon demand of officer	20.00
Samiac, Mike A., 921 Woodlawn Ave., New Castle. Possession spike buck deer unlawfully taken	100.00
Young, William E., Volant. Failure to tag trap	10.00

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